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THE

GRANITE MONTHLY

A NEW HAMPSHIRE MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, LITERATURE
AND STATE PROGRESS

VOLUME XLI
NEW SERIES, VOLUME IV

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THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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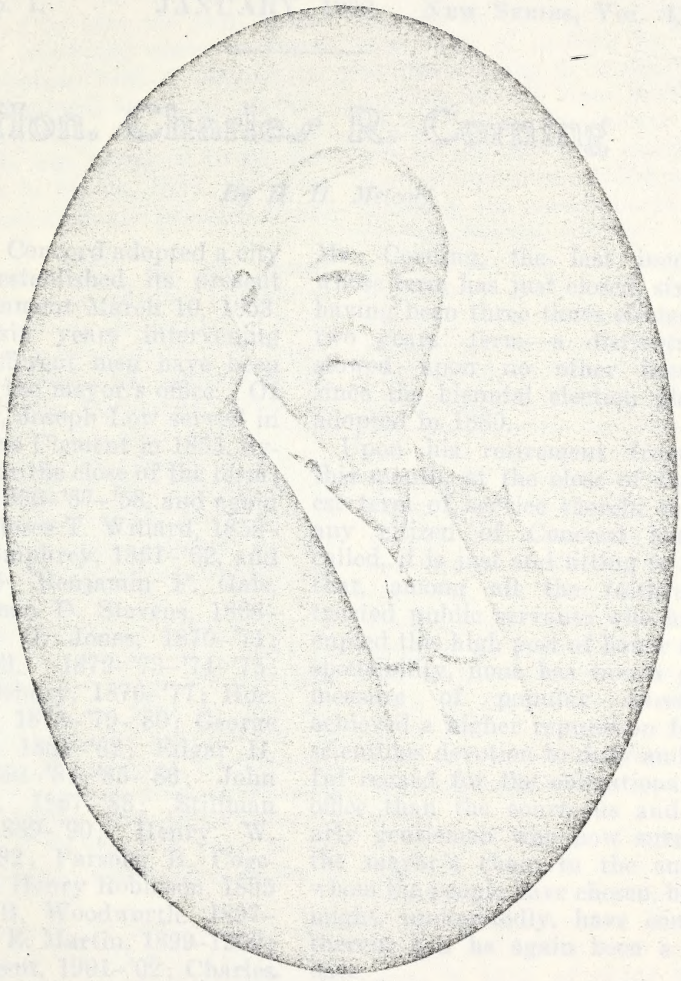
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HON. CHARLES R. CORNING

THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. XLI, NO. 1. JANUARY, 1909. NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 1

Hon. Charles R. Corning

By H. H. Metcalf

The town of Concord adopted a city charter and established its present form of government March 10, 1853. In the fifty-six years intervening twenty-two different men have been incumbents of the mayor's office. Of these, in order, Joseph Low served in 1853–'54; Rufus Clement in 1855, dying in office near the close of the term; John Abbott, 1856–'57–'58, and again in 1866–'67; Moses T. Willard, 1859–'60; Moses Humphrey, 1861–'62, and again in 1865; Benjamin F. Gale, 1863–'64; Lyman D. Stevens, 1868–'69; Abraham G. Jones, 1870–'71; John Kimball, 1872–'73–'74–'75; George A. Pillsbury, 1876–'77; Horace A. Brown, 1878–'79–'80; George A. Cummings, 1881–'82; Edgar H. Woodman, 1883–'84–'85–'86; John E. Robertson, 1887–'88; Stillman Humphrey, 1889–'90; Henry W. Clapp, 1891–'92; Parsons B. Cogswell, 1893–'94; Henry Robinson, 1895–'96; Albert B. Woodworth, 1897–'98; Nathaniel E. Martin, 1899–1900; Harry G. Sargent, 1901–'02; Charles R. Corning, 1903–'04–'05–'06–'07–'08.

It appears, therefore, that only six of the entire list of incumbents served more than two years each. Of these Messrs. Humphrey and Brown served three years each, elections being held annually at that time; Mr. Kimball and Mr. Woodman served four years each; Mr. Abbott five and Mr. Corning, the last incumbent, whose term has just closed, six years, having been three times elected for a two years' term—a distinction bestowed upon no other incumbent since the biennial election plan was adopted in 1880.

Upon his retirement from office this month, at the close of the longest term of service therein to which any citizen of Concord has been called, it is just and fitting to remark that, among all the faithful and trusted public servants who have occupied this high post of honor and responsibility, none has won a greater measure of popular esteem, or achieved a higher reputation for conscientious devotion to duty and faithful regard for the obligations of his office than the courteous and scholarly gentleman who now surrenders the mayor's chair to the successor whom the people have chosen, but who might, undoubtedly, have continued therein had he again been a candidate.

Charles Robert Corning was born in Concord on the site of the mansion in which he now resides and which has always been his home, December 20, 1855, the son of Robert Nesmith and Mary Lougee (Woodman) Corning, his father being a native of the town of Londonderry and his mother of Gilmanton. He was educated in the Concord public

schools, at Phillips Andover Academy and by private tutors, and commenced the study of law in the office of Marshall & Chase in Concord. While a student he was elected a representative in the legislature from Ward Five, but on account of ill health failed to take his seat, going abroad and occupying some two years in a European tour. Returning home he resumed his legal studies, spending a year at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Concord in March, 1882, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession.

In March, 1883, he was again chosen a member of the legislature and served during the following June session, being assigned to duty upon the committees on education and the judiciary. In November, 1888, he was elected to the state senate from the Tenth District, serving in the biennial session of the legislature of 1889 as chairman of the committee on incorporations and member of the committees on revision of the laws and military affairs.

Mr. Corning was a trustee of the Concord city library from 1887 to 1891, and of the state library from 1887 to 1892. In 1891 he was appointed an assistant attorney in the department of justice at Washington, serving four years under Attorney-Generals Miller and Olney, during which time he spent a year at the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Always strongly interested in educational matters, he had served as a member of the board of education in Union District of Concord in 1881–'82 and 1884–'87. In 1889 he was again elected a member of the board, serving continuously for three full terms, or nine years, during all of which time he was president of the board, giving much time and attention to its work and manifesting a deep interest in the welfare of the schools. He also served as chairman of the building committee of Union District in 1906–'07, having charge of the expenditure of $150,000 in the construction of the spacious new high school building, the manual training school and the Garrison School at West Concord.

In June, 1899, Mr. Corning was appointed by Governor Frank W. Rollins judge of probate for the county of Merrimack, in which responsible position he has since continued, and whose delicate and often trying duties he has met with careful discrimination and even-handed justice, commanding the confidence of the people throughout the county.

Receiving the nomination of the Republican party, with which he has always been affiliated, but never blindly served, for the office of mayor of Concord, he was elected to the same by the people in November, 1902, being inaugurated in January following. He was accorded a renomination and re-election in 1904, and again in 1906, completing a six years' period of service, and the longest in the history of the city by any one incumbent, as has previously been stated, the present month. Upon the close of his term he was presented by his associates in the city government with an elegant and costly hall clock as a slight expression of the regard and esteem which they, in common with the people at large, entertain for him.

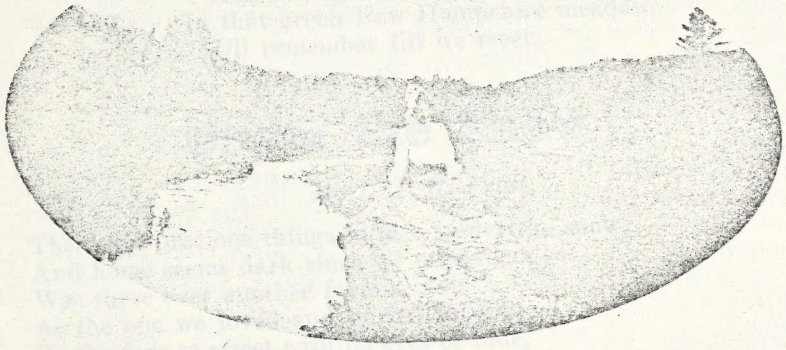
In 1906 Judge Corning was appointed a trustee of the New Hampshire State Normal School, which position he still holds. He was made a Mason in Blazing Star Lodge of Concord in 1878, of which he remains a member. He is also a member of the Wonolancet Club and of the Concord Commercial Club, and a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he has been corresponding secretary for many years. In 1887 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Judge Corning is a man of decided

literary tastes, and a great student, devoting much time to his library, which contains over 7,000 carefully selected volumes, in which history and biography are a leading feature. He is a ready and graceful writer, and embodied his observations while abroad in a handsome 400-page volume, entitled "From Aaelsund to Tetuan." He is also the author of numerous published monographs, including Samuel Livermore, John Fenton, Eleazer Wheelock Ripley, John Langdon, The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire, Hannah Dustin and Amos Tuck. He was also an editor of and large contributor to the lately published history of Concord. He has delivered many lectures and occasional addresses, and especially during his term of service as mayor has been heard with interest on many public occasions, and never without credit to himself and honor to his city.

In a Green New Hampshire Meadow

By Albert Greenwood



In a green New Hampshire meadow,
When the balmy summer breeze
Brings the fragrant breath of flowers,
And the perfume of the trees,
Roams a maiden 'mid the blossoms,
She the brightest, fairest flower
In that green New Hampshire meadow
At the witching sunset hour.

In a green New Hampshire meadow,
Where a laughing brooklet played,
She upon a granite boulder,
I within the willows' shade,
Listened to her merry chatter,
Heard its music soft and low,
In a green New Hampshire meadow
Not so very long ago.

In a green New Hampshire meadow,
Where the alders bend and sway,

All the songsters wait her footfall
At the closing hour of day;
All the robins cease their carol,
Wait a step the daisies know,
In that green New Hampshire meadow
When the sun is sinking low.

In a green New Hampshire meadow,
When the summer days are long,
E'en the brook in silence listens,
Listens to her voice in song;
Then the waters laugh and join her,
Join her in a sweet refrain,
In the green New Hampshire meadow
That I hope to see again.

In that green New Hampshire meadow
(In my dreams I see the place),
And the dainty pink sunbonnet
Casting shadows on her face,
And the ripple of her laughter,
And her lightly tripping feet,
In that green New Hampshire meadow,
I'll remember till we meet.

Under the Snow

By L. J. H. Frost

There are precious things hidden under the snow,
And home seems dark since we miss them so.
Was there ever another form so fair
As the one we loved and buried there?
Or the face so sweet with its eyes of blue,
And the lips that smiled as the angels do;
Bright bonny hair with its waves of gold,
Half of its beauty can never be told.

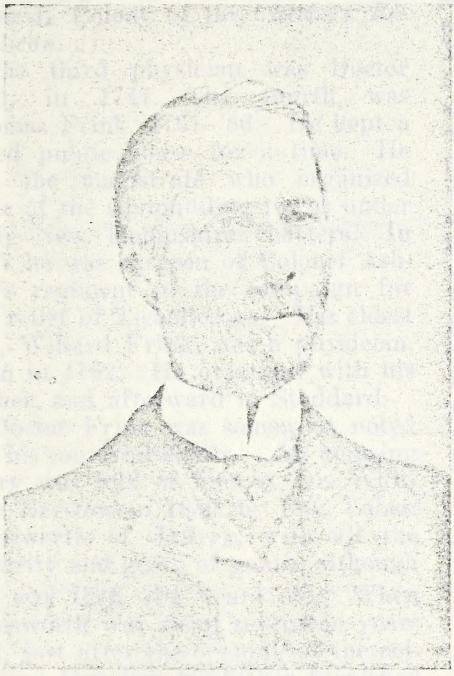
There's a dear, kind heart lying under the snow.
How much we loved it the world does not know.
We long for its tenderness ofttimes in vain,
As the sun-scorched earth thirsts for cooling rain.
There is nothing else that the world doth hold
So dear to us still as the true heart of old,
That we fain would fold in our loving embrace.
Dear Saviour in heaven, grant us Thy grace.

Say Thou to the waters of life's troubled sea,
"Peace, be still!" as Thou saidst in sweet Galilee;
Then a calm that is holy shall hush our soul's strife,
While the rainbow of hope shall illumine this life,
Till we see by its radiance the pathway to heaven,
Through the dark clouds of grief Thy promise hath riven.
Eternity reaps what time doth sow;
Dear God, guard our loved ones under the snow.

Early Physicians of Cheshire County

By Gardner C. Hill, M. D.

It seems fitting that some permanent record should be made of the names and deeds of the physicians of Cheshire County. They were able and vigorous men mentally and physically and left an indelible mark on the towns which they served so faithfully.



Dr. Gardner C. Hill

The pioneer doctor's call did not come by telegraph or telephone, nor was it answered by wheel carriage, steam or electric cars, or by automobile. It was answered on foot, at times on snow shoes, on horse back, directed by blazed trees, crossing unbridged streams, his path obstructed at times by savages and wild beasts. The pioneer doctor must have been a man of robust constitution and great courage, to conquer the elements and the dangers of a new country in order to reach his patients and fight disease and germs, yet he seldom failed to reach the patient in time. He was his own druggist and carried his drug store with him. His storehouse was his saddlebag, which contained his stock in trade; the lancet, the turnkey, salts and senna, jalap and calomel, tartar emetic, roots and herbs, plasters and salves, and all the other remedies known to the profession in those days.

The first physician and clergyman to officiate in Cheshire County was Benjamin Doolittle of Northfield, Mass. He was graduated from Yale in 1717, and was called to a pastorate in Northfield, Mass., in 1718, remaining there until his death in 1748. He combined the two professions of theology and medicine, and was one of the giants of those early days. His ability and endurance must have been remarkable. His diploma was a certificate from his preceptor, as was usual at that time, as there were no medical schools in America until 1765.

Aside from his own townspeople, he served the settlements in his own vicinity, such as Vernon, Hinsdale and Winchester, and even the garrisons of Fort Dummer, near Brattleboro, depended on his services. Doctor Doolittle's practice extended as far south as Hadley, and north to Bellows Falls, Chester, Vt., and Charlestown and Keene, N. H. He had the reputation of being a skilful physician and surgeon, and after the battles and skirmishes of the old French and Indian War the wounded were carried to him for treatment.

Aside from his ministrations as a physician and clergyman, he assisted in other ways the first settlements in his vicinity. He was the proprietor's clerk for Winchester for many years.

Keene.

The first physician to settle in Cheshire County was Jeremiah Hall at Keene, in 1733. He was one of the original proprietors of Keene. He was prominent in town affairs, and had an extensive practice.

The second was Obadiah Blake. He settled on the farm in West Keene, now owned by a daughter of the late Justin S. Blake, Mrs. Pitcher. He was the great-great-grandfather of Oscar L. Colony of the *Cheshire Republican*.

The third physician was Doctor Hall, in 1747. The fourth was Thomas Frink, 1761–'86. He kept a noted public house for a time. He was the magistrate who organized some of the surrounding towns under their New Hampshire charters. In 1777 he was surgeon of Colonel Ashley's regiment in the campaign for the relief of Ticonderoga. His eldest son, Willard Frink, was a physician, born in 1762. He practised with his father, and afterward in Stoddard.

Doctor Frink was somewhat noted for his convivial habits. An amusing story was told of him by Dr. Whitney Barstow in 1856, by Rev. Laban Ainsworth of Jaffrey, with all the vivacity and gusto of youth, although he was then 104 years old. When Ainsworth was about seventeen years old, just after the opening of the college at Hanover, his father furnished him with a horse, saddle and bridle and sent him to Dartmouth. His first stop on the way was at Keene. At the tavern he met Doctor Frink, who was trading horses and drinking flip. After some haggling a trade was concluded, and the doctor sat down to write a note and bill of sale. But that last mug was one too many, and his right hand had forgotten its cunning.

After several failures in his attempt to put the note in shape, he looked about the tap-room and saw the intelligent face of the bright and sober young freshman. "Here, young man," said he, "won't you just sit down and write this 'ere note for me? I guess I'm a leetle drunk." "Oh, yes," said Ainsworth, "I'll write it," and sat down and quickly wrote the note. The doctor was pleased, but was wise enough to say but little. Ainsworth proceeded on his journey and entered the college. That same autumn an epidemic of fever, common in those days, broke out among the students and young Ainsworth was one of those attacked. President Wheelock was alarmed and sent for all the best physicians within reach, among them Doctor Frink of Keene, which shows that he stood high in his profession, notwithstanding his habits. The doctor appeared on the scene, thoroughly sober and responsible, and visited every sick student, young Ainsworth with the rest. When the doctor had attended carefully to his case, Ainsworth asked for his bill. "No! young man," said Frink, "I'll not take a cent. I know you. You're the nice boy who once wrote a note for me in Keene, when I was so blamed drunk!"

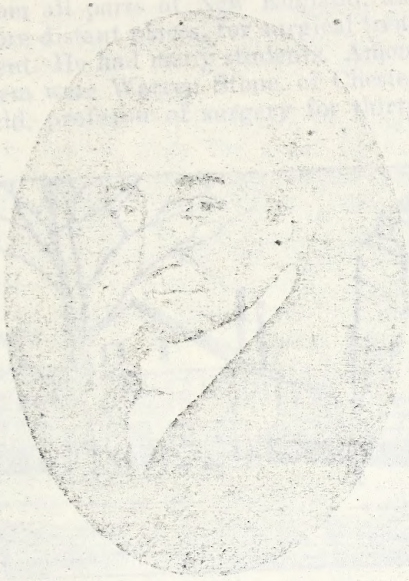
Keene's fifth physician was Dr. Gideon Tiffany, in 1772. In 1773 Dr. Josiah Pomeroy located here. Doctor Pomeroy was a Tory and his residence was confiscated by the state.

In 1776 smallpox prevailed in Keene and vicinity. A number of cases were fatal. Private hospitals were established by some of the physicians for inoculation and the treatment of the disease. The people were generally opposed to inoculation, believing that this procedure by the physicians increased the number of cases and deaths. A petition signed by 35 citizens was sent to the Legislature asking that body to interpose and stop inoculation.

The seventh physician in Keene was Dr. Thomas Edwards, 1780; the eighth, Dr. Jonas Prescott, 1790; the ninth, Dr. Jonas Dix, 1791; the tenth,

Dr. Thaddeus McCarty, 1792, and the eleventh, Dr. Tibea Hall, 1794.

In 1799 Dr. Daniel Adams, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1788, set-



Dr. Daniel Adams

tled here. He was the second postmaster of Keene, his residence being on Main Street in the house now occupied by Miss Twitchell. The doctor and his wife made their journey to Keene on horseback, and the sidesaddle and whip used by Mrs. Adams are still preserved by the family. The doctor was a druggist as well as a physician. He took high rank as a physician and was prominent in town affairs. He died in 1830. He was not the Dr. Daniel Adams celebrated as the author of an arithmetic and other text-books, though the latter, who was a native of Townsend, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth, 1797, taught school and studied medicine here, boarding at his house, though no relation, and subsequently resided here many years.

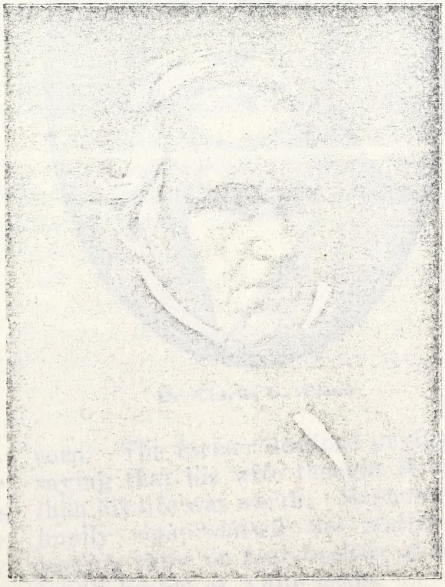
Physicians subsequently locating in Keene, were as follows, in the order of their coming:

The thirteenth physician was Dr. Charles Blake, 1800; fourteenth, Dr. Jonas A. Bradford, 1806; fifteenth, Dr. Daniel Hough, 1807. He was in partnership with Dr. Daniel Adams for a while; sixteenth, Doctor Fanchon; seventeenth, Dr. John Burnell, 1808; eighteenth, Doctor Whitehouse, 1808; nineteenth, Doctor Smith, 1810.

The twentieth was Dr. Joseph Wheeler, Dartmouth Medical School, 1813. He lived on the place of the late George Tilden, who married a daughter of Doctor Wheeler. His grandson, G. H. Tilden, has his saddlebags. Doctor Wheeler practised a few years in Westmoreland prior to coming to Keene.

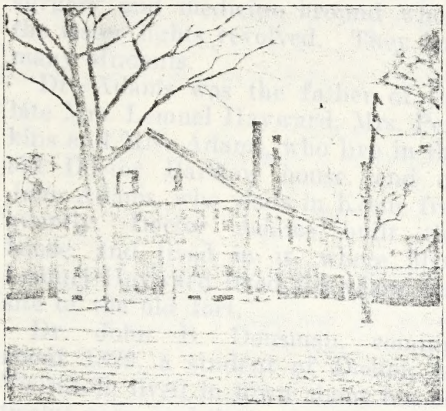
Two giants in the medical profession lived in Keene, in the first half of the last century, namely, Dr. Amos Twitchell,* particularly famous for his skill in surgery, and Dr. Charles G. Adams, as well known for his skill in medicine.

In 1810 Doctor Twitchell located in Keene, where he remained until his death, in 1850. His residence was on the site of the Boston & Maine engine house. In the early thirties, Doctor Twitchell built a hospital on Main



Dr. Amos Twitchell

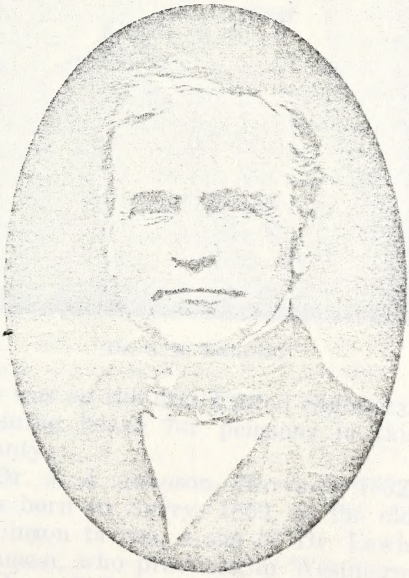
Street, just north of the Eagle Hotel, now Merriam House, containing twenty-four rooms. Patients came from all parts of New England, and more distant places, for surgical treatment. He had many students. Among them were Warren Stone, of Chesterfield, professor of surgery for thirty-



Dr. Amos Twitchell's Old Hospital

seven years in the University of Louisiana, and Walter Carpenter, of Walpole, twenty-eight years professor in the medical department of the University of Vermont. Doctor Twitchell was offered professorships at Castleton, Woodstock, Vt., and Dartmouth. He received his M. D. at Dartmouth.

A farmer addicted to the use of tobacco who lived some twenty miles from Keene, and who often supplied the doctor with grain, was met one day by Doctor Twitchell when he, the farmer, was looking miserably out of health. On being questioned as to his health, he replied, with a very serious face: "Almost gone, doctor. I shall never bring you any more corn. The physicians have all given me up, and tell me I am dying of consumption." "Ah! indeed," replied our friend, in his lively tones, "I am quite sorry I shall have no more of your corn, but possibly, after all, it may not be so bad as you think! I may be able to cure you." "It is too late," solemnly replied the man. "I must put my house in order, and prepare to die, so all tell me, and I believe them." "But," said Doctor Twitchell, "I will make a bargain with you. You shall agree to follow my prescriptions three months; if you recover your health, you shall pay me fifty bushels of corn, without receiving any compensation. But, on the contrary, if after following my prescriptions as directed, you should die, I will give to your heirs the equivalent of the corn, in money." To this, after some demur on his part, the invalid agreed; and was immediately directed to take the quid from his mouth, to dash it to the ground, and never to touch tobacco in any form again. Six months or more passed away, and Doctor Twitchell met the man, apparently in perfect health, and claimed the



Dr. Charles G. Adams

corn. The farmer declined paying it, saying that his wife thought it more than his life was worth. He, however, finally compromised the matter by leaving three or four bushels of corn, and a bushel of white beans.

Dr. Charles G. Adams was a stu-

dent of his father, Dr. Daniel Adams, and practised in Keene 1815–'55. Dr. Charles G. Adams was a graduate of the Harvard Medical School and was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. He attained an eminence as a practitioner of medicine second to none in the state.

Dr. Amos Twitchell and Dr. Charles G. Adams were the great lights in surgery and medicine around whom the lesser lights revolved. They had many students.

Dr. Adams was the father of the late Mrs. Lemuel Hayward, Mrs. Perkins and Miss Adams, who live in the old Doctor Barstow house, and of John Adams, who visits in Keene frequently. Doctor Adams built the house, and lived in it, where Mrs. Lemuel Hayward lived for years, the site of the old fort.

Dr. John B. Dousman, coming about 1829, a student of Doctor A. Twitchell, lived in town about ten or twelve years and then went West.

Dr. Dudley Smith, student of Dr. Daniel Adams, came to Keene about 1840; went into partnership with Dr. Charles G. Adams; was in town sixteen years, then removed to Illinois, where he died.

Doctor Dexter and Doctor Bigelow, the latter about 1816, practised in Keene for a short time.

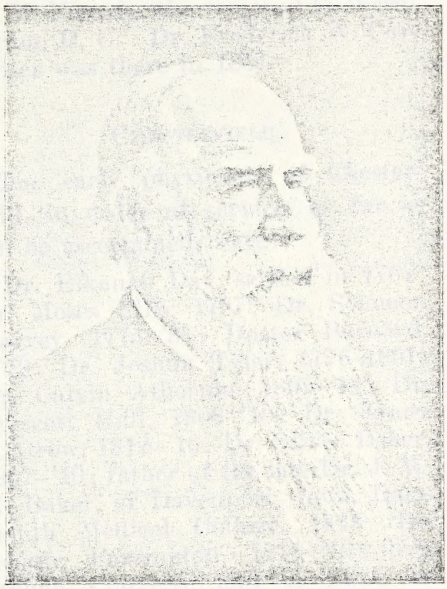
Dr. G. B. Twitchell, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a student of his uncle, Dr. Amos Twitchell, was in practice with his uncle, and succeeded to his practice. He was the most noted surgeon in southwestern New Hampshire for more than half a century.

Dr. A. S. Carpenter, Vermont Medical College, 1837, came to town about the time that Dr. G. B. Twitchell came and remained until his death. He was a popular physician, and in his prime had an extensive practice.

Dr. I. F. Prouty, was in Keene from 1863–'82.

Dr. W. H. Thayer came to Keene in the forties. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., and Pittsfield, Mass., Medical College for several years. He was surgeon in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment in the Civil War.

Dr. Thomas B. Kittredge, Harvard, grandson of Dr. Francis Kittredge, second physician of Walpole, studied in Europe, practised some time in Claremont, then removed to Keene.



Dr. G. B. Twitchell

He was on the first United States examining board for pensions in this county.

Dr. J. J. Johnson, Harvard, 1832, was born in Surry, 1809, at the old Robinson tavern, a son of Dr. Lewis Johnson, who practised in Westmoreland until his death in 1817. He studied a year with Dr. Amos Twitchell, and also in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh. He located in Northboro, Mass., in 1857, and came to Keene and remained until 1866, when he returned to his first field, Northboro.

Dr. W. B. Chamberlain came in the

early forties and was here many years and then returned to Worcester, Mass. He was succeeded by Doctor Pierce, who died soon after coming to Keene.

Dr. J. H. Gallinger, now United States senator, was here in the early sixties for a short time.

Dr. John F. Jennison came from Swanzey and was located in Keene about twenty years. Dr. H. H. Darling was in Keene some 35 or 40 years. Dr. J. Homer Darling was in Keene several years and removed to Connecticut.

Dr. John H. Leach practised in Keene for a time and was a member of the United States Pension Board.

Other practitioners in Keene, in later years, were Mrs. R. F. Hill, M. D., Boston Woman's Medical College, from 1867–'88; Dr. A. B. Thurston, from Harrisville, a member of the pension board; Dr. Francis Brick, here some twenty years; Dr. W. F. Cole, here in the seventies, removing to Worcester, Mass.; Dr. A. R. Gleason, an assistant surgeon in the army and a member of the pension board; Dr. W. Dwight, here in 1866–'67; Doctor Warner in 1869; Doctor Germaine for a time in the seventies; Dr. G. H. Bridgman, 1881–'87; Dr. G. W. Flagg, in practice from 1875–1906, and still living here; Dr. W. E. Maloney, here some twelve or fifteen years; also Dr. Elizabeth B. Reed, for several years in practice.

Alstead.

The first physician in Alstead was Dr. Joseph Wood, 1776–'78. Dr. Daniel Perrin practised there from 1783–1800. Dr. Abner Bliss (from Gilsum) from 1800–'12. Drs. Goodhue and Stanley were there for a time, early in the last century. Dr. Eber Carpenter practised from 1812–'41. He had four sons who were physicians, one of whom, Algernon S., practised in Keene, and has been mentioned in that connection. The youngest, Dr. G. H. Carpenter, located in Athens, Ohio, where he died in 1906, aged 86 years. Dr. Thomas D. Brooks was in practice there from 1804–'25; Dr. A. C. Fay in 1830, removing to Milford, Mass. Dr. Abner Bliss, Jr., Dartmouth Medical College, 1820, was in town until his death. Drs. Asa Rider and Elisha Hatch practised for a time. Dr. W. B. Porter, Dartmouth Medical College, 1863, was in practice there about twenty-five years, removing to Walpole. Doctor Gallup was several years in practice; also Dr. W. M. French, who removed to Washington, D. C. Dr. Frederick W. Carpenter was there in 1851.

Chesterfield.

The early physicians of Chesterfield, in order of service, as far as can be ascertained, were:

Dr. Elkanah Day, settled in 1767; Dr. Moses Ellis, 1787; Dr. Solomon Harvey, 1775–'81; Doctor Barnard, 1779; Dr. Joshua Tyler, 1776–1807; Dr. Calvin Atherton, 1807–'12; Dr. Prescott Hall, 1806–'10; Dr. James R. Grow, 1812–'16; Dr. Oliver Baker, 1807–'40; father of the late Dr. J. W. H. Baker, of Davenport, Iowa, Dartmouth Medical College, 1843; Dr. George Farrington, 1814–'16; Drs. Joshua Converse and J. Farr, no dates; Dr. Jerry Lyons, 1814–'25; Dr. Philip Hall, removed to Northfield, Mass., 1828; Dr. Harvey Carpenter, 1828–'52; Dr. Curtis Cullen Clark in company with Dr. H. Carpenter; Dr. A. S. Carpenter, brother of Harvey, about a year, afterwards in Keene; Dr. John O. French, 1844–'54; Dr. J. F. Prouty, Spofford, for a short time; Dr. Daniel F. Randall, 1856–'80; Dr. J. F. Butler, Spofford, 1854–1907; Dr. Warren Stone (native), Pittsfield Medical College, 1830; settled in Louisiana, professor of surgery, University of Louisiana thirty-nine years, the most famous surgeon of his day in the South; Dr. John P. Warren, 1842–'46.

Dublin.

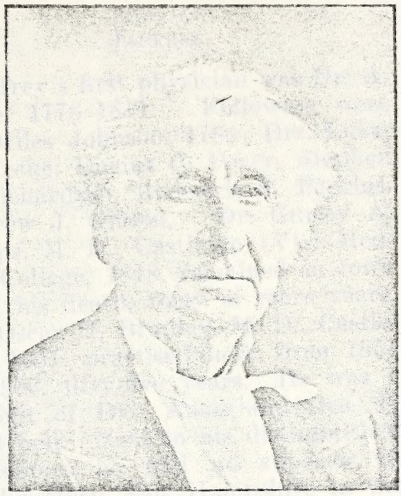
Dublin's first medical practitioner was Dr. Nathan Burnap; settled in 1776. Afterward came Dr. Ward Eddy, 1787; Dr. Abell Maynard, 1787; Dr. Samuel Hamilton, 1794; Dr. Moses Kidder, 1819; Dr. Stephen Spaulding, 1819; Dr. Asa Heald, 1823; Dr. David Cutler, 1824; Dr. Simeon Stickney, 1837, M. D., Castleton (Vt.) Medical College; Dr. Eaton, 1837; Dr. Ransom N. Porter, 1846–'52; removed to Deerfield, Mass.; brother of Hon. R. H. Porter of Keene. Others were: Parker, Hurd, White, Read, Petts, Barton and Hitchcock.

Fitzwilliam.

Dr. Peter C. Grosvenor settled in Fitzwilliam in 1794. Succeeding him were: Dr. Amos Scott, 1812; Dr. Peter Perkins, 1824; Dr. Ebenezer Wright, 1829; Dr. Thomas Richardson, 1852; Dr. James Batcheller; Dr. Silas Cummings, Dartmouth Medical College, 1827, who practised over fifty years; Dr. A. R. Gleason, who practised there about twenty years, then removed to Keene; representative and member of the board of education for several years. He was succeeded by Doctor Hubbard, who was several years in practice.

Gilsum.

Gilsum's first physician, Dr. Abner Bliss, was in practice from about 1765 to 1780. Following were: Dr. Benj. Hosmer, 1793–1826; Dr. Henry Kendrick, 1805–'07; Dr. Obadiah Wilcox, 1807–'15; Dr. Jonathan E. Davis, 1816–'20; Dr. Benj. Palmer, 1819–'22; Dr. Isaac Hatch, for a few years; Dr. Dudley Smith, Dartmouth Medical College, 1825; afterwards in Lowell and Concord, Mass., and in Keene in company with Dr. C. G. Adams, his fellow student and son of his preceptor, Dr. Adams, removing to Illinois, where he died in 1859; Timothy S. Lane, about 1826, remained several years and removed to Vermont; Dr. G. W. Hammond, Dartmouth, 1824, a native, located first in Richmond, then in Vermont, but returned to Gilsum in



Dr. K. D. Webster

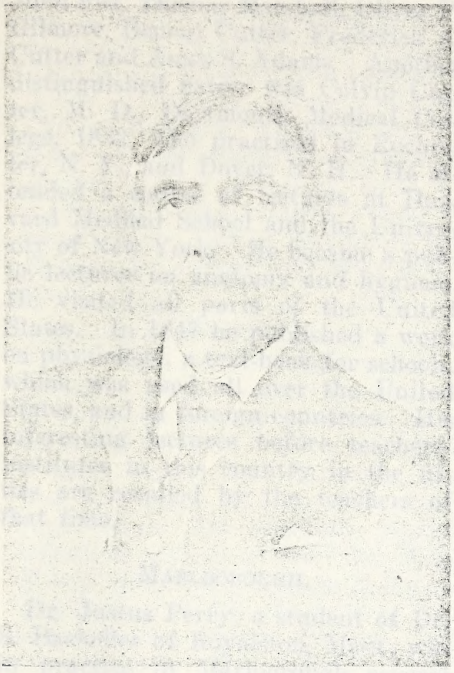
1830; was in town thirty-six years and removed to New York, where he died soon after. Dr. K. D. Webster, Vermont Medical College, 1836, settled in Gilsum and was in practice over sixty years—longer than any physician in the county. Drs. W. H. Aldrich, Johnson and Osterhout also practised in town for different periods.

Harrisville.

Physicians in practice in Harrisville have included Dr. William F. Leonard, University of New York, 1871, who removed to Massachusetts, and Drs. Elliot, Cuderford, Davis, Mitchell, Perry, Cheever, Wade, Haig, Thurston, Pierce, Rawson and Smith.

Hinsdale.

Doctor Jones, who was settled in Hinsdale in 1800, was the town's first physician. Following him were: Doctor Marsh, 1807; Dr. David Wooley, 1810; Dr. William Pond, 1812; Doctor Rowe, 1815; Dr. Newell, 1824.



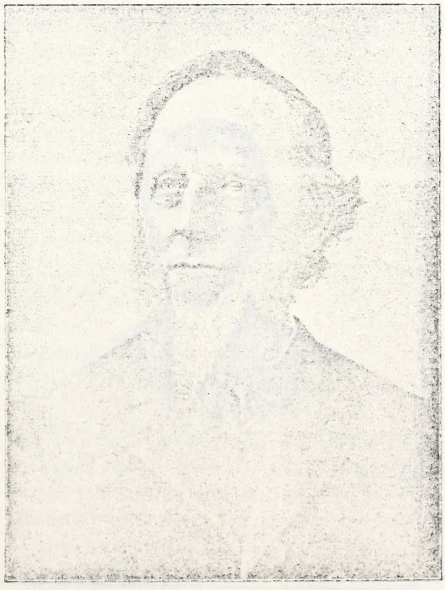
Dr. W. S. Leonard

Dr. Frederick Boyden, a Harvard graduate, located in Hinsdale about 1835. He was in actual practice thirty years, and for over twenty years the only physician permanently located in town. Dr. W. S. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Dartmouth College, settled in Hinsdale in 1860. For ten years he was associated with Doctor Boyden. He was in active practice over forty years. He was a member of the pension examining board from 1897 to the time of his death. He was also a member of the board of education many years. He inherited from his father, Rev. Levi Leonard of Dublin, a taste for literature. Among his published writings may be mentioned a paper read before the New Hampshire Medical Society, "The Confidence of the Public in Non-Professional Prescriptions." Also at the commencement of Dartmouth Medical College in 1887, as delegate from the New Hampshire Medical Society, he read a paper entitled "Rambles in the Highways and By-Ways of a Doctor's Life." Others in practice here were Doctor Dix and Doctor Martin, a Thomsonian.

Jaffrey.

Jaffrey's first physician was Dr. A. Howe, 1776–1811. Following were Dr. Miles Johnson, 1786; Drs. Luke, A. Keene, Darius C. Perry, Stephen L. Richardson, Roderick R. Perkins, Andrew J. Gibson. Dr. Gurley A. Phelps, M. D., Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, 1848, remained in town until his death, forty or more years. Dr. Oscar H. Bradley, M. D., Castleton, 1851, practised here from 1851 to 1906, fifty-five years. He was a student of Drs. Amos and Geo. P. Twitchell. Next to his distinguished preceptors he had no superior in southwestern New Hampshire in the profession.

Natives of Jaffrey pursuing the medical profession were David Smiley, Abner Howe, W. B. Cutter, Frederick S. Ainsworth, David B. Butler,



Dr. O. H. Bradley

John Fox, Thomas Marshall, Oliver P. Gilmore, Benoni Cutter, Frederick A. Cutter and Amos S. Adams. Another distinguished native was Calvin Cutter, M. D., Dartmouth Medical College, 1832, who practised in Rochester, N. Y., and Dover, N. H. He attended a course of lectures at Harvard Medical School and the University of New York. He became a public lecturer on anatomy and hygiene. He visited all parts of the United States. In 1847 he published a work on physiology, a text-book for schools, which was used all over the United States, and in foreign countries. His interesting lectures before teachers' institutes in this country in the fifties are recalled by the teachers of that time.

Marlborough.

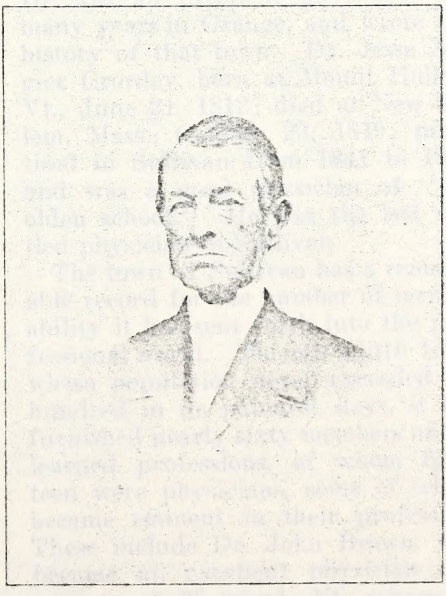
Dr. Justus Perry, a student of Dr. S. Bacheller of Royalston, Mass., was in practice in Marlborough several years, from 1786. Dr. David Carter was located here in 1795, and Dr. Amos Twitchell for a time. Dr. E. R. Frost, a student of Doctor Carter, practised here six years, from 1812, when he removed to Swanzey and afterward to Nebraska. Dr. James Bacheller, son of Dr. S. Bacheller, the first physician of Royalston, Mass., came to Marlborough in 1818. He was in active practice about thirty-six years. He was very social and popular as a citizen and physician, and had an extensive practice. He was widely known as a politician; was representative, state senator and councilor. In debate he had few superiors. His eyes were apparently closed, yet he saw more than many people with their eyes open. Dr. Samuel A. Richardson, who graduated from the Albany (N. Y.) Medical College, 1855, came to Marlborough the same year as successor to Dr. Jonas Bacheller. He was surgeon in the war, had an extensive practice, and, like his predecessor, was a skillful and popular physician. S. J. Martin, botanical, was here in 1863–'66; Dr. G. L. Harrington, for several years; Dr. N. H. Merriam, 1880–'87. He was succeeded by W. H. Aldrich.

Marlow.

Marlow's first medical practitioner was Dr. Isaac Baker. Subsequent physicians in town included Drs. Thomas J. Stevens, Lyman Brooks (who removed to Acworth), Reuben Hatch, R. G. Mathes and Marshall Perkins. The latter, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, was in practice here for fifty-five years. He was assistant surgeon in the 14th N. H. Regiment in the Civil War, and during his absence in the army, Dr. A. P. Richardson, subsequently settled in Walpole, supplied his place. Among others following was Dr. W. M. Robb.

Nelson.

Dr. Nathaniel Breed was one of the first settlers of the town of Nelson. Prior to going to Nelson he practised in Eastham and Sudbury, Mass. He built the first saw-mill in Nelson, at



Dr. Nehemiah Rand

the outlet of the pond which bears his name to this day. His daughter, Abigail, was the first child baptized in Nelson. Following Doctor Breed, Dr. Calvin Hubbard practised in this town. In the middle third of the last century Doctor Nehemiah Rand was a prominent physician in Nelson for many years. One or two others were in town for a short time after Doctor Rand.

Richmond.

Dr. Aaron Aldrich, who was chosen grammar school master by the town in 1778, was the first physician in the town of Richmond. He remained but a short time. Dr. Ebenezer Swan was here from 1776 to 1820—forty-four years. Dr. Buffum Harkins practised several years. Dr. Abner Howe, 1797, was a surgeon in the war of 1812 and died in the service. Others were Dr. Martin Britton, 1809, several years; Dr. John Parkhurst, 1811–'40; Dr. G. W. Hammond, 1824, several years; removed to Gilsum; Dr. Lewis Ware; Dr. Isaac Willis, 1833, several years; removed to Royalston, Mass.; Dr. C. C. Wheaton, 1836; removed to Winchester; Dr. Abner Ballou, 1840–'43; Dr. Leonard Smith, several years; Dr. S. P. French, 1843–'61; removed to Winchester, returned to Richmond; Dr. C. J. Towne, 1864; Dr. E. J. Donnell, 1870.

Rindge.

The medical profession in the town of Rindge has been represented by Dr. David Morse, 1768; Dr. Asher Palmer, 1771; Dr. Jonas Prescott, 1776–'81, removed to Keene; Dr. John Townsend, 1770–'90; Dr. Ebenezer Hartshorn; Dr. Josiah Whitney, 1790; Drs. Stephen and Thomas Jewett, brothers, several years; Dr. Nathaniel Kingsbury; Dr. E. D. Abell; Dr. Josiah Abbott, 1843–'67; Dr. A. D. Shurtleff, 1818–'43; Dr. Daniel W. Jones; Dr. Sophia S. Symonds, several years; Dr. J. H. Darling, removed to Keene; Dr. John Hurd, 1866–'72; Dr. Henry A. Watson, 1867; Drs. William Swan, Samuel Steel and Elijah Norcross.

Sullivan.

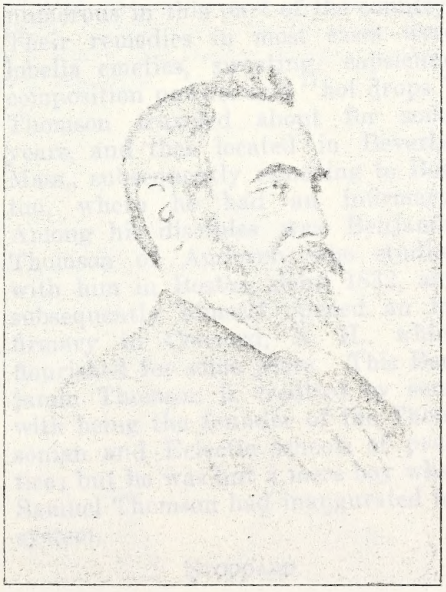
The first physician in Sullivan, of whom there is any record, was Dr. Asher Loveland, a native of Hebron, Conn., born August 23, 1767, and died in Stoddard August 7, 1849. He went to Sullivan in 1787. Dr. Joseph Peters was there in 1788. A Doctor Brown is mentioned as living in town in 1790. Dr. John M. Field was there in 1794–'95. Dr. Messer Cannon, supposed to be a native of New Salem, Mass., located there in 1795, and practised thirty-five years or more. Dr. Timothy Preston, a native of New Ipswich, practised in Sullivan in the early part of the 19th century. Dr. Timothy L. Lane, born in Braintree, Mass., September 1, 1800, died at Fillmore, Ill., September 1, 1849; practised in Sullivan from 1825 to 1836. Dr. Edward Barton, born at Orange, Mass., February 5, 1806; died there May 7, 1880; practised in Sullivan from 1832 to 1834. He was an excellent physician, for many years in Orange, and wrote the history of that town. Dr. Jesse Angier Crowley, born at Mount Holley, Vt., June 21, 1812; died at New Salem, Mass., October 23, 1849; practised in Sullivan from 1841 to 1845 and was a good physician of "the olden school." He was the last settled physician in Sullivan.

The town of Sullivan has a remarkable record for the number of men of ability it has sent forth into the professional world. Though a little town whose population never exceeded six hundred in its palmiest days, it has furnished nearly sixty members of the learned professions, of whom fourteen were physicians, some of whom became eminent in their profession. These include Dr. John Brown, who became an excellent physician and surgeon at Thetford, Vt., where he died October 22, 1837; Dr. Thomas S.

Wright died at Brookline, Mass.; a physician and surgeon at Brookline, Mass.; Dr. Enoch Alba Kemp, born in Sullivan July 21, 1822, died at East Douglass, Mass., October 31, 1883; Rufus Osgood Mason, born Sullivan January 22, 1830, died in New York City in 1903, graduated at Dartmouth and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; Dr. Carlton P. Frost, born Sullivan May 29, 1830, died at Hanover May 24, 1896, graduated at Dartmouth 1852 and at Dartmouth Medical College 1853, was the professor of the science and practice of medicine, and dean of the Dartmouth Medical College; Dr. Edwin Brant Frost, born in Sullivan December 30, 1832, killed at the battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, studied medicine with his brother, Dean C. P. Frost, of Dartmouth Medical School; Dr. Edwin A. Kemp, born Sullivan November 17, 1833, living at Danvers, Mass., a successful physician; Dr. George W. Keith, born Walden, Vt., July 1, 1835, spent his youth in Sullivan, studied medicine with another physician, lives in Boston, has had a good practice, now retired; Dr. Edward Beecher Nims, born Sullivan April 20, 1838, now living in Springfield, Mass., graduate of Williams College 1862, M. D. at University of Vermont 1864, for many years superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Northampton, Mass., an eminent physician; Dr. Joel W. Wright, born Sullivan July 30, 1840, now living in a small town on the Hudson. He was a professor of surgery at the University Medical College in New York City, and one of the most eminent surgeons in that metropolis. Dr. Marcellus Hazen Felt, born Sullivan July 1, 1845, long in practice at Hillsborough Bridge, graduated at Dartmouth Medical College 1877; Dr. Osman H. Hubbard graduated at McGill University, Can.; Dr. Charles Dickinson Phelps, born Belchertown, Mass., November 29, 1868, spent his youth in Sullivan, in part, where his father was pastor of the First Congregational church, graduated at Amherst 1889, M. D. at College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City 1895; William Burton Thorning, now at Winchendon, Mass., graduated at University of Vermont.

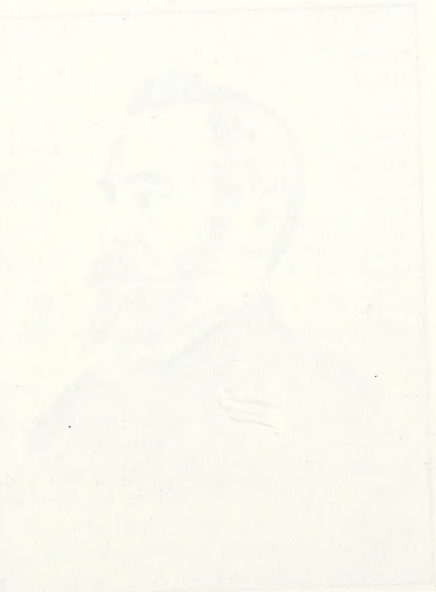
Surry.

Dr. Monroe, the first physician in Surry, was said to believe in witchcraft. His boys would take his horses from the barn after the doctor had retired and drive them to Keene and other places. In the morning the doctor would find that the horses had been out during the night, and thought the witches had been driving them. An old Mrs. Rice who lived over the line in the town of Gilsum was generally believed to be a witch. Many were afraid of her power. Respectable people said they saw her pass along over the snow and leave no



Dr. Wm. H. Porter

tracks. Doctor Monroe, who was attending a patient in the neighborhood, was much surprised to find his reme-

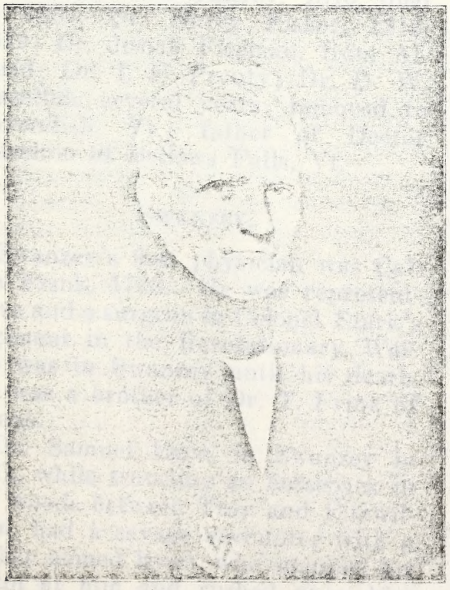


dies had no effect. The neighbors told him that Mrs. Rice had bewitched her. The doctor bled his patient and threw the blood into the fire. The patient immediately began to improve, while Mrs. Rice was found to have had her hand badly burned at that time. Doctor Monroe's residence was on what is now known as the Batchelder place, where the carriage-house now stands.

Dr. Wm. H. Porter for forty years or more practised in Surry. He was prominent in town affairs. He was educated in the Medical College in Worcester and in Harvard.

Samuel Thomson.

Samuel Thomson, founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine, was born in Alstead, February 9, 1769. He remained on his father's farm during minority, and then kept a hotel in Alstead for a time; but later purchased and located upon a farm in the northern part of Surry; married and reared a family. Frequent illness in the family led him to engage Dr. Abner Bliss of Gilsum, a retired physician, to move into a vacant house on his farm that he might be in ready access in time of need. He took an interest himself in the medicinal properties of roots and herbs, consulting Dr. Bliss as to the same, and finally, becoming dissatisfied with the doctor's treatment of one of his children, dismissed him and took charge of the case himself, and was subsequently his own family doctor with such success that his neighbors ultimately employed him to some extent. He prepared various remedies, got the same patented, and sold family rights for the use of his system and medicines at twenty dollars each, doing considerable business. He was coarse and unlettered, but possessed of considerable natural talent. He was the first man in America to oppose the current method of his day among physicians, such as bleeding, cupping, leeches and blistering. He gained many followers, and in the first half of the last century Thomsonian practitioners were numerous in this part of the country. Their remedies in most cases were lobelia emetics, sweating, capsicum, composition powder and "hot drops." Thomson traveled about for some years, and then located in Beverly, Mass., subsequently removing to Boston, where he had an infirmary. Among his disciples was Benjamin Thomson of Andover, who studied with him in Boston about 1832, and subsequently himself opened an infirmary in Concord, N. H., which flourished for some years. This Benjamin Thomson is credited by some with being the founder of the Thomsonian and Eclectic schools of practice; but he was but a mere boy when Samuel Thomson had inaugurated his system.



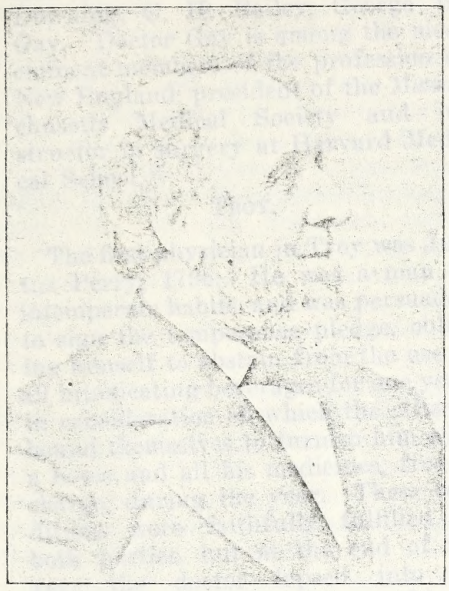
Dr. Samuel Thomson

Stoddard.

Dr. Willard Frink, who settled here about 1785, son of Dr. Thomas Frink of Keene, was Stoddard's first doctor. Following were Dr. Ward Eddy, 1788, who died in town at an



advanced age; Dr. Asher Loveland from Gilsum, 1790, died in 1849, aged 80; Dr. Jonas Flint from Westmoreland, several years; Dr. Nathaniel



Dr. D. W. Hazelton

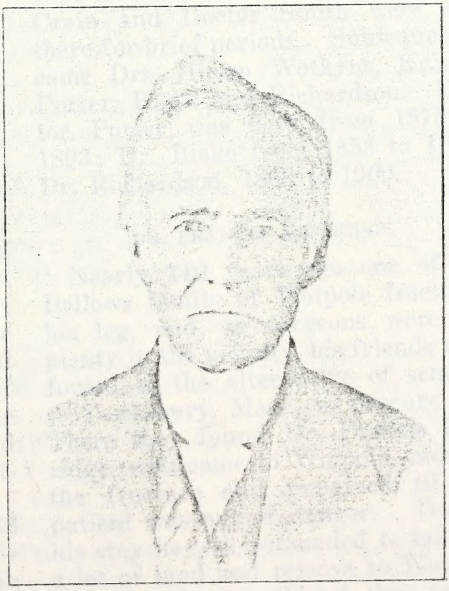
Worcester, from Jaffrey, 1810, died in 1823; Dr. Harry Fisher, 1818, 1819; Dr. Josiah Fleeman, from Alstead; Dr. I. F. Prouty; Dr. D. W. Hazelton, several years; removed to Cavendish, Vt.; father of Doctor Hazelton of Bellows Falls, Vt.

Swanzey.

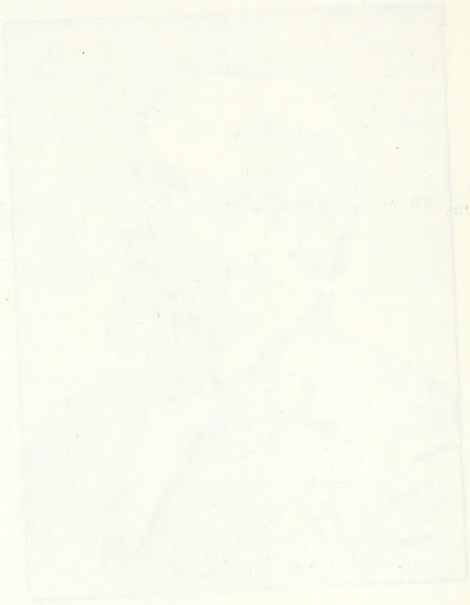
Swanzey's first physician was Calvin Frink, 1733. He was representative and a surgeon in Colonel Stark's regiment in the Revolutionary War. He was in Swanzey until his death. He was a brother of Dr. T. Frink of Keene.

Dr. Samuel Lane, in Swanzey in 1811, while traveling on horseback in the woods between Troy and Fitzwilliam, had a savage encounter with a robber named Ryan, who snapped his pistol at him and rushed upon him with a dirk. Doctor Lane was stabbed in the shoulder, but threw the robber and held him until help arrived.

Following him were Dr. Israel Sawyer, 1732–'80; Drs. Ezra Thayer, Abel Wilder, Paul Raymond and Ephraim K. Forst, 1816. Dr. Henry Baxter was there from 1820 to 1853. He graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1820. He was a grandfather of Denman Thompson and resided on the site of the residence of his well-known grandson. Dr. Willard Adams from Marlborough, a student of Dr. James Bacheller of that town, was in town over forty years. Other physicians in Swanzey have been Dr. N. B. Barton, 1850–'51; Dr. Samuel King, 1835–'45; Dr. John F. Jennison, twenty years; Dr. D. L. M. Comings, 1853–'64, Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, 1850. He was surgeon in the army, member of the board of education, representative, etc. Dr. Earl Evans, who came to town at the time Doctor Comings left for the war, removed to Winchester about 1869. Doctor Underwood was there in the early fifties and Doctor Chesley in the early nineties.



Dr. Henry Baxter



Among natives of Swanzey who became physicians may be named Simeon Brown, Abner Stanley, Hiram Bennett, Joseph Streeter, Mellens Holbrook, Hiram Bolles, C. W. Downing, C. H. Bailey, George W. Gay. Doctor Gay is among the most eminent members of the profession in New England, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society and instructor in surgery at Harvard Medical School.

Troy.

The first physician in Troy was Justus Perry, 1796. He was a man of intemperate habits, and was persuaded to sign the temperance pledge, obliging himself to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages for one year, in consideration of which the citizens bound themselves to furnish him with a horse and all his medicines, free of charge, during the year. These conditions were faithfully fulfilled by both parties, but at the end of the year the doctor lapsed into his former habits, losing the confidence of the people, and the following year he moved to Marlborough, where he died the year after.

Dr. Ebenezer Wright, 1811, came from Fitzwilliam. He was active in obtaining the charter of Troy, which resulted in the organization of the new town. In 1814 he returned to Fitzwilliam. He died in 1829. Dr. Charles W. Whitney came in 1815 and remained until his death at an advanced age. Dr. Luke Miller was here from 1847 to '52. Dr. A. M. Caverly was located here from 1853 to '63; removed to Pittsford, Vt. He wrote the history of Troy, up to 1855, and was the father of Doctor Caverly of Rutland, Vt. He is a member of the Vermont State Board of Health, and a professor in the medical department of the University of Vermont.

Dr. David Farrar was here in 1863 and Dr. Daniel B. Woodward, 1865–'68. Dr. Benjamin H. Hartwell, 1868–'69, removed to Ayer, Mass., and has since died. Dr. John Dodge was here in 1869–'70 and Dr. Carl G. Metcalf from 1870 to '72; Dr. M. S. Ferguson, 1880–'81, and Dr. Benjamin E. Harriman a few months, earlier. Dr. M. T. Stone has been here since 1880. He married the granddaughter of Dr. C. W. Whitney, the third physician of Troy.

Walpole.

The first physician known to have practised in Walpole was a Doctor Chase, who was established there between 1760 and 1764. Nothing further is known of him. The second was Dr. Francis Kittridge. His son, Jessimiah, succeeded him. He was in turn succeeded by his son, Jessimiah, Jr. The third physician was Dr. Abram Holland. The fourth was Dr. George Sparhawk, and soon after Doctor Johnson. The sixth was Dr. Ebenezer Morse, who came to Walpole in 1813 and died in 1863. Afterward Doctor Bond settled at Drewsville. Doctor Emerson was settled in Walpole between the years 1780 and 1790. Doctor Gilbert was in Walpole for a short time. Dr. John Gallup came in 1832 and stayed a few years. Doctor Crain and Doctor Smith were also there for brief periods. Subsequently came Drs. Hiram Wotkyns, Knight, Porter, Blake and Richardson. Doctor Porter was here from 1875 to 1893; Dr. Blake from 1853 to 1892; Dr. Richardson, 1865 to 1900.

Dr. Francis Kittridge.

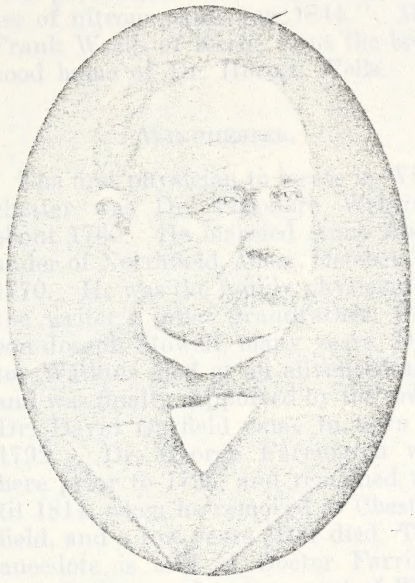
Nearly 140 years ago one of the Bellows family of Walpole fractured his leg, and, as surgeons were not plenty in the vicinity, his friends were forced to the alternative of sending to Tewksbury, Mass., to procure one. There they found Dr. Francis Kittridge, who came to Walpole, reduced the fracture and remained till his patient was out of danger. During his stay he was persuaded to take up a lot of land and remove to Walpole. He selected a lot of land, then an un-

broken forest. He had sixteen children. He had a wide reputation in the treatment of dislocations and fractures. His manners and methods appear to have been similar to those of the Sweets, "the natural bone setters," of whom Job Sweet of Rhode Island was the progenitor, and whose descendants still practise this art. He, in connection with his son, Jessimiah, prepared a salve known at that time as "Kittridge Grease," which was highly valued for its supposed healing properties. His son, Jessemiah, succeeded him as a physician, living on the same place, and was in turn succeeded by his son, Jessemiah, Jr., who resided in the village and practised there for more than one half a century. Thus, for over one hundred years, father, son and grandson sustained in Walpole the name of "Doctor Kittridge." He was famous, as well as his son, Jessemiah, in the treatment of old ulcers, skin diseases and chronic diseases in general.

Dr. Abel P. Richardson, a native of Lempster, born in 1834, who graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1864, practised the following year in Marlow and located in Walpole in 1865, was the best known and most successful of Walpole's later-day physicians. He was a member of various medical societies and had been president of the Cheshire County, Connecticut River and New Hampshire societies. He was for several years a member of the United States pension board at Bellows Falls and was town clerk of Walpole from 1869 till his death, February 19, 1900. He was popular as a citizen and in his profession and enjoyed a wide practice.

Walpole has furnished forty men to the medical profession. Among them may be named five Kittridges, three Graves, two Hoopers, two Carpenters, two Fays, one Morse, one Webber, two Watkinses, one Clark, one Bellows, one Dickinson, two Hosmers, one Griswold, one Martin, one Jennison, one Chaffee, two Porters, one Robinson and one Johnson.

Dr. Walter Carpenter was the most widely known of Walpole's native physicians. He was educated in the common schools and Chesterfield Academy. He was a student of Dr.



Dr. A. P. Richardson

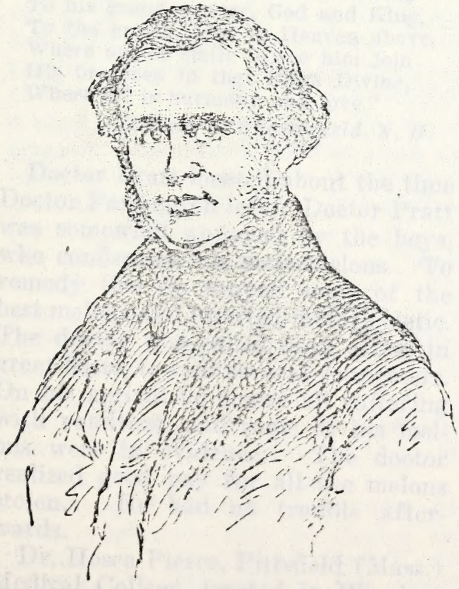
Amos Twitchell of Keene, and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1830. His first field of practice was Randolph, Vt.; the last, Burlington, for thirty-five years. He was professor in the medical department of the University of Vermont for twenty-eight years. His son, Walter, was a physician, a surgeon in the Civil War and resided in Burlington, Vt.

Westmoreland.

The first physician to practise in Westmoreland was Dr. Noah Fuller, as early as 1779. He was a grandfather of the late Gov. Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro, Vt. Dr. Joshua Knight was in practice from 1792 to 1822. Dr. Lewis Johnson settled in Westmoreland in 1807 and died of typhoid fever in 1817. He was the father of Dr. J. J. Johnson, who was in

Keene some ten years, one of the earliest physicians in the county to adopt vaccination. Joseph Wheeler was here for several years, removing to Keene. Dr. J. Knight, Jr., was in Westmoreland five years. He then settled in Piermont, N. H., and died in 1830. His widow returned to Westmoreland and lived to be 104 years old. Dr. Moses Dudley, here in 1830, died a few years after. Dr. John Campbell, who settled here in 1820, was killed in a carriage accident about 1840. He was a kin of the Campbells of Vermont. Dr. George F. Dunbar, born in Keene, 1794, was the son of Elijah Dunbar, A. B., Harvard, who was cashier of the old Cheshire Bank, established in 1803, and a leading lawyer in the county. The doctor was in town from 1820 to 1865. Dr. G. W. Chamberlain, who graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1880, was here for a few years, then removed west, where he died. Doctor Dunham of Keene and Doctor Loveland of Gilsum were here some time. Doctor Simmons, a Thomsonian, practised in town for fifty years.

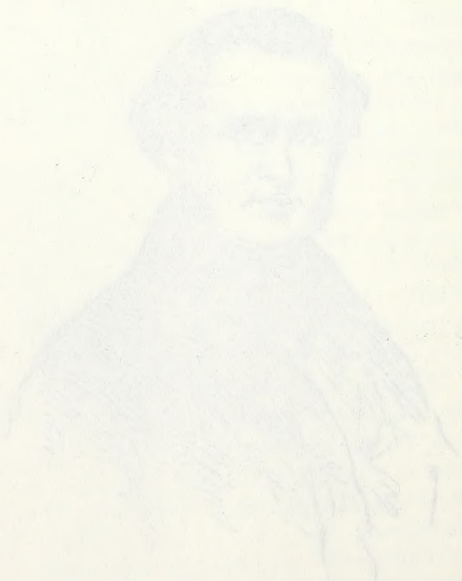
Dr. Horace Wells, a famous dentist, was a native of Westmoreland. He studied with Dr. G. Stratton and practised in Boston and Hartford, Conn. He was a man of great ingenuity, constantly making new instruments and devising new experiments. "To him is to be credited the first operation ever performed without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas, 1844." Mr. Frank Weeks of Keene owns the boyhood home of Dr. Horace Wells.



Dr. Horace Wells

Winchester.

The first physician to locate in Winchester was Dr. Theodore Watkins, about 1760. He married Anne Alexander of Northfield, Mass., October 15, 1770. He was the family physician of the writer's great grandfather, Deacon Joseph Stowell, many years. Doctor Watkins died at an advanced age, and was finally supported by the town. Dr. David Garfield came to town in 1792. Dr. George Farrington was here prior to 1795, and remained until 1814, when he removed to Chesterfield, and a few years after died. This anecdote is told of Doctor Farrington: In the northeastern part of Winchester, clustered about a schoolhouse, at the fork of two roads, was a hamlet, with families of the names of Willard, Wheelock, Blodgett, Cook and others. One of these neighbors was dangerously injured by an accident while at work, and a message was sent for the nearest surgeon, Doctor Farrington. The doctor hastened to the scene by the nearest road, which crossed the Ashuelot River about half way between the village of Winchester and the hamlet. When the doctor reached the bridge, he found only the piers and uncovered beams, a freshet having swept away the rest of the structure a short time before. He had either forgotten the flood in his haste or supposed the bridge had been repaired. To reach the Wheelock hamlet by any other route would now require a long detour. Farrington dismounted, took from his saddle bags



some instruments, unbuckled the bridle rein at one end and invited his horse to follow him across one of the naked beams of the bridge. The horse stepped cautiously upon the "stringer" and followed across to the west bank, when the doctor remounted and rode on. The bridge was about 150 feet long.—*Wallace's Monthly*, August, 1879.

Doctor Farrington went from Winchester to Chesterfield, probably in 1814 or 1815. He died in that town July 29, 1816, aged forty-seven years, and was buried in the old burying ground at the Center Village. A marble slab, lying horizontally on two supports of masonry, marks his last resting place. On this slab is the following epitaph:

"Here lies beneath this monument
The dear remains of one who spent
His days and years in doing good;
Gave ease those opres'd with pain,
Restor'd the sick to health again,
And purifi'd their wasting blood.
He was respected while on Earth
By all who knew his real worth
In practice and superior skill.
The means he us'd were truly blest,
His wondrous cures do well attest.
Who can his vacant mansion fill?
Born on some shining cherub's wing
To his grand master, God and King,
To the grand lodge in Heaven above,
Where angels smile to see him join
His brethren in that lodge Divine,
Where all is harmony and love."

History of Chesterfield, N. H.

Doctor Pratt located about the time Doctor Farrington left. Doctor Pratt was somewhat annoyed by the boys, who confiscated his watermelons. To remedy this he tapped some of the best melons and inserted tartar emetic. The doctor was called soon after, in great haste, to visit several youngsters. On his arrival he found all suffering with vomiting, and some of his melons were in evidence. The doctor realized good pay for all the melons stolen. He had no trouble afterwards.

Dr. Hosea Pierce, Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, located in Winchester in 1828. Doctor Pierce's practice was not continuous. He moved to New York some time in the late forties. Soon after some of the prominent citizens of Winchester solicited him to return, and subscribed a sum of money for him as an inducement. He performed a vast amount of work, his practice extending into all the adjoining towns. Some of his students were Dr. Mellens Holbrook of Swanzey, Dr. Joseph Smith, Dr. S. G. Wright and his own sons, Geo. W. and E. Proctor Pierce.

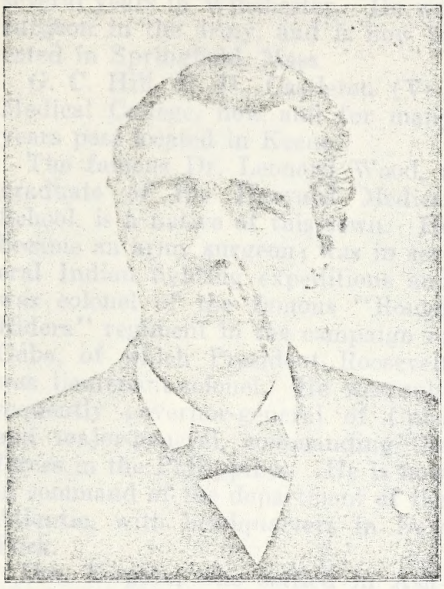
Dr. C. C. Wheaton came from Richmond. He was in active practice over twenty-five years. He combined dentistry with medicine. For several years he was a member of the board of education.

Dr. S. T. Washburn located here in 1848 and was in active practice more than fifteen years.

Doctor Macomber located here in the early fifties, and remained several years, and soon after came Drs. Francis Brick and Parmenter, McKeyes and Floyd. Dr. L. Alexander, who had practised in Massachusetts, came to Winchester in the forties. After a few years he returned to his first field. At the time of his death, he was working on the history of Winchester. In the forties Doctor Chatman, a Thomsonian, also settled in Winchester.

Doctor Chapin came to town about 1850, but died soon after. Dr. Jonathan Howard, Rochester Eclectic Medical College, 1838, practised from 1838 to 1848. He resided on the farm of the late J. O. Hill. He removed to Weston, N. Y. Dr. I. F. Prouty practised here for a short time, and Dr. J. F. Miner was here about two years in the early fifties, then removed to Buffalo, N. Y. He was afterward professor of surgery in Buffalo Medical College. Dr. S. P. French from Richmond, a graduate of Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College in 1862, remained till 1870. He then removed to Warwick, Mass., and later back to Richmond, where he died. Dr. Albert

H. Taft, a graduate of the Maine Medical School, came to Winchester in 1873. He died June 25, 1906.



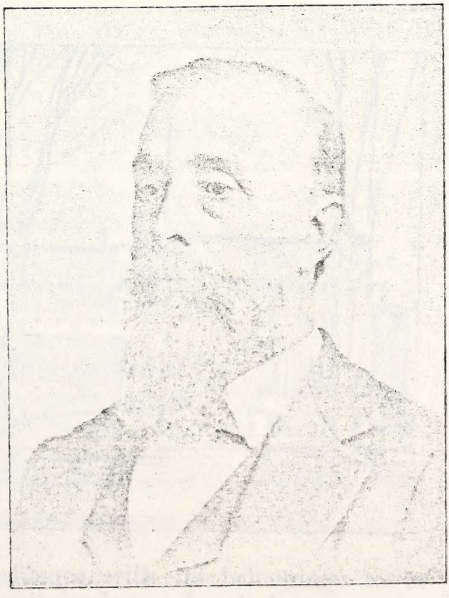
Dr. A. H. Taft

Dr. Earl Evans, a graduate of Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, 1856, came to Winchester from West Swanzey in 1864. He was in active practice here about forty-five years. Doctor Jenney, here in 1886–'87, removed to Massachusetts. Dr. Horace Chapin, a student of Dr. Augustus Payne of Granby, Mass., from 1806 to 1809, located soon after at West Winchester, now Ashuelot. He was in active practice about forty years; was justice of the peace and postmaster at West Winchester from 1834 to 1855. He was a district grand master Mason in 1857 and side judge for Cheshire County from 1837 to 1841. Aside from these, he did a large amount of clerical work. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Julius Howard, who resides at the old homestead.

Among Winchester boys who became physicians may be named the following: Dr. Joseph Stowell, son of Deacon J. Stowell, who was a student of Dr. Francis Kittridge, the second physician of Walpole. He married Content Alexander of Winchester July 14, 1799. He practised in Winchester for a time, then removed to New York.

Jonathan Howard and L. Alexander were natives and have been already mentioned. Isaac P. Willis, M. D., Pittsfield Medical College, practised in Richmond for a while, then removed to Royalston, Mass. Chas. Willis, M. D., University of New York, went west and practised. Dr. Joseph Smith, Woodstock Medical College, Vt., also went west. Dr. S. G. Wright, Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, practised in Gill, Mass. He was a popular teacher for many years. There are a few still living who received instructions from him within the walls of the old white schoolhouse at the foot of Meeting House Hill, where his memory still lingers.

Dr. G. W. Peirce, Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, surgeon in the Union army, who has spent his life here, is the oldest living practitioner in the



Dr. G. W. Pierce

county in years of service, and second in the history of the county.

Dr. E. Proctor Peirce, Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, practised several years in Winchester. He was surgeon in the army, and is now located in Springfield, Mass.

G. C. Hill, M. D., Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, now and for many years past located in Keene.

The famous Dr. Leonard Wood, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, is a native of this town. He became an army surgeon; was in several Indian fighting expeditions and was colonel of the famous "Rough Riders" regiment in the campaign in Cuba, of which President Roosevelt was lieutenant-colonel. He was subsequently governor-general of Cuba and major-general, commanding the forces in the Philippines. He is now in command of the department of the Atlantic, with headquarters in New York.

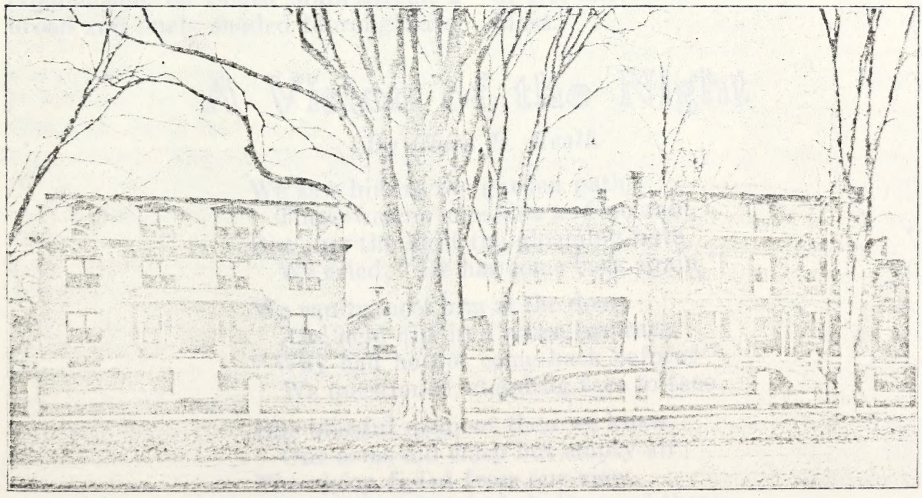
Drs. Fosgate, who settled in Ashburnham, Mass., Gould, who went to Buffalo, N. Y., A. H. Taft, Boston, Mass., C. J. Barber of Warwick and Winchedon, Gale, a graduate of the New York Medical College and Willard Swan of Harvard were Winchester boys.

David B. Nelson, who lived in the family of Capt. Clark Dodge, Dist. No. 9, for several years, had his M. D. from Harvard Medical School in 1846. He practised in Laconia thirty-six years. He was a surgeon in the army and a member of Governor Berry's staff. He died a few years ago.

Dr. M. H. Felt was in town several years. He was graduated from Dartmouth Medical College and practised in Hillsborough twenty-nine years. He was representative and state senator, and treasurer of the New Hampshire Medical Society for fifteen years.

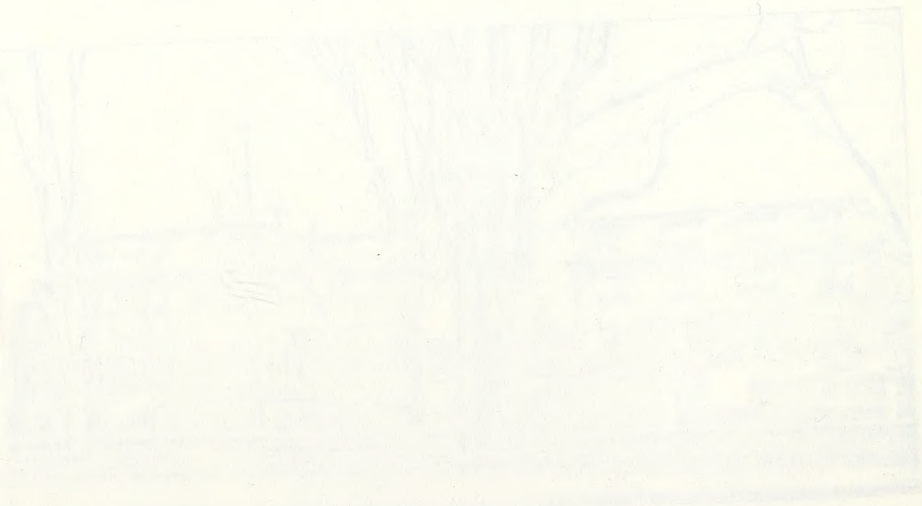
Dr. Charles H. Sprague, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1904, resides in Bridgeport, Conn.

Elliot City Hospital, Keene, N. H.

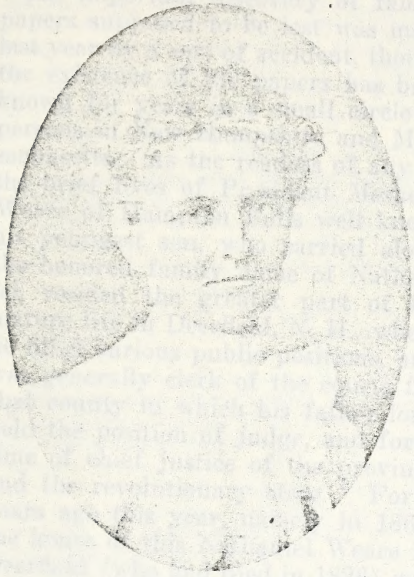


On the twenty-ninth day of March, 1892, Hon. John Henry Elliot presented to the city of Keene a private residence with its belongings to be maintained as a hospital.

Early in the year 1902 the heirs of



the late Edward Joslin gave $12,000 for the erection of a Nurses' Home, to be established in connection with the hospital. The latter was erected just south of the hospital building, with



Miss Ella McCobb, Matron

which it is connected by a basement passage way. The location is a most eligible one, on South Main street, a broad and finely shaded thoroughfare, unsurpassed in the state for its attractiveness.

The Hospital Board of Trustees includes William H. Elliot, president, Frank Huntress, Jerry P. Wellman, Bertram Ellis, Charles C. Buffum, George H. Eames, clerk; Walter R. Porter, treasurer.

The consulting physicians and surgeons of the hospital include Drs. George W. Gay and John W. Elliot of Boston and Alfred Worcester of Waltham, Mass. The staff of visiting physicians and surgeons includes Drs. Gardner C. Hill, Jesse B. Hyland, Herbert R. Faulkner, Frank M. Dinsmoor, Ira J. Prouty, John D. Proctor, Charles S. Walker, E. A. Tracy and A. A. Pratt.

Former members of the staff were Drs. George B. Twitchell, A. R. Gleason, W. E. Maloney, George W. Flagg, and S. M. Dinsmoor.

The matron and superintendent of nurses is Miss Ella McCobb; assistant, Mrs. Selina O. Rittenhouse.

There is a training school for nurses connected with the hospital, which has graduated 84 nurses; the same being managed under the plans of Dr. Alfred Worcester of Waltham, Mass.

A Vision of the Night

By Clara B. Heath

We saw him in the garden path.
  There was no sunshine and no rain,
But just the light the gloaming hath.
  We cried, "He has come back again."

We ran to meet him at the door,
  And held him in a warm embrace.
"Why had he not come back before?"
  We questioned, standing face to face.

One blissful moment then we knew,
  Our arms did clasp but empty air;
The vision faded from our view,
  But Love's bright halo lingered there.

Alas, alas! 'tis only night,
  The night that lulls our grief to sleep,—
That brings the lost ones to our sight,
  And fills the void so wide and deep.

The Weare Papers and Gen. Moulton

By F. B. Sanborn

An important discovery of family papers supposed to be lost was made last year by a sort of accident, though the existence of the papers has been known for years in a small circle of persons in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. As the readers of any of the brief lives of President Meshech Weare of Hampton Falls well know, his youngest son, who carried along the honored family name of Nathaniel, resided the greater part of his mature life in Deerfield, N. H., where he filled various public positions, and was generally clerk of the courts for that county in which his father long held the position of judge, and for a time of chief justice of the province and the revolutionary state. Forty years ago this year, namely in 1869, the house of this Nathaniel Weare in Deerfield (who had died in 1826) was sold to a townsman, Mr. Cram, with all its contents, by the descendants of Mr. Weare. The purchaser presently found, in the attic of his purchase, a large collection of the family papers, which had been forgotten by the grandchildren, and most of which are now owned by Dr. John W. Cram, a physician long in practice at Coleraine, Mass. They include the papers, public or private, of four generations of this important family,—in some respects, and for at least a century, the most distinguished of any in New Hampshire, although overshadowed in wealth and political power for much of that century by the more numerous Wentworths and their kindred. The fact that the papers were at Coleraine was made known to me at Greenfield, Mass., in October last, after a lecture which I gave there on some of the old Massachusetts families,—the Joneses of Weston, and of Concord, and the Watsons of Plymouth. Mrs. Cram, who heard me, and noticed that I was reading from ancient family papers, came to me after the lecture (which was before the local Historical Society), and said, "We have at Coleraine a collection of family papers of the Weare family." I caught at her remark, for I had long been in pursuit of these very papers, and once visited Deerfield and called on a grandson of Nathaniel Weare, then living in the town, but since dead, to see if he had any of the missing documents, or could tell me where they were. He could not, and was evidently not aware that they had passed into the ownership of the Crams. Early in December, 1908, I visited Coleraine, and by the courtesy of Dr. Cram, made a cursory examination of the papers, some five hundred in number, and of many kinds,—the earliest in date being a few of the original documents of 1683–'84, which the first American Nathaniel Weare carried to England in 1684, when he went thither to secure the removal of the despotic and mercenary Edward Cranfield from his position as governor of the Royal Province of New Hampshire. This he effected, as is set forth in my History of New Hampshire (Boston, Houghton & Mifflin, 1908), and in my article in a former number of the GRANITE MONTHLY on Edward Gove and his so-called Rebellion of 1683. There were several other papers, mostly private, of this same Nathaniel Weare, one of which contained a distinct and well-preserved impression on red wax of his family arms, which were those of the Weares of Wear-Gifford in Devonshire, England. There was also a paper in the handwriting of this gentleman, but without name or date, which I believe to be an original composition of his, and which is characteristic enough of

the Puritan and his time (1660–1718) to be here copied.

THE FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON

(Supposed about 1690.)

My Son, you being now ready to go off into the world, to act for yourself, I am willing to have you live to God's glory and your own good and comfort. I would therefore show you the mistakes of many, that you may avoid their harms, and obtain the good that they miss of.

First, there is an inclination in all to do wisely and take good courses, but the most part miss; and there is often, instead of wisdom, little to be seen but folly, and the end Misery. But now, my Son, I will endeavor to show you some of the mistakes that they are led aside by.

There is many that have given themselves the liberty of all sorts of discourse; and to make it look ample they will add or diminish; and rather than fail, confirm it with some sort of oath; and in dealing will speak fair, though it be false, to get advantage: with covert to their conscience,—"Others do so, and they may do it as well as others"; and they shall get credit and money by advantage on what they have to trade withal. And others spend their time and money in bad company, and think they are never well but when they are in some extravagant course. And many, when they fall into such company, by degrees are led away, and so come to the same habit.

Others that live a more reserved life, and set themselves to get money, and make that their aim and study, and so the love thereof draws them into sin; and so, many ways they mistake, as daily experience shows.

But now I shall show you that this is all forbidden fruit; and it is just the same steps the Sarpent leads you into as he did our Grandmother Eve. The fruit was pleasant to the eye, and good for food, and to be desired to make one wise; so these things prevailed,—not considering that it was contrary to God's command. And so it is in these fore-cited evils. Their vain discourse is pleasing; thereby they outdo their companions, and please the hearers by their quick and ready discourse, and so lead others into the like evil; and don't consider that God saith that they must give an account for every idle word; and without repentance of such evils there can be no salvation. And as to their false dealing, this is good for food, and thereby they advance their living; but don't consider God hath commanded justice and equity and truth; and those that deal otherwise break God's commands. And (of) those that keep bad company the evils are so many it is too hard to write them; but consider it is all folly, and the companion of fools shall be destroyed. And for them that give themselves here to mind the getting of money, taking any way that seems likely to obtain wealth and riches, whether it be a just and honest way or no; but if they can have advantage at present consider nothing of their latter end, and of giving up their account to God,—but in a slight manner thinking that when they are old and have got an Estate, then will be time enough for to fit for Eternity.

Now all these evils young people are very apt to be led aside by; the Devil endeavoring to suit his temptation according to their constitution, persuading all that they act wisely. One is lifted up in thoughts of his witty discourse, and he can form his story so amply that it is pleasing to his company; another thinks his company is pleasant, and he will take his pleasure with them, and take his comfort in them now; and when he is old then he will be sober, and mind better things. And they that are for getting the things of this world, either in overreaching and deceit in dealing, or by setting their minds consciously on the things of this world, they think they shall get estates; and when they have got money enough, then they shall have time to be as good as others, and then they would mind Religion.

These all think themselves wise; and though they know they do amiss, they cover themselves with those fig-leaves of time hereafter to mend what is amiss; and so they have their pleasure now, and will fit for Heaven hereafter. And though they know they sin, they indeavor to keep it so close as good men may not know of it; and that is as much as they indeavor after.

Now these men are all in an unregenerate state, and so under the sentence of Death. And they are liable to be taken out of this world the next hour or day; and then consider their condition; Christ saith "Except a man be born again, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Now, my Son, here consider well, and let these things be a warning to thee. And now I shall give you my advice, that you walk wisely, and be made Heir of a Kingdom which is prepared for those that fear God and walk in his ways.

And first consider that all Scripture is given by inspiration, and is profitable; therefore we should walk according to the rules God hath left us to walk by, as is there on Record; and there we find that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. And therefore, if you would be wise, lay your foundation aright, and begin in the fear of the Lord. Secondly, he

that walks with the wise shall be wise; therefore let such be your company as do fear the Lord, and may be helpers forward in the ways of wisdom.

Another step towards being wise is to consider your latter end; for God saith, "O that my people were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end!" Now the fear of the Lord implies so to fear Him as to serve and obey him in all things; and the consideration of your latter end is to prepare and fit for it, that it may be well with you then. And now that you may aright fear the Lord, stop here and gather yourself together. Call in your wandering and straying thoughts, which, with the fools are at the ends of the Earth; and take off your affections from foolish and vain things, and give your thoughts to the Almighty. Consider his Power and Wisdom, and how God hath created all things by his almighty Power, and by the same Power he now in his Wisdom governs and rules the whole world; and likewise consider how God hath immediately sent many to their unalterable state of misery, when they were going on in some of their delights and vanities,—as the cities of Sodom; and others under a state of falsehood and hypocrisy, as Ananias and Sapphira. Now let this be a warning to thee, that thou follow neither of these evils, and thou forsake every false way.

But don't rest here: but consider "I am by nature a child of wrath, as well as others; and without a change I am under the sentence of Death; and therefore I must not stay here. No, it is my duty to walk uprightly according to all God's commands. But here I find myself uncapable to perform; for by the Deeds of the Law no flesh can be saved." And the fear of God's wrath, and the terror that God's Law causes, (in fear of His punishments) this may cause a fear of God, and a closer walk, indeavoring to keep all his commands, and so that your conscience may not check you of those gross sins where many sit down satisfied.

Yet all this is but the work of the Law, by which there is no Salvation. But now consider there is a foundation laid that whosoever buildeth thereon shall never be ashamed, even Jesus Christ the righteous; and that you might not be building with hay or stubble, whereby you will suffer loss, I advise you to stand here and look, and behold the infinite Love of God to Man. And make it your own case: for know that you, deriving by natural generation from Adam, the same corrupt nature and inclination to Evil as he had after his Fall, and there is nothing to move God's compassion but your Misery. Likewise consider that, though it is about 1600 years since Christ suffered,—yet he suffered as much for your sins as he did for them which had been committed before, or by them that were then extant in the world. And thy sins aggravated Christ's sufferings as much as any man's; for know that a thousand years are with the Lord as one day; all things are as present with the Lord, both past, present and to come. And now see the infinite Love of God to thee! see the misery that thou must have undergone! see how thou must have suffered eternally; and then consider the Love of Christ which is beyond expression! That he who was coequal with the Father should take on him the nature of man for me,—to free me out of this Misery! that he who had thousands of Angels to attend on him should take on him the form of a servant, for such a worthless creature as I am, who can never add to his essential glory!

Then indeavor by faith to apply this to thyself; indeavor to see and behold what Christ underwent; read the account of his whole life when personally upon Earth, and his bitter agonies at his sufferings; and let this unite your heart to Him! And when any temptation is before thee, say in thy heart, "What ingratitude would this be, to do any such thing, which displeases Christ, who hath done so much for me! How can I do this great evil and sin against God?"

So indeavor to avoid the occasion, and pray to God to deliver out of all the snares and temptations of the Evil One, and to lead you in the right way. And now that you may pray to God acceptably, consider the rules that Christ gave in his (earthly) form. He gave to his Disciples first, to pray to our Father; and let this encourage you to go to him, and to believe that God will give you those things which be best for you, from a father that sees his son in want."

The handwriting, the spelling, and the occasional disregard of grammar in this quaint paper seem to identify it as the composition of Nathaniel Weare, and it shows how fully he accepted the Puritan theology of his time.

He was no less ready to accept and maintain the doctrines of English liberty as they were understood by Milton, Vane and Fairfax, and in a modified form by that celebrated "Trimmer," George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, who rendered efficient aid to

Nathaniel Weare when he went to England in the spring of 1684 to bring before the king in council the sufferings of the New Hampshire colonists from the tyranny of Cranfield, Barefoot and Robert Mason, with whom Charles II sided in their exactions. But early in 1685 that false and profligate king died, leaving Halifax, with whom he was socially familar on account of his wit and sense, president of the privy council of his brother and successor, James II, an avowed Catholic, as Charles was a secret one. Weare had been calumniated by Cranfield in January, 1684, in a letter to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, in which he said:

> Mr. Weare, one of the former Assembly of the Province, has left privately for England, having first collected money to carry on his own and his party's concerns against Mr. Mason. I do not wonder that they employ him, for he is not only a violent man against Mr. Mason's interest, but one of many that were privy to Edward Gove's treason; but they were too powerful for me to cope with here.

Edward Randolph, a supporter of Cranfield at first, and a bitter enemy of the Massachusetts Puritans, wrote to one of his Boston friends soon after Weare reached England, "Wyre hath lately put in articles against Mr. Cranfield, which render him here a very ill man, and in time will do his business." Among the papers of Doctor Cram is an imperfect copy of these "articles," in a clerical hand of the period, and also a portion of the long letter of William Vaughan to Weare in London, detailing the acts of tyranny in Portsmouth and Hampton, in the spring following Weare's departure for England. This may be the original letter, but I think it a copy. From it when complete the whole letter was printed by Belknap and others in the 18th century. It does not seem to be in the handwriting of Weare. The letter gives, day by day, the acts of oppression from February 4 to April 17, 1684. I transcribe a passage under date of March 15, to show how it was spelt:

> This Daye ye secretary was in a greate Raidge: Turned oute of all his offises except secretary to ye counsell (an emty name Littell profflite) and the bookes sent for oute of his hands, hee is mutch Conserned and Dejected.
>
> I am credible informed and you maye beleeve it, yt ye Governor did in ye open Counsell yesterday saye and sweare Dredfully yt hee would putt ye province into ye Greateste Confussion and Distractyon hee could Possible & then goe awaye and leave them so, & then the Devill take them all. Hee alsoe then said that Mr. Masson hee would drive them into a second Rebellyon, but himselfe would Doe it before—and I wonder hee has not. Such actings are the redy waye, but God hath kept us hither to and I hoop hee will Doe still. Hee also said and swore, yt Anny Person yt should have Anny Manner of Converse with us, or Anny of our Minds, hee would count them his utter Enemies, and carry towards ym as Such.

Weare, to whom this letter was sent, was born in England in 1631, probably at Wear-Gifford in Devon, the son of Nathaniel, who remained at home, one of the gentle family of Weare in that hamlet, and a younger brother of the Peter Weare who appears among the early settlers and Indian traders of York in Maine. Our New Hampshire Nathaniel first settled in Newbury, where in 1656 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Swayne, and lived there until 1662, when he removed to Hampton Falls, upon land granted him by his father-in-law, who had gone to Nantucket. Mrs. Weare died in 1712, and her husband in 1718, after holding all the local offices except that of royal governor. He was twice the agent of the colonists in London, to attend suits appealed to England in the long quitrent controversy with Robert Mason concerning his ownership of lands in New Hampshire. In his first agency he left Hampton for Boston, in company with Vaughan, and sailed from Boston in January, 1684, while a suit was pending against him for taxes in Hampton, which then included Hampton Falls and Seabrook. In the April

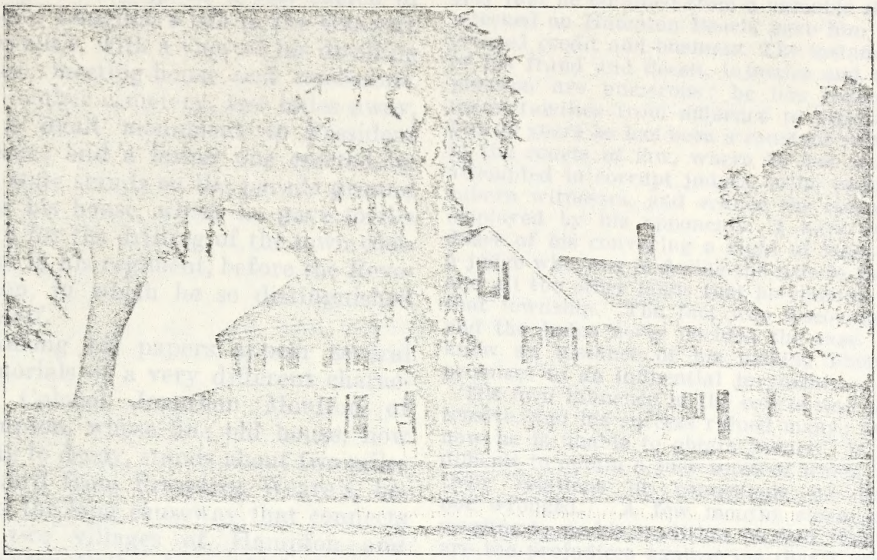
of 1684 following, according to this same long letter of Vaughan's, his son, Peter, then twenty-three, was arrested upon execution for the tax levy, and this scene followed:

> Mathews and Thurton being sent to Hampton . . . arrested seven, executed upon William Samborne, taking four oxen which were redeemed by money, drove away seven cows from Nathaniel Bachiler, went to your house; met your son Peter going with his four oxen into the woods, commanded him to turn the oxen home. He would not; they cursed, swore, drew upon him, threatened to run him through, beat him,—but he did not strike again. They came to your house, were shut out,—your wife fearfully scared for fear of her son who was out with them. At length she let them in, laid three pounds on the table, which they took, and then levied on several young cattle, but released and left them. Your son came hither to advise; but complaining is bootless,—such a dismal case are we in. No tongue can tell the horrible imperiousness and domineering carriage of that wretch, Thurton.

Upon the 2d of January, 1685, this "wretch" had a taste of what others could do in the way of "horrible imperiousness." He testified that he was thrown down, tied hand and foot, had his sword taken away, with four pounds in money; then two persons, Joseph Perkins and Jacob Bassford (living in Hampton, not far from the Bachiler farm, where Daniel Webster's grandmother, Susanna Bachiler, was born), took the officer in charge, untied his legs and drove him along the causeway toward Salisbury.

In April, 1685, having secured the resignation of Cranfield under heavy censure from Halifax in the early spring, following King Charles' death in February, Weare sailed for home and took charge of his Hampton Falls farm again. His neighbor, Edward Gove, my ancestor, who had been a prisoner in the Tower for more than two years, under sentence of death for treason, was pardoned by James II in the autumn following, but did not leave the Tower until March, 1686. His case was fully treated by me in the GRANITE MONTHLY of 1902, and in my History of New Hampshire more briefly. Mr. Weare doubtless aided in his release by the king, although the pardon was not issued until four or five months after Weare sailed for home. In a letter of April 13, 1685, from Stephen Bachiler of London to his brother, Nathaniel, in Hampton (a grandson, as was my ancestor, Lieut. John Samborne, of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, the founder and first minister of Hampton), it is said, "Mr. Weare is much of a gentleman, and your good friend. God grant he may arrive home in safety." He did so, and for twenty years longer continued to serve the town, the province and his own family, whom he endowed with much land in and near Old Hampton, as these Coleraine papers show.

His son, Nathaniel, lived in that part of Hampton Falls which is now Seabrook, and his papers in the collection are quite numerous, but mostly of private interest only. His son, Meshech, the most distinguished of the family, was born in Seabrook, graduated at Harvard in 1735, and retained among his papers a Ms. copy of the laws and rules of Harvard College in 1734. He studied divinity, but marrying a Miss Shaw, who had a good estate in Hampton Falls, where the house built for her by her father still stands in good repair, the young divine turned farmer and lawyer, and in due time became colonel of the militia in the old precincts of Hampton, which now include six towns,—Hampton, North Hampton, South Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook and Kensington. The chief part of the Coleraine papers relate to Colonel Weare, and are both public and private, for he was in the public service more than forty years. His will and the inventory of his property is among them, and a letter to his second wife, Mehitable Wainwright, written from Harvard College, where he and his colleague, Judge Atkinson of Ports-



Gov. Meshech Weare House, Hampton Falls, N. H.

mouth, were guests of President Holyoke, on their way, in 1754, to a Colonial Congress at Albany, in which they represented New Hampshire. It is short and sweet, and reads verbatim as follows:

Cambridge June 7, 1754.

My Dear:

I have only time to tell you we all got well here last night, and are seting out at 4 o'clock this afternoon on our Journey, hope you and children are more comfortable than I left you. You will hear from me at every oppertunity. I should be more perticuler, but we are now just going. Hope to write more fully to you very soon. Desire you to take care for your own comfort as much as Possible.

Your Loving Husband.

Endorsed M. Weare

"received ye 8 day"

Twenty-four years later, by the hand of a college classmate, President Weare's youngest son, Nathaniel, afterwards of Deerfield, and long the custodian of these manuscripts, sent another letter, much more formal, and from its contents, though quite brief, worth printing:

The Hon'ble Meshech Weare Esqr.
Hampton-falls,

Hon'd Sir

I have sent you by Mr. Stiles the Steward's and Butler's Receipt; I have also sent the Quarter Bills which the Steward and Butler would be glad to have answered by end of the Vacation which begins on Wednesday next; I gave the Steward several Dollars more than the Bills he gave me before the last Vacation as you will see by the Receipt.—The expensive travelling; the shortness of the Vacation; and the little time that has elapsed since I was at Hampton, make me conclude to tarry here the fortnight in which the Scholars are to go home, as the board will be no more than a passage from here to Hampton in the stage.—I hope you will be pleased to lodge the Bearer and take care of his horse as he is a son to the Rev'd Dr. Stiles of Portsmouth, and a Class-Mate of Sir

Your ever dutiful
and obedient Son
Nathaniel Weare.

Cambridge April 26th '78

Doctor Stiles was the successor of Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon, in the pulpit of the largest and wealthiest parish in Portsmouth, N. H., and was afterwards president of Yale College. Doctor Langdon, who was then president of Harvard since 1774, soon after became the parish minister of President Weare in Hampton Falls, where he officiated at the good old man's funeral in 1786, and where he was himself afterwards buried in

1797. I have given a full sketch of Doctor Langdon's life in the GRANITE MONTHLY, with a view of his dwelling house, meeting-house and tombstone. In another cemetery, two miles away, is a small monument to President Weare; and a larger one erected by the state stands on the parade ground near his house, which he gave to the town for the drilling of the town company in his regiment, before the Revolution, in which he so distinguished himself.

Among his papers appear several memorials of a very different character, Colonel Jonathan Moulton of Hampton, whose fine old house, now going to decay, stands about two miles seaward from President Weare's, beyond the long causeway that connects the two villages of Hampton and Hampton Falls, along which the electric railway now runs, passing in sight of both houses. Moulton succeeded Col. Weare at the head of the Hampton regiment, and even rose to the rank of brigadier general; but he is very differently remembered by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. That caustic commentator on his contemporaries, William Plumer of Epping, senator in Congress, and for several years governor of New Hampshire, who could find no fault with Mr. Weare, had much to say against General Moulton, whom he knew personally and by repute in the courts and politics of the little state. In Plumer's diaries and letter-books, which several years ago passed under my inspection, occurs this passage about Moulton:

(Sept. 18, 1786). Jonathan Moulton Esq. of Hampton is the president of a self-created Convention at Rochester in Strafford County; and he is one of the Brigadier Generals of our militia. Here is his biography: His parents were poor, and lived in obscurity. Jonathan was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker. When he was about 20 he purchased the residue of his time of service, and opened a huxter's shop. By his unwearied attention in buying and selling small articles, he soon became an extensive dealer in English and West India goods. The property that he obtained from a valuable ship wrecked on Hampton Beach, gave him increased credit and business. The instances of his fraud and deceit, injustice and oppression are numerous; he has reduced many families from affluence to beggary. For 20 years he has been a constant suitor in the courts of law, where he has often attempted to corrupt judges, bribe jurors, suborn witnesses, and seduce the counsel employed by his opponents. I have evidence of his conveying a right of land to a judge who was to decide the title to that and all the other lands that he claimed in that township. The fact was discovered, and the judge never decided the case. I know an instance of his making liberal promises to an influential juryman.

His own influence in the courts was extensive, and his success ruined many; but now he is unable to obtain justice. It is difficult to obtain a jury some of whom or their relations or connexions he has not wronged. A few months since, lamenting to me his condition, he said, "Such are the prejudices against me that I cannot obtain that common justice that is administered to the most obscure man."

He is the owner of immense tracts of uncultivated wilderness; he has expended much money in making settlements in new townships near Lake Winnipisiogee, and in making and repairing roads. In this point of view his labors have been useful to the country; but many of those settled in his townships complain of his having ruined them. Those most intimate with him censure him most.

He is a man of good natural abilities; his address is pleasing and his manners easy. He has uniformly and sedulously flattered the vices and follies of mankind. He does business with great despatch. He is hospitable at home and abroad,—nay, more, he is often generous, even to profusion. Notwithstanding his immense tracts of land, the money due to him, and the relief he has obtained by the Tender Law, yet his debts, taxes and suits threaten him with imprisonment. This has made him an advocate for paper money."

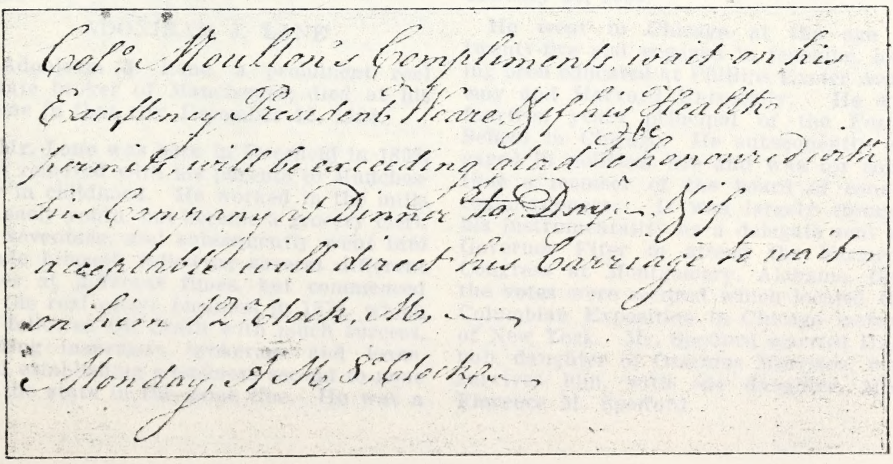
Consequently General Moulton was a promoter of the insurrection in Rockingham County in 1786, which General Sullivan and the old soldiers of the Revolution so speedily suppressed in 1786, and which Plumer has graphically described. According to local tradition, Plumer was right in his description of this local usurer and venturesome speculator in wild lands. General Moulton was the

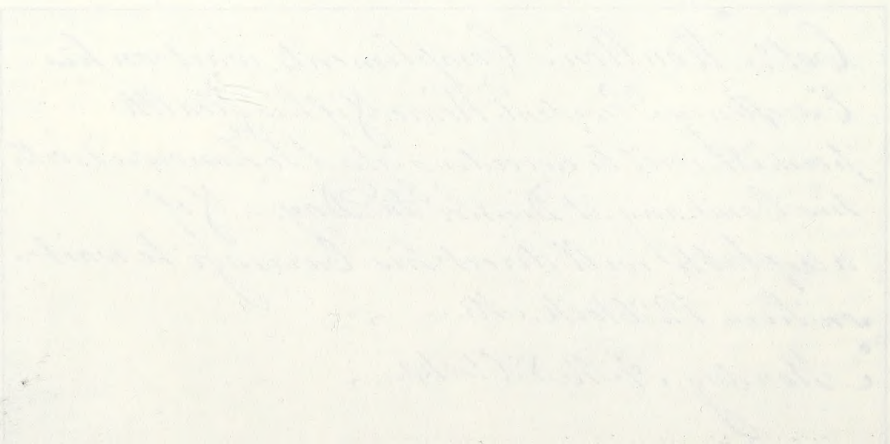
by-word of the next generation for tricks and financial tyranny; so much so that he was charged with the old trade of selling his soul to the Devil for a bootful of money. It was asserted that in his fine new Hampton house, to which he invited his honest neighbor, Colonel Weare, to dinner, he had hung a cavalry boot in the fireplace of his "parlor-chamber," which Satan promised to fill with gold doubloons. But the crafty colonel cut off the foot of his old boot, and before the silly Devil found it out, he had filled Colonel Moulton's chamber with the coveted gold. But Satan got even with him, for when he died, in 1787, according to Lydia Blaisdell, a hag whom I remember in her disgraced old age, she saw the Devil fly away with old Moulton across the "heaterpiece" or triangular corner-lot near his house, the day of Moulton's death. It was in the later marsh season, September 18, 1787, and the haymakers were working on the extensive salt marshes between Hampton village and the Merrimack River. My grandfather, who remembered it well, assured me that the news of Moulton's death ran across the meadows as fast as a bird can fly, repeated from one gang of rakers to another,—"The old devil's dead!" Perhaps his memory has suffered unjustly, but such was the fact.

Now among the Weare papers occurs the roll of Colonel Moulton's regiment, which the historian of Hampton supposed to be lost, and also this handsomely written invitation to dinner to his respectable neighbor across the Hampton River, on the hill near the Falls:

> Colo Moulton's Compliments wait on his Excellency President Weare, & if his Health permits, will be exceeding glad to be honored with his Company at Dinner toDay; & if acceptable will direct his Carriage to wait on him 12 o'Clock, M.
>
> Monday, A. M. 8 o'Clock.

The date of this ceremonious invitation is uncertain, but it was before 1783, and probably in 1782, when the stress of the war was over, and the failing old leader was willing to relax a little his strict attention to the business of his burdensome offices. He died a year and a half before his neighbor, General Moulton, although thirteen years older. But the perplexed merchant and land-speculator had grown old in those anxious days and years of which Plumer speaks, and was barely sixty-one at his unhonored and desired death. President Weare, on the other hand, though he did not reach the eighty-seven years of his much-traveled grandfather, had passed his three-score and ten at his demise in 1786, a little more than a year after he retired from the government of the state, which he more than any one man helped to create and set on its feet.





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New Hampshire Necrology

DON H. WOODWARD

Don H. Woodward, long a leading lawyer of Keene, born in Springfield, Vt., July 16, 1835, died at the home of relatives in that town December 28, 1908.

He was a lineal descendant of Peregrine White of the *Mayflower*. His mother died when he was but five years old and his father a few years later. He attended the public schools and the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, and afterward entered Middlebury College, from which he went to Union College, graduating from the latter. He studied law with Washburn & Marsh at Woodstock, Vt., and at the Albany Law School. He located in Keene in practice in 1859, continuing through life, or until broken health compelled retirement a few years since.

He built up an extensive practice and gained an enviable reputation at the bar. For quite a number of years he was in partnership with Leonard Wellington, but was alone during the latter part of his professional career.

Politically he was a Democrat and was a delegate from New Hampshire to the National Convention of 1864, which nominated McClellan and Pendleton, being the last survivor of the ten members of the delegation. He served as an alderman in the first city government of Keene and was city solicitor from 1888 to 1893.

He was prominent in Masonry and had been eminent grand commander of the Knight Templars of New Hampshire. He was a member of St. James Episcopal Church of Keene and was clerk and vestryman for many years.

He married, in 1869, E. Estelle Dorman of Batavia, N. Y., who died seven years ago.

ADONIRAM J. LANE

Adoniram J. Lane, a prominent real estate broker of Manchester, died at his home in that city December 12, 1908.

Mr. Lane was born in Deerfield in 1835, but removed with his parents to Manchester in childhood. He worked in the mills in early youth, but became a grocery clerk at seventeen, and subsequently went into trade himself, following several different lines at different times, but commenced in the real estate business in 1871, which he followed till death with much success, adding insurance, brokerage and loans, and establishing a business second to none in the state in the same line. He was a Universalist in religion and prominent and active in the Masonic order.

THOMAS B. TUCKER

Thomas B. Tucker, born in Wilmot August 17, 1830, died in Peterborough December 22, 1908.

Mr. Tucker was a machinist in early life and held a good position in a Providence, R. I., establishment, but relinquished the same on account of his health and took charge of a hotel in Henniker. Subsequently he returned to his former occupation but was again compelled to relinquish it, and assumed the management of the Kearsarge House at Warner, where he continued six years, and was subsequently landlord of the Washington House at Pittsfield for seven years. In January, 1879, he purchased French's Hotel at Peterborough, which subsequently became famous as "Tucker's Tavern," the proprietorship of which he retained many years, though relinquishing the same to his son some time since.

Mr. Tucker was active in public affairs, and served as deputy sheriff and county commissioner while living at Pittsfield and a selectman and member of the board of water commissioners in Peterborough. He was financially successful in business in Peterborough and had done much to promote the prosperity of the town. He married Miss Susan Clark of Narragansett Pier, R. I., who died September 5, 1901. They had one son, George S. Tucker, now proprietor of Tucker's Tavern.

GEORGE W. SPOFFORD

George W. Spofford, born in Peterborough August 9, 1831, died in Chicago, Ill., January 10, 1909.

He went to Chicago at the age of twenty-five and engaged in teaching, having been educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University. He was fourteen years principal of the Foster School in Chicago. He subsequently engaged in political life and was for some time a member of the board of county commissioners. It was largely through his instrumentality as a delegate sent by Governor Fifer to attend the Farmers' Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, that the votes were secured which located the Columbian Exposition in Chicago instead of New York. Mr. Spofford married Hannah, daughter of Orsemus Morrison, who survives him, with one daughter, Miss Florence M. Spofford.

Editor and Publisher's Notes

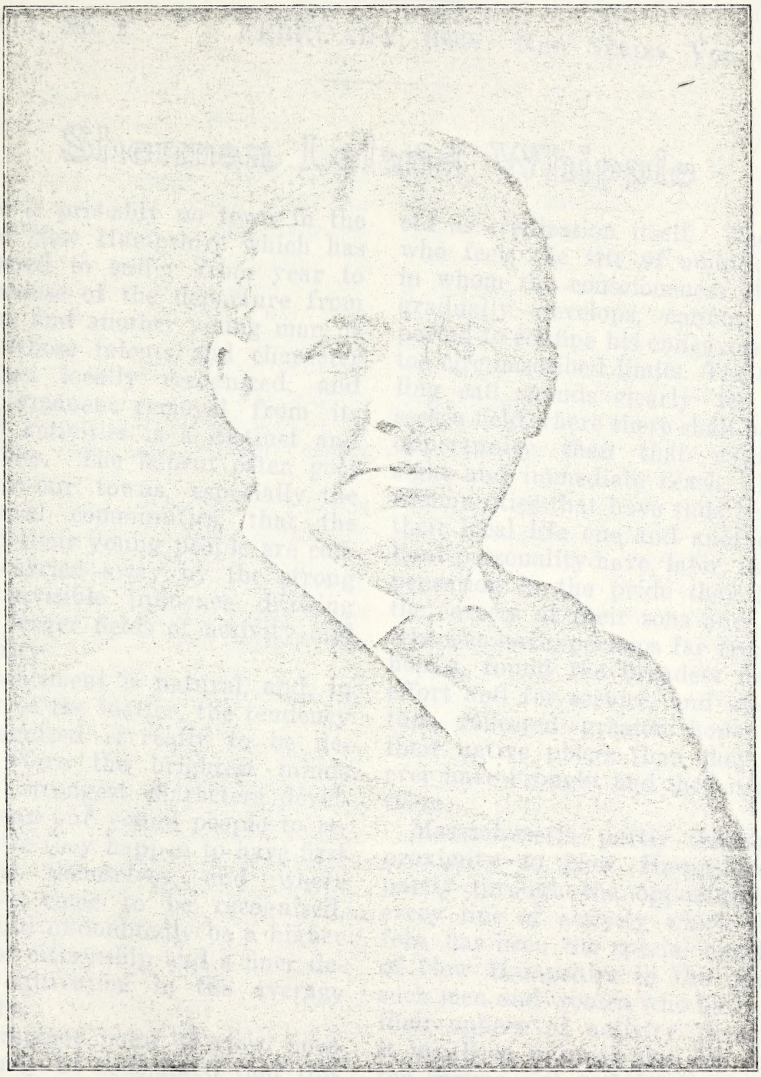
The biennial legislative session of 1909 is now well under way. Although fewer measures have been introduced thus far than has sometimes been the case, there is matter enough under consideration to command the attention of members for as long a period of time as they will care to devote to the work, or as the people will desire the session to continue. What will be done, in any direction, no man can foretell with any degree of certainty, but a great deal of important legislation is proposed, including, in the first instance, a complete change in the tax system of the state, involving the abolition of the state tax, the retention of all the savings bank and corporation taxes in the state treasury, and the enactment of a direct inheritance tax that shall materially increase the revenues. Another plan involves the continuance of the state tax and its increase from $500,000 to $800,000, in view of the rapidly increasing expenditures. One measure introduced in this connection abolishes all standing appropriations, thus avoiding all expenditures except such as are specifically provided for at each session, while still another, which seems to be strongly meritorious, provides for an estimate of necessary expenditures in each department and a regular appropriation bill, or bills, to meet the same. Several measures providing for the direct primary have been introduced, and a vast number of amendments to the liquor law proposed; also a number of measures regulating the issue of free passes and providing for the transportation of members of the legislature and other public officials. One bill providing for the erection of a new state house, at a cost not exceeding $1,000,000, has been introduced, and another for the remodelling and enlargement of the present structure at an expense of $350,000. Several bills establishing new normal schools have been put in, and others providing for armories in six or eight different places, while unusually large appropriations for various state institutions are called for. To make the state's income meet its expenditures will manifestly require the exercise of all the wisdom and judgment which the legislature is able to command.

A monograph of special interest to all lovers of "Old Glory," by John H. Fow of Philadelphia, presenting the "True Story of the American Flag," has recently been issued by W. J. Campbell, historical publisher of that city. Mr. Fow, who is a prominent lawyer, but deeply interested in historical matters, seems to have made an exhaustive study of his subject, and to have arrived at accurate conclusions upon some disputed points, for which he is entitled to the thanks of all truth-seekers in this particular field of historical research, although he has practically destroyed one long cherished tradition—that of Betsey Ross and her alleged agency in giving the country its flag. The book is handsomely illustrated, with eight full-page color plates, showing seventeen early flags, in addition to two on the cover. Paper, 50 cts; cloth, 75 cts.

Any subscriber for the GRANITE MONTHLY desiring to do so can exchange the back numbers of the magazine for the last three years for bound volumes covering the same period for 50 cents each, or $1.50 for the set.

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SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE

THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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Sherman Leland Whipple

There is probably no town in the State of New Hampshire which has not seemed to suffer from year to year because of the departure from it of one and another young man or woman whose talents and character have been locally recognized, and whose permanent removal from its life and activities is a distinct and serious loss. The lament often goes up from our towns, especially the more rural communities, that the flower of their young people are constantly carried away by the strong though invisible influence drawing them to larger fields of activity and opportunity.

This sentiment is natural, and, in one view of the matter, the tendency thus recognized is really to be deplored. Were the brightest minds and the strongest characters developed among our young people to remain where they happen to have first discovered themselves, and where they have come to be recognized, there would undoubtedly be a higher average of citizenship and a finer degree of cultivation in the average community.

From another point of view, however, it may be considered that this movement of promising New Hampshire youth toward the larger centers of activity and enterprise is a natural and inevitable tendency, one which ought to be foreseen and one which the people of our towns, looking at the matter unselfishly, ought to rejoice over. It is a tendency as old as civilization itself. The youth who feels the stir of ambition, and in whom the consciousness of power gradually develops, cannot be expected to confine his endeavors within too circumscribed limits. The compelling call sounds clearly to him to seek a field where there shall be fuller opportunity than that within his sight and immediate reach. Indeed, communities that have thus lost from their local life one and another brilliant personality have, later, full compensation in the pride they take in the careers of their sons and daughters who have, perhaps far from their homes, found the broadest field for effort and for service, and who have thus reflected greater honor upon their native places than they would ever have brought had they remained there.

Massachusetts, partly through her proximity to New Hampshire, and partly through the opportunities in every line of activity which she offers, has been the special beneficiary of New Hampshire in the quota of such men and women who have found their sphere of activity there; and it has been natural also for Boston, the commercial and intellectual center of New England, to attract and hold many of these men of large affairs and superior capacity, who have there found ample opportunity for the exercise of their gifts and the building up of business enterprises and of reputations in professional and other walks of life.

Among the many of her citizens for whom Massachusetts is indebted to New Hampshire is the subject of this sketch, Sherman Leland Whipple. Mr. Whipple was born in New London, a typical, rural community, of New Hampshire, on March 4, 1862, being the youngest son of Dr. Solomon Mason Whipple and Henrietta Kimball (Hersey) Whipple. On his father's side his descent is traced from Matthew Whipple, his first ancestor in America, who, with his brother John, came to this country from England some time prior to 1638, in which year he became a freeman in Ipswich Hamlet, now the town of Hamilton, Mass. Examination of early records shows that he became prominent in town affairs there and was held in high regard by his fellow townsmen, holding many prominent offices.

Before the Revolution, Moses Whipple, Matthew's descendant in the fourth generation, had migrated from Grafton, Mass., to Croydon, N. H., where, in the previous year, he with two others had visited and made a considerable clearing in the forest. These three families were the first settlers in that town.

Moses Whipple was Sherman L. Whipple's great-grandfather. He was a man of liberal education for that period, and of forceful character. He was early recognized as a leader, and was called in Revolutionary days the "father of the town." He seems to have been implicitly trusted and much beloved by his fellow citizens, and was elected by them to about all the offices within their gift. He organized the town military company, and as captain marched to the field of Bennington, where he met and served under his kinsman, Gen. William Whipple, who was in command of the Second New Hampshire Brigade at this famous battle. This Gen. William Whipple was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a descendant in the fourth generation from John Whipple of Ipswich, Matthew's brother. He lived in Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me., and there, for some years before the Revolution, had been engaged in the East India trade.

Croydon is the "Coniston" of Winston Churchill's story. Jethro Bass, the great character in that story, has for his original Ruel Durkee, for a generation the leading personality in Croydon and in the state, who was himself a descendant of Captain Whipple.

Sherman L. Whipple's mother was a Hersey, a descendant from the old Hersey family, whose first ancestor in this country settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1662. There William Hersey was one of the foremost citizens, a man of striking firmness of character and possessed of the elements of leadership. In Hingham he was a leading spirit in the famous artillery company located there. Mrs. Whipple's first ancestor in New Hampshire was James Hersey, who settled in Sanbornton, where his son Peter was born, who in turn was the father of Samuel Sheafe Hersey, he being the father of Amos Kimball Hersey, whose daughter was Mrs. Whipple.

The Whipple home in New London is located on the hill, very near the grounds of Colby Academy, and in the center of the little village which stretches itself along for two miles or more on a single street; the comfortable and in some cases pretentious homes indicating the thrift and substantial character of the townspeople. The view from this street to the east reveals Mt. Kearsarge in its most imposing aspect; about two miles to the west Little Sunapee Lake is half concealed among the hills, and not far beyond is Sunapee Lake itself. The peaks of the Sunapee mountain range form the western horizon line. To the south "King's Hill" is a conspicuous feature.

Mr. Whipple's education began in the district school in the village, where his mental keenness became at once conspicuous. He entered the academy at the age of ten years, and graduated in 1877 at the age of fifteen. His lessons were learned with remarkable facility and he was recognized by his classmates from the first as of rather remarkable precocity.

He was rather slight in build and below the average in height for his years, but it was always apparent that he had no intention of allowing his age or size to deter him from taking his part and putting himself on a par with his mates in all the phases of school life. It is barely possible that some of the leaders tried to treat him in a somewhat patronizing way, but they had little success in that direction. The athletic sports of the day were limited practically to baseball, and while he was not a skillful player he was almost always to be found on the field when there were others there. He was a member of the "United Friends Society," one of the two debating societies conducted by the boys of the school. In the meetings of this society he held his own with any antagonist, and when in his fourteenth year was made its president. No record was kept, or if kept was not given out, by the faculty of the school, showing the relative standing of the members of the class, but it is probable that if the marks had been published Sherman Whipple would have been found at the top or very near the top, and his class maintained an exceptionally high average of scholarship.

The Whipple family in those days was made up of the father, mother, Sherman and his older brother Amos H. Whipple. The only other child, Dr. Ashley C. Whipple, had then established himself as a physician in Ashland, N. H., where he died in 1880 at the age of twenty-eight. Dr. Ashley Whipple's son, Dr. George Hoyt Whipple, was graduated from Yale in 1900, and in 1905 from Johns Hopkins Medical School, where he is at present lecturer and professor of pathology. Amos H. Whipple, the surviving brother, is the well-known hotel man, proprietor and owner of the Copley Square Hotel, Boston.

Dr. Solomon M. Whipple was the typical New Hampshire country doctor. He was above the average height, spare in figure, a man of few words, dignified in bearing, but kindly and attractive in manner and conversation. For many years he was the sole physician in the town, having a large practice, which extended into neighboring towns. He might be called an old school physician, but at the same time he was progressive and kept himself, by reading, well abreast of the advance in medical science and practice. His figure on the streets of the village, and riding in summer and winter over the country roads, sometimes in the latter season through almost impassable drifts, was a familiar one to at least two generations.

He held high rank in his profession in the state and was a president of the New Hampshire Medical society. He died in 1884.

Mrs. Whipple, who is still living in New London, is a woman of unusual keenness of intellect and capacity for management and administration. She has always been domestic and strictly attentive to her home affairs, but at the same time wide awake and alert as to things going on about her, both in her own town and in the world outside. No boy or girl ever attended Colby Academy for any substantial period without becoming acquainted with her, and probably no one who has ever lived on New London Hill is more generally or more kindly remembered and beloved than she. She always took a personal interest in the welfare of the young people whom she knew,

and has always been especially interested in those who were contemporary with her son Sherman in the school. Though now nearly eighty years of age, she is apt to know and recognize and call by name almost any one who calls upon her, though she may not have seen the person for a generation.

Both Doctor and Mrs. Whipple were proud, and very justly so, of their boys, and were ambitious for them. When Sherman Whipple graduated from Colby Academy, in 1877, it had been decided that he should attend Yale College. His independence and his ambition were evidenced by this step on his part. None of his classmates went to Yale and no student had, within many years of that date at any rate, gone to that college from the New London school. But Yale appealed to him and he was determined to go there; his family approved his choice and were glad to make whatever sacrifices were necessary to enable him to do so.

He entered Yale in the autumn of 1877 and graduated in 1881. His scholarship was creditable and he took honors, especially in political and social science. He was a Commencement orator at graduation. He entered the Yale Law School in the autumn of 1882 and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1884, being one of the Townsend orators at graduation. In the meantime, between his college and law courses, he was a teacher for one year in the Boys' High School at Reading, Penn., in which position, though not yet of age, he was entirely successful.

Upon graduating from the Law School Mr. Whipple at once began the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire and for one year was located in Manchester, removing to Boston in 1885. For a short time he was in the offices of Hon. Charles R. Train, formerly attorney-general of Massachusetts, but after a few months in this connection he opened an office of his own in the Chadwick Building, then standing at the corner of Tremont Street and Pemberton Square, on the site of the present Suffolk Savings Bank Building. He remained at this location until 1895, when he removed to the Tremont Building shortly after its completion, where the firm of Whipple, Sears & Ogden, of which he is the senior member, now has its offices.

If one asks today in Boston for the names of perhaps a half dozen lawyers whose careers have challenged the attention of the public, and who now stand in the front rank in the profession there, he is pretty sure to hear, and at any rate ought to hear, the name of Sherman Leland Whipple, who, now just at the prime of life, occupies the high rank thus indicated in the profession.

It is doubtful if one can find in the history of the Suffolk bar so remarkable an instance of success, or a rise by successive and rapid degrees from a practically unknown young attorney to a position of acknowledged leadership. Those who have watched this progress are unable to find its parellel in Boston. When Mr. Whipple went to Boston it is a fact that he had no professional acquaintance and no business connections or relationships which were calculated to furnish him an opening of any importance. Many young men begin their practice in Boston with family connections or acquaintance formed through associations prior to their professional work, which afford at once a foundation for progress. Many more, without such acquaintanceship and associations, fail to build up a practice of any importance. But Mr. Whipple, without acquaintance, without friends to interest themselves particularly in him, advanced rapidly and was successful from the start. We must look to his personal qualities for the explanation of his great success. Those who knew him in his boyhood and who know

him now are able to discern some of these characteristics.

To begin with, his mental equipment, his capacity for clear and exact thinking, and his tireless energy in applying his mind to the particular question, or case, or problem in hand, have always been one of the secrets of his success. When he was a boy no task was so hard as to daunt him; he shrank from no amount of work in order to gain the point he was after, and through all his career this has been characteristic of him.

Beside this, his resourcefulness and self-reliance have always been conspicuous. In the trial of a case he seems to know instinctively what to do, he is never disconcerted by the attack of his opponent, and with the greatest skill is able to parry it or to break its force. When he began the practice of the law he determined that he would shrink from no test which might come to him, that he would rely upon his own ability and efforts to deal with matters entrusted to him as they might arise, and he has made that a rule ever since. His confidence in himself does not in the least partake of conceit, and is therefore not on that account offensive, as the assurance of others sometimes is. One is impressed with a feeling, as he watches him, that his perfect poise, under all conditions, whether trying and critical or otherwise, is fully justified by the consciousness he possesses of his ability to handle the situation. He is very quick to discover the weak point of his opponent's case, and equally quick to avoid if possible the corresponding weak point in his own. If a witness is not frank with him he is pretty sure to be left at the close of the examination in such a position that his evidence will have little weight with the jury.

It is as a trial lawyer, and especially as a cross-examiner, that Mr. Whipple has attained his chief distinction. In his vivacious picture of the argument before Judge Putnam of the United States Circuit Court, in the noted Bay State Gas Company against Rogers, Thomas W. Lawson thus portrays Mr. Whipple as a cross-examiner:

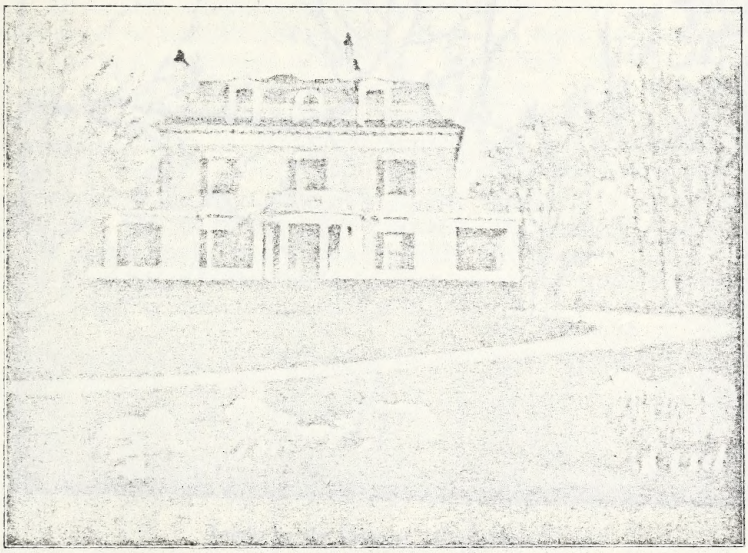
> At the elbow of this queer protagonist of 26 Broadway was Sherman L. Whipple, Esq. . . . I chronicled Whipple's portrait for you in another chapter. As I sat listening, Beck, in one of his soarings, let loose this streamer: "My brother Whipple, one of the ablest cross-examiners in Massachusetts—yes, I will go further and say the best cross-examiner in the country, for I do not know his equal." Cross-examiner—yes, that covers Sherman L. Whipple as snugly as a flirt's fan does her heart's open-sesame. A blue-ribbon cross-examiner is a heart, soul and brain vivisectionist. This law surgeon knows every tissue of the human animal and the way to and through its organs, veins, and arteries and out again. With a good subject on the court dissecting-table it is marvelous to see how dexterously he uses the scalpel and the probe, and how deftly he extracts the most carefully secreted facts and pins the coveted data on the outside of the victim's pelt, where court, jury, and reporters may read it up, down, sidewise, and catercornered. Added to this power of dissection, Sherman L. Whipple possesses the other requisite of a great lawyer—the power to weave what he has extracted into a garment of logic which will glove-fit his cause. A legal fighting machine, if ever there was one, is Whipple. I sat and watched him ply his art—now on his feet arguing, the big, well-shaped pugnacious head sunk between a pair of sturdily broad shoulders; the figure erect on its heels, with a straight up-and-downness which suggests that if tilted at all it must be backward; a face full of war and power and subtlety; a voice by turns rasping and provocative, smooth and mellifluous, gentle and insinuating—altogether a human law battery as effective in court as any Togo or Oyama in a military crisis.

Another prominent characteristic which he possesses is the capacity for hard work. It has always been the wonder of his associates in his office that he can be occupied so continuously as he has been in the most arduous forms of professional work, and at the same time remain in good health and maintain his composure

and balance without loss of nervous force. There have been many years in his career during which he has been actually engaged in trial work, in the examination of witnesses, or argument of cases, nearly every day of the court year. Added to this work, meantime, there were day by day conferences in his office, both in the morning before the opening of court and until well into the evening, reading and replying to correspondence, and the disposition of many important matters; yet he has retained apparently in perfect physical condition, and the strain upon him has not been in any degree manifest. In recent years he has been less constantly engaged in jury work and more occupied in office conferences and the trial of complicated contract and equity causes. The jury work has fallen more to his associates.

One more conspicuous characteristic of the man is his habit of holding on to old friendships, his cordiality of manner, and social attractiveness. Though immersed in his profession, crowded to look out for the very large interests of his clients and to respond to the most exacting demands made upon him, he yet has a charm of manner and evident sincerity in his friendships which remain in spite of all the circumstances and surroundings which might be expected to affect them.

Mr. Whipple was married in December, 1893, to Miss Louise Clough of Manchester, N. H., daughter of the late Hon. Lucien B. Clough. They have three children, Dorothy, Katharyn Carleton and Sherman Leland, Jr. The family residence is Clydehurst, on Warren Street in the town of Brookline, a most beautiful country seat. The estate contains about thirty acres of land. A fine stable is maintained, with a herd of blooded Guernseys and a flock of choice sheep, and fancy breeds of hens, ducks and geese. The estate is charmingly shaded, the trees including some very fine specimens. One English elm has been pronounced the finest in this country. Near it are two rare American elms, each over one hundred years old, and a huge maple be-



"Clydehurst"

lieved to be at least two hundred and fifty years old.

Mr. Whipple shows his country origin and his fondness for the surroundings of country life, not only by the horses and other stock which he keeps, but also in the flower garden which is maintained, in which all the old-fashioned flowers, as well as the products of modern floriculture, are found. Here are an abundance of rose bushes, including some rare specimens. Mr. Whipple is accustomed



Lambs on the Lawn at "Clydehurst"

to spend some weeks each summer in touring Europe, usually by auto. Recently he secured, on one of these motoring trips in Ireland, some rare specimens of roses. These have flourished in their new home and some of them, of very rare coloring, are probably not to be found elsewhere in this country. Special attention is paid to the raising of dahlias, a wonderful display being made each fall with these flowers; their arrangement along with other flowers, such as salvia, presenting effective grouping of colors.

Mr. Whipple owns about fifty acres of the original "Brook Farm," located in West Roxbury, where, as is well known, the experiment in communal life was made in the forties by George Ripley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, George William Curtis and others. The red cottage in which Margaret Fuller is said to have lived still stands on the premises. On this estate in Roxbury is "Pulpit Rock," said to be the platform from which John Eliot preached to the Indians, who came there from the Charles River, over the trail which Mr. Whipple and his children now travel on their horseback riding, and over which Zenobia was carried after her suicide in the Charles River, as narrated in the "Blithedale Romance." On this land is a fine thicket of pine trees which has not been disturbed during all the years, and, though so near Boston, it furnishes a retirement almost equal to that to be found in the New Hampshire mountains.

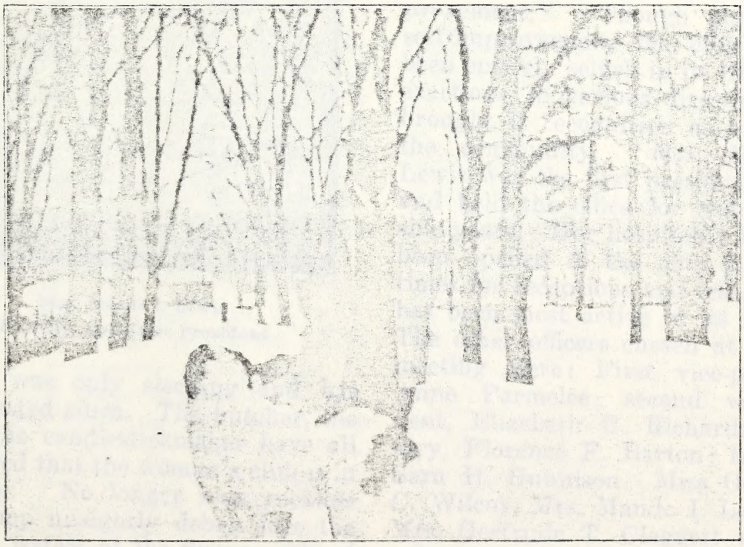
Mr. Whipple maintains at East Wareham, on Cape Cod, an estate known as Elmcroft, which combines



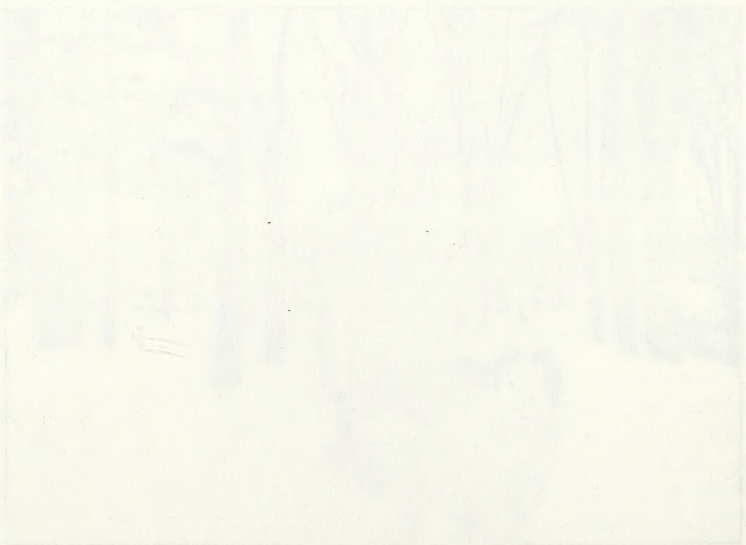
both shore and country scenery, where the family spend some time during the summer months. He goes to Europe almost every summer, and his motor trips have taken him through England, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium. His first European trip was made in 1889. He is a keen observer and gets great enjoyment from these trips. At home he enjoys horseback riding, and he keeps in his stable the finest horses both for his riding and driving.

This inadequate sketch of Mr. Whipple's life and characteristics may at least serve to indicate the substantial and unqualified success which has been his in his professional career and also the manysidedness of the man. Not only is he an able lawyer, but he has completely mastered what may be called the technique of his profession. He is thoroughly equipped for the work he has to do; and now, at the age of forty-seven years, and at the prime of life, he is in a position to hold for many years the preëminence which he has gained because of his native talent, his indomitable will, his tireless energy and the resourcefulness of his powerful personality. Not only is he a great lawyer and advocate, but he is a public-spirited citizen of wide sympathies and activities. Moreover, he is a man to whom every human interest appeals, who makes many friends, who holds those he has, and cherishes the amenities and privileges of a life wide in scope and full of opportunity.

Is it not true, as was suggested in the beginning of this article, that from a broad point of view it is well and fortunate, that young men and women with promising talents should seek, away from home, and find the fullest opportunity for their exercise, rather than limit their activities within the narrow boundaries where they spent their early years?



Mr. Whipple in a Winter Scene



The Newport Woman's Club

By Anne Parmelee

Newport, on the Sugar River, a town beautiful for situation, progressive and alive to modern ways and eager to accept new ideas, was nevertheless slow to awaken to the realization that a woman's club was necessary to its welfare. Once aroused from such a sluggish condition the town proved

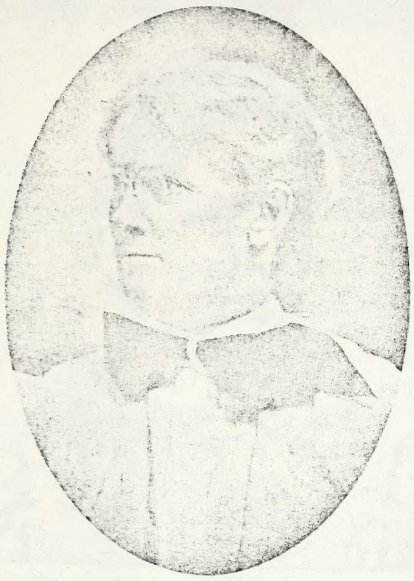


Mrs. Maude I. Lewis
Founder and First President

that it was only sleeping and has never rested since. The butcher, the baker, the candlestickmaker have all discovered that the woman's club is in existence. No longer may reckless man dump unsightly debris into the winding waters of the Sugar without remonstrance, nor may the urchin cast his banana skins on the sidewalk and remain unchided; no more the common be decorated with newspapers and empty pop-corn bags, with impunity, for the chairman of the village improvement department of the club, Mrs. Bostwick, with pleasant but persuasive remonstrance, will visit the transgressor. "Tag Day" left no dweller in Newport unconscious of the Woman's Club and the enthusiasm of its members.

The Newport Woman's Club, organized in 1905 with nineteen members, has steadily grown until it has a membership of seventy interested and active women, and has been pronounced, perhaps with some extravagance, "the only live organization in town." To Mrs. Maude I. Lewis belongs the honor and responsibility of the club's formation and to her house on January 10, 1905, the women of Newport were invited, to consider the advisability of forming a woman's club, "an organization for self-improvement." Though planned for self-improvement, the club has not been entirely selfish in its life, but its exertions, in various directions, have brought it recognition as a force in the community. Mrs. Maude I. Lewis was the first president chosen, and held the office for three successive years. Her hospitable home has been opened to the club at various times for receptions and teas, and she has been most active in its interests. The other officers chosen at the first meeting were: First vice-president, Anne Parmelee; second vice-president, Elizabeth B. Richards; secretary, Florence F. Barton; treasurer, Sara H. Gunnison. Miss Georgiana C. Wilcox, Mrs. Maude I. Lewis and Mrs. Gertrude T. Claggett were appointed to draw up a constitution and code of by-laws. The president and vice-presidents were constituted a program committee. Mrs. Mary M. Sibley has been the president dur-

ing the past two years, and is a generous, interested and efficient officer, whom the members will be loth to release from the position which she has



Mrs. Mary M. Sibley
President

filled so acceptably to all. The vice-presidents remained the same during the first three years of the club's life. In 1907–'08 Mrs. Gertrude T. Claggett and Mrs. Ethel J. Viles were the first and second vice-presidents. Mrs. Viles, having left town, has been succeeded by Mrs. Nellie W. Paul. The secretaries have been Miss Florence F. Barton, Miss Pearl V. Copeland, Miss Edith J. Richards and Mrs. Lida H. Hanaford and the treasurers, Miss Sara H. Gunnison, Mrs. Etta C. Turner and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Gamash. On the executive board have been Mrs. Luella A. Emerson, Mrs. Margaret A. Fairbanks, Mrs. Etta C. Turner, Mrs. Lizzie V. Pollard, Mrs. Mary A. Bostwick, Mrs. Nellie W. Paul, Miss Georgiana C. Wilcox, Miss Anne Parmelee, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Richards, Miss Sara B. Graves and Mrs. Edith R. Brennan. The club joined the State Federation in 1905 and the National Federation in the following year, wishing to come into line with the progressive women of the United States and to derive the benefit of association with larger communities and broader currents of thought and action.

In September, 1908, the Newport Woman's Club had the pleasure of entertaining the N. H. Federation of Clubs at the thirteenth annual field day. This opportunity was much appreciated by the women of Newport and their modest efforts met with a most gracious response from the women of New Hampshire.

The meetings of the club are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, from October until May, in the recreation rooms of the Newport House. These rooms are most attractive and were finished for the convenience of the club in May, 1908, in accordance with a petition from the organization to the proprietors of the hotel, Mr. Seth M. Richards and Mr. Bela H. Cutting. They are on the ground floor and have a separate



Gertrude T. Claggett
First Vice President

hall and entrance and are so connected with the dining room of the hotel that entertainment is made easy.

At the meetings of the club a variety of subjects have been taken up for study, and the year books, in white and green, present many interesting topics. In the first year Japan and Russia were considered. The next two year books were prepared by Miss Georgiana C. Wilcox and were "A Pilgrimage, Guide Book in Hand," and "Glimpses of Holland and Spain." The pilgrimage was through Europe and gave many opportunities for inspiring papers and talks; one by Miss Wilcox herself on Rome doubly interesting from her personal experience there. Other members of the club have given pleasant talks of travel, among them Mrs. Bostwick of a Mediterranean trip. The fourth year the subject for the club program was "Women and Their Work." "Woman Suffrage," "Women in Politics," "Literary Women" were all topics for study. In the present year the club is studying "Representative American Writers." "Current Events" always form a part of the day's program and music from members of the club.

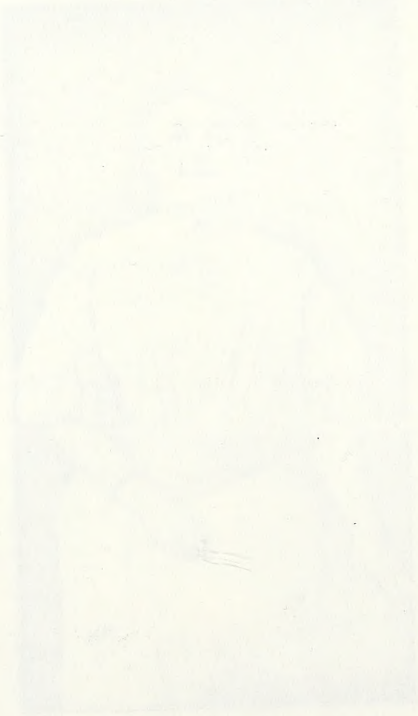


Nellie W. Paul
Second Vice President

In addition to papers furnished by the members, lectures and talks have been given by several interesting and well-known people. Mrs. Mary I. Wood of Portsmouth, the state secretary of the General Federation, was one of these, and spoke of the work of the clubs in the towns, state and nation. Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, a well known New Hampshire woman, but now of New Jersey, gave a talk on the subject "Three Score and Ten." Ernest Harold Baynes has visited Newport twice with his beautifully illustrated lectures on the "Wood Folk." Dr. Emily Brainerd Ryder has spoken on the fascinat-



Mrs. Lida H. Hanaford
Secretary



ing subjects of India and the South Sea Islands. Miss Mary E. Parker, head of the department of education in Simmons College, Boston, told of



Mrs. Seth M. Richards

"Desirable Occupations Open to Modern Women." Judge Willis Brown of Salt Lake City interested everyone with the account of the Juvenile Court. Mr. C. D. Robertson of the New Hampshire Pottery Works in Keene gave a description of the handling of clay in a pottery, with samples of the clay at various stages, which was most interesting. Dr. H. H. Horne of Dartmouth College has spoken twice, once on "The Making of Men and Women," and later on "The Southern Parts." Doctor Horne will always be welcomed by the Woman's Club. Mrs. Harriet Burlingame of Exeter has given a very profitable afternoon talk on "Incidents in the History of New Hampshire." A lecture recital by Mrs. Lucy Cummings Sanborn of Danvers, on "Our Modern Composers," was much enjoyed, and there is still on the program for 1909 a lecture by Miss Kimball of Worcester on "Parts of the West."

We have had addresses from several men in our own town, which have been well worth hearing. One of these was on "The Ideal Woman," by the Rev. James A. Beebe, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Newport at that time. Mr. F. S. Sutcliffe, superintendent of schools, and Mr. F. D. Hayward, principal of the high school, have spoken on historical subjects.

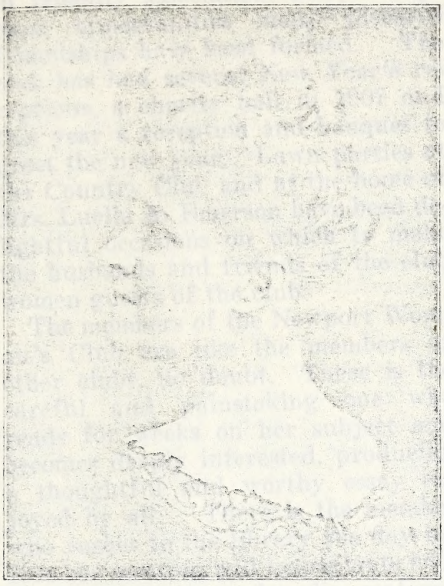
A musical department was formed in 1907 under the name of the Allegro Club. This organization has its own officers and dues, and a year book which shows careful study of the lives



Edith J. Richards

and work of the great composers. The president of the Allegro Club is Mrs. Edith Barry, an accomplished musician. Under her management several

very delightful musicales have been given, and the regular meetings of the Woman's Club are made more attractive by the really good music fur-



Maude Teele McMurray

nished by this department of the club. Prominent among its members are Mrs. Maud T. McMurray, who has a strong, cultivated soprano voice; Miss Edith Richards, Mrs. Lizzie V. Pollard, Mrs. Lida H. Hanaford, Mrs. Emily R. Brown, Miss Lena Rowell.

The club in its zest for improvement has not been heedless of the needs of the outside world. In the five years since its organization it has given each year pictures for the decoration of the school rooms and subscribed to the State Normal School Scholarship Fund. One hundred dollars has been given to the Newport Home for Aged Women; five hundred dollars to the Carrie Wright Memorial Hospital fund, and ten dollars to the Tillie Whitney Memorial Building at Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Florida. The club dues are only one dollar, so that various means to raise money must be employed. The club women have discovered that it is a difficult matter to do this by lectures or entertainments, except those which appeal to the inner man. An election day lunch proved to be a successful experiment. A bazar lasting a week, for which the different merchants in town prepared attractive booths, with a stage entertainment for each evening, was one of the early methods employed to raise money, and three hundred dollars was realized from this bazar. Under the direction of Mrs. Maude I. Lewis, the "Tag Day" for the hospital fund brought several hundred dollars, un-



Mrs. Edith M. Barry
President Allegro Club

der the leadership of Mrs. Lilian M. Cain and Mrs. Ida M. Barker. The club has also given one or two very good plays.

Not the least important feature of the club is its social side, for the many teas and entertainments have served to bring the members nearer together in friendly association, and through these opportunities many pleasant friendships have been formed. The club has had several New Year's receptions, a charity ball in 1907 and this year a reception and banquet to greet the new year. Lawn parties at the Country Club and at the home of Mrs. Luella A. Emerson have been delightful occasions on which to make the husbands and friends of the club women guests of the club.

The members of the Newport Woman's Club are like the members of other clubs, no doubt. There is the careful and painstaking one who reads for weeks on her subject and becomes deeply interested, producing a thoughtful and worthy essay enjoyed by all. There is the member who rushes to the library the day before the meeting and transplants bodily from the encyclopedia material for her theme, and makes perhaps a more dazzling impression. There is the member who goes to the meetings to look at the gowns and hats and because her friends go, and it is something to do; and there is the one who really longs to elevate the tone of the community and to do well whatever she undertakes, and to help whatever cause she espouses. Taken as a whole the Newport Woman's Club wishes to be a benefit to the community.

Though the clubs for study are accused of narrowness and advised to interest themselves in all kinds of public questions, in their defence we argue that one cannot improve oneself without being a benefit to a community and raising its tone. One can imagine the librarian's pleasure when, weary of giving out and taking in the ceaseless flood of McCutcheon's and McGrath's and their ilk, she sees some sweet-faced club woman coming to ask for the works of some one whose footsteps still echo in the corridors of time, and some old worthy is taken down from his dusty shelf and goes forth at the behest of the Woman's Club to again influence the world with a gracious spell. The club cherishes an interest in the grand old masters and bards sublime, and at the same time tries to "keep in touch with the hurrying throng" and hopes by bringing women into closer contact to make them more loyal and helpful to each other and to the community in which they live.

New Hampton

By Eva Beede Odell

Adown the hill from Shingle Camp we drove,
On past the mansion old, tall trees around,
And church, white sentinel on holy ground,
Which towers dark, behind, the great pine grove.
Near by, the bridge 'neath tree tops interwove—
'T is here one crosses o'er Jordan's bound.
Along the leaf-arched street we went and found
A land for story books—rare treasure trove.
Historic lore the library revealed,
Traditions of the Institute we heard,
From legends old and fresh romance we gleaned
The stories weird of cellar, half concealed,
Where, home in flames, the witch foretold true word,
And tales of lover's fond retreat, tree-screened.

A Plea for Equal Suffrage

With Special Reference to the Allegations of Mrs. Humphrey Ward

By Marilla M. Ricker

Mrs. Humphrey Ward of England, who seems to lie under coverture as most of the anti-suffragists do, after a short visit here rushed into print on the subject of Woman Suffrage. She told us what "we English" have done, which was interesting. She informed us that the situation in the United States was entirely different. She remarked that in four of our states the women have precisely the same voting power as men, of which we are very proud. In all the other states she said that women neither vote for municipal bodies nor sit upon them. Now I, having seen and conversed with a live woman mayor from Kansas, labored under the impression that we had municipal suffrage there. Madame Ward to the contrary notwithstanding. Then she tackled the "Sphere" question, which we all know is very important, whether it has to do with Annette Killerman swimming six hours at a time, or some man milliner trimming a merry widow's hat, or a hat for a merry widow, or whether Annie S. Peck has climbed Mount Haurascaren, which is 26,000 feet high, or some man cook has invented a new sauce or read and practised Second Kings 21:13, when the Lord saith, "I will wipe out Jerusalem, even as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down."

It is an all-important argument which I have heard threshed out for one hundred and fifty years, more or less, and is still in use by the anti-suffragists. The "Sphere" question dies hard; nothing but a spear can kill it. And the "spear" should know neither brother nor sister.

We are informed by the madame that "Physical force Is It," in various ways in the modern state, and that women have no right to claim full political power in a state where they can never themselves take the full responsibility of their actions, because they can never be called upon to finally enforce them. To prove that the modern state depends ultimately on force she cited that President Roosevelt's call for four new battleships upheld that position. She didn't mention what his idea of changing the spelling of our language, of tossing a coin to settle a political dispute, or advocating large families when the average parents cannot properly feed, clothe and educate them, or establishing the whipping post upheld, but she was *certain* that the call for the battleships upheld her position on the force question. Consequently no physically weak man should be allowed to vote. Diplomacy came next. According to the madame's version, no woman could understand it. I find in Stubb's Medieval and Modern History that an ambassador is a man who is sent to lie abroad, for the good of his country. I quote from the Century Dictionary: "Diplomat—One skilled in diplomacy." Diplomacy is the art of conducting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court. Diplomacy means artful—artful means cunning, and sometimes cunning means deceit. I despise keyhole diplomacy and government by spies, and I believe in nations telling the truth as well as individuals. But for up-to-date mixed diplomacy of various kinds I call the

attention of Madame Ward to one stanza of the late Dutch Reformed Hymn:

"A diplomat's wife named Maria
Threw all the fat in the fire;
But Teddy Rex ran quick,
Waved aloft the big stick
Crying, Oh Maria! Maria! You are a ——!
Musical instrument."

In that mixed diplomatic shuffle the Red Hat was lost, but Red Hats and purple robes should "cut no ice" in a republic.

Federal suffrage came next. Mrs. Ward seemed to think it dangerous, or would be, but I can assure her that it would be perfectly safe.

Finance and commerce were from her standpoint beyond the ken of women. We have women bankers and "captains of industry" all along the line. They certainly have been able to hold their own, if not other people's, like many male bankers.

I call Madame Ward's attention to the two great reforms in the franchise which stand out conspicuously above all others in English history, the great reform bill of 1832, and the "leap in the dark" of 1867. Each became part of the Constitution as the direct result of an agitation far surpassing in violence anything witnessed on behalf of woman suffrage. A man will fight for his life and political liberty; a woman should do the same. A very bright and honest Englishman said not long ago, "One thing is perfectly certain, the women will get what they want sooner or later and the only reflection that troubles me is how foolish we men will feel when we find that although women are allowed to vote we are still permitted to live and move about and that in many respects the government that looks after us and our children understands the true interests and welfare of all of us in a more humane and enlightened spirit than it ever did before."

It is surprising that there are women who are unusually bright in many ways but seem contented with the position they occupy as non-citizens and political nonentities, content to be politically dead. There is the contentment of ignorance and the contentment of indolence. In the old slave days when Lincoln was told that the slaves did not want their freedom he replied, "If they are so ignorant as that, they certainly need it."

These anti-suffrage women remind me of an old water mill, running with empty hoppers. Their wheels keep on going, but they turn out no grist. It seems needless to reiterate what we who are interested in equal suffrage know, except to enlighten those who are not particularly interested.

Here are some cold facts about equal suffrage.

Today we have full suffrage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho; municipal suffrage in Kansas; tax suffrage in Montana, Louisiana, Iowa, Michigan and throughout all the towns and villages of New York state; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire (and right here I want to state that New Hampshire was the first state in New England to grant school suffrage to her women), Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Mississippi, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, Washington, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin.

I have had many letters lately asking where trustworthy information concerning equal suffrage could be obtained. The writers said they had been told what suffrage the women had was granted as a joke, and that was a long time ago and it was dying out fast. I immediately wrote, "Take *The Woman's Journal;* send to the Journal Office, No. 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass."

I want to call the attention of all working women to the disadvantages of disfranchisement. The facts col-

lected by the special committee on salaries of the National Educational Association show that in 467 cities, of the 70,230 teachers (not including principals) all but 15,000 are women. The average yearly salary of teachers in elementary schools is for women $970, for men $1,542; of principals of elementary schools, for women $970 and for men $1,542. So you see that the disability of disfranchisement costs the women $572 each per annum. That the sole cause for this difference in wages for the same kind and quantity of labor is the disfranchisement of women is shown by the fact that in the four states where women vote their wages are the same as men for the same work, and it is illegal to make any distinction in salaries of any persons in the public service on account of sex. It seems to me that any woman who opposes equal suffrage has no more sense than the billy-goat had that butted the hornet's nest.

Mrs. Ward has told you why you shouldn't have full suffrage; now I tell you why you should:

First, Because no race, class or sex can have its interests properly safeguarded in the legislature of a country or state unless it is represented by direct suffrage.

Second, Because politics and economics go hand in hand; and so long as woman has no political status she will be the "under dog" as a wage earner.

Third, Because, while men who are voters can get their economic grievances listened to, non-voters are disregarded.

Fourth, Because women are taxed without being represented, and taxation without representation is tyranny.

Fifth, Because women have to obey the laws equally with men and they ought to have a voice in deciding what those laws shall be.

Sixth, Because the legislatures in the past have not made laws which are equal between men and women, and these laws will not be changed till women get the vote.

Seventh, Because wherever women have become voters reform has proceeded more rapidly than before.

Eighth, Because all the wisest men and women realize that decisions based upon the point of view of men and women together are more valuable than those based upon either singly.

Ninth, Because politics has invaded the home and woman must therefore become acquainted with politics.

Tenth, Because so long as the majority of the women of the country have no interest in politics the children grow up ignorant of the meaning of the struggle for freedom, and lessons learned in one generation by bitter experience have to be re-learned by the next in the same school.

Eleventh, Because all the more important and lucrative positions are barred to women and opportunities of public service are denied.

Twelfth, Because the possession of citizenship and the meeting together for political purposes and to discuss matters political stimulates the faculty for combined action, and gives of itself a greater power of economic resistance.

Thirteenth, Because grave questions, such as the death rate of children, the waste of child life, the employment of child labor, the employment of married women, and the care of the aged cannot be satisfactorily settled if the woman's point of view is left out.

Fourteenth, Because women, like men, need to have some interests outside the home, and will be better comrades to their husbands, better mothers to their children and better home makers when they have the ballot.

And to sum all reasons up in one—it is for the common good of all.

Men of New Hampshire, you all know that the best government known

to the race is found in a home where father and mother have equal power, as is the case in an enlightened family. No other place is so well governed, and the best interests of all who dwell therein are conserved. Reasoning from analogy, the larger home of society, and that largest home of all, called government, would be improved by the assistance of its women. In the present age no state can afford to be deprived of the cooperation of its women.

Men of the New Hampshire Legislature, I hear that a municipal equal suffrage bill has been introduced into the legislature. Our cause is a just one. I trust that every member of the legislature will remember that the great figures in history are they who have battled for human liberty and vote accordingly.

De Die in Diem

By Mary Bassett-Rouke

Sunrise o'er the city's rim—the sun red-gold,—
Purple shadows softly swim, fold on fold.
Massive walls of brick and stone
Spring to life in ether zone;
Sparrows twitter, swallows fly
From the eaves of belfries high.
Murmurs as of mighty ocean,
Trade and traffic set in motion,
Usher in another day
From the Unknown, vast and gray.
On the pavement far below
Restless feet pass to and fro,
And, iron-shod, the horses beat
Sharps and flats from cobbled street.
Brazen bells peal forth again,—
"Tempus fugit" their refrain.
Now clear the voice of duty calls; none may shirk!
Straight the line of labor falls,—'tis work, work, work!
What the day to us may bring,
If tears to shed, or songs to sing,
Our careful plans succeed and make
Bright for aye our lives, or break
Human hopes on fortune's wheel,
We may not know. We only feel
How fast life's twisted, shining strands
Slip through nerveless, toil-worn hands.
With heart and brain, with tongue or pen,
Amid the surging throngs of men
We strive and strain to keep the pace
That marks the fittest in the race,
Trusting God to give us rest
When the day fades in the west.
Then sunset o'er the city's rim—the sun red-gold,
Purple shadows vagrant, dim,—and peace untold.

The Religious Conditions of New Hampshire During the Period 1750 to 1800*

By Lucius Harrison Thayer, Minister of the North Church, Portsmouth

The last half of the eighteenth century was a period of greater change and wider significance than any other in the history of New Hampshire. It was a period of expansion and growth; of tumult and confusion; of contention of forces within and forces without. It was the age of storm and stress, in which the community was passing from the restraint and tutelage of its colonial childhood, and through all the growing pains and searching temptations of youth was developing into a well-ordered and responsible body politic. It was a time of assurance and self-assertion; of questioning and doubt; of arrogance and presumption; a time when new powers and capacities were disclosing themselves, a time of wild adventure and reckless daring; but withal a time of true self-discovery and of loyal obedience to a heavenly vision. There were elements of this experience of which we cannot be proud, but these were natural if not inevitable. On the whole the period was notable for its self-restraint, splendid in its heroism, and glorious in its consecration. For the achievement of that half century we should be profoundly thankful.

STIRRING POLITICAL EVENTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE

The French and Indian War, which vexed the borders of New Hampshire from 1754 to 1763, and to which she sent 3,100 men; the Revolutionary struggle which called 12,000 of her sons into the field; the maintenance of a provisional government in state and nation; the preservation of her territory in the struggle with Vermont; the strife incident upon becoming an integral part of the new nation; these formed a series of events of absorbing interest and unparalleled importance. Industrial development was retarded during much of the half-century; and, since during the periods of peace crowding settlers were clearing fields and building houses, it was natural that the interests of religion and education should not flourish.

The temper of the times, which was one of controversy and contention, was sure to be in evidence in the religious activities. The practical extention of the principle of liberty in the political order was attended with freedom of inquiry, with revolt against constituted authority, with the breaking down of long-established customs, and with a new sense of personal importance on the part of the ordinary citizen. It was inevitable that some men should challenge the rights of the standing order in religion, and claim freedom to be guided in their spiritual interests by their own inclinations and prejudices.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

In 1750 New Hampshire was a royal province, under Gov. Benning Wentworth, who was in many ways an excellent chief magistrate. He was closely attached to the interests of the Church of England. In every township granted he reserved a share for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as well as a share for himself. He refused to grant the petition of the Piscataqua ministers for a charter for a university, unless it were to be controlled by the Bishop of London. John Wentworth, who

* An address given before the General Association of the Congregational Churches of New Hampshire, at Lebanon, May 20, 1908.

followed his uncle from 1768 until the outbreak of the Revolution, was a sincere Christian gentleman of distinction and charm. He won all classes to himself. He divided the province into five counties named after English friends. He built a great estate at Wolfeboro. He gave the land on which Dartmouth College is built, and more than any other man secured its future, by great grants of land. But a new day was at hand, a day which even the popularity of John Wentworth could not prevent. The oligarchy of Portsmouth was to be superseded. A new leadership was to appear. The plain people were to wage a war. Though many other New Hampshire men of education would be neutral, or on the Tory side, the ministers would not fail their people.

POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

At the middle of the eighteenth century there were 30,000 people in New Hampshire, living in thirty-four incorporated towns, and a few scattered settlements. In 1775, the inhabitants had increased to 90,000, one half of whom lived in Rockingham County, then extending beyond Concord. In 1790 the state had a population of 141,885 and one hundred and seventy-two incorporated townships. At the end of the century the population was 183,858, having doubled in twenty-five years. Portsmouth increased from 4,590 in 1775 to 5,339 in 1800. Londonderry, for a long period the second town in size, maintained itself at about 2,600. Exeter and Epping remained stationary with about 1,700 inhabitants. Chester grew from 1,599 to 1,902. In 1800 Concord was a pleasant village of 2,052, having grown from 350 in fifty years. Between 1775 and 1800 Dover had increased in population from 1,666 to 2,062; Rochester from 1,518 to 2,018; Barrington from 1,655 to 2,470; while Sanbornton, settled as late as 1770, had become a good town of 2,695; and Gilmanton, settled in 1763, had become the second largest town in the state, with 3,752 people dwelling in a highly developed community with the finest religious traditions.

Amherst, settled in 1741, was the leading town in Hillsborough County, having 2,369 inhabitants in 1800, while Hopkinton, Hollis and New Ipswich were good towns, having grown rapidly in the early period. In Cheshire County Westmoreland and Chesterfield were the large towns, with over 2,000 people in each. Claremont in the last quarter century grew from 523 to 1,435; and Keene from 756 to 1,645. In Grafton County in the same period Hanover increased from 434 to 1,902, and Lebanon from 347 to 2,000. These figures in themselves are not interesting, but they bring before us as nothing else can the relative size and the comparative growth of New Hampshire communities during the period under consideration.

THE COLONIAL CAPITAL

In 1750 the settlements near the coast, with their long-established churches and other evidences of a settled community life, were well started on their second century. Portsmouth, during all the half-century, was characterized by a more elegant social life than any town in New England. The private chariots, liveried footmen, elegant amusements and handsome entertainments were particularly associated with a group of gentry who were attached to the provincial oligarchy. They patronized the Church of England, and in their habits of leisure, in their apparel and manners, they were reminiscent of the English Court. But the vigorous leadership which displaced this old-fashioned splendor and which worshipped largely in Puritan churches, maintained and developed the traditions of a refined social life. At the end of the century there were in Portsmouth many families of culti-

vation and many fine houses richly furnished, which were the centers of a generous hospitality. The evils which were attendant upon a gay life were existent. Gaming was more common and respectable than now, and gentlemen's private clubs of a convivial nature existed. Yet the Portsmouth men of political and social leadership and those prominent in the professions and in business were largely associated with the churches. Of more than one it is written: "He was a professor of religion and zealously attached to the church of which he was a member." And of John Langdon, a great servant of the church and state, it is added: "He cultivated an acquaintance with good and pious men of all denominations." With such leading citizens the ministers of the town associated as equals, standing shoulder to shoulder in the service of the community, and often sitting side by side at the festal board. These clergymen were the peers of their lay friends. Doctor Haven was for fifty-two years the erudite and liberal pastor of the South Parish. The ministers in the North Parish were Samuel Langdon, called to the presidency of Harvard College in 1774; Ezra Stiles, the scholar of the period, who followed Langdon and was called to the presidency of Yale in 1778; and Joseph Buckminster, whose pastorate of thirty-three years had a distinction and a beauty rarely surpassed. These were men of native simplicity, spiritual passion and great devotion, as well as men of power, and they addressed large congregations with authority.

OTHER PARTS OF OLD ROCKINGHAM

Many of the ministers of this older reign were "men of prominence in pulpit, in council, and in the various walks of private duty." "Sufficient each of himself to give a name and character to the town which enjoyed his services." Doctor Belknap, the historian, was at Dover. The opulent James Pike, of evangelistic temper, moulded Somersworth for sixty years. Amos Main and Joseph Haven were helping to build the frontier town of Rochester. Ebenezer Thayer was at Hampton, and Elihu Thayer, of missionary zeal, was at Kingston. Yet under the leadership of such men the membership of the churches was small, and religion apparently less vital than in some later decades.

The settlement of the younger Odlin at Exeter, in 1743, resulted in the formation of a second church, by the friends of the great revival, who felt that the majority of the old church by its action gave evidence of fixed opposition to the work of God. Exeter became the capital of the state in 1775 and so remained for fifteen years. This gave the town an unusual number of prominent residents. Of these it is recorded that "they were not generally church members, and some were a little loose in their lives, as well as skeptical in their theories. Some of the most interesting people intellectually apparently were patriotic, high-bred, sometimes a little convivial, but spiritually nonentities."

Among the prominent politicians was Judge Paine Wingate, for eight years minister at Hampton Falls, whose rigid orthodoxy, rumor says, relaxed materially; and Gov. William Plummer of Epping, who began life as a Baptist evangelist, but who during his distinguished career became a radical in religion and a warm champion of a constitution that guaranteed religious equality.

THE OLD FRONTIER AND THE INDIAN WAR

In 1726 a brave and godly people, sifted from the best stock of Essex County, began a settlement far up the Merrimac in the Indian region of Penacook. In 1730 they settled Timothy Walker, who remained their pastor for fifty-two years. He was a moderate Calvinist. He helped keep the Indians out of the settlement, and

unaided, kept the "New Lights" out of his pulpit. The Massachusetts sponsors christened the town Rumford, but when Mr. Walker's three trips to England had saved the homes of his people from the Bow Proprietors, New Hampshire, at the end of all the conflicts, gave the town the new name of Concord. There, in the midst of a united people, religion flourished, and the church grew strong in such ways as a halfway covenant church might.

While the people of Concord succeeded in establishing themselves on the frontier, other intrepid and pious people, who began settlements about the same time, had their homes destroyed, and their meeting houses burned. Keene, Swanzey, Winchester, Peterborough, Hillsborough and Hopkinton were abandoned after substantial beginnings had been made, and other towns, as Walpole and Charlestown, were sorely vexed by savages. From Crown Point Indian marauders were dispatched by the French to ravage the border. It is said that Jesuit priests were not averse to the capture of Puritan offspring, who might be converted to the old religion. These experiences culminated in the French and Indian War. This was the time of romance and tragedy in the frontier towns. It was the time of John Stark and of Roger's Rangers.

THE GREAT MIGRATION

After the fall of Montreal in 1760 the waiting people pushed up the Merrimac and the Connecticut valleys, along all ways, to possess the land. Settlements multiplied, scores of grants were made and many towns were incorporated. The newcomers took up the land in the region of the Great Lake on the east, and on the west the home-seekers pushed on as far as Lancaster.

Many came from Massachusetts, but the much larger and more influential part of the migration was from Connecticut. It was the Connecticut people that brought the name of Lebanon with them and settled all the region round about us today. They were a hardy, brave folk, and tenacious of their principles. Many of them were of strong minds, good habits, correct principles and possessed of a good common education. The great awakening had been especially strong in the region which the emigrants left. They were under the influence of the Edwardean theology and of Whitefield's preaching. Thus the doctrinal beliefs and the spirit of revival of the older churches were transplanted into a new state. Such people and such influences, uniting in the settlement of towns, ensured the early establishment of the institutions of religious and a ready coöperation with the special provisions for the erection of places of worship and the settlement of ministers, contained in all grants, both those of the proprietors and those of provincial governments. This tide of immigration, after increasing the population three-fold, slackened during the Revolution, which was followed by another inflow that increased the earlier settlements and moved on to a new frontier.

RESULTS OF THE MIGRATION

The general character of the earlier migration we have described. It was connected with a movement in theology that was reinterpreting Calvinism, and had traditions of evangelistic fervor. There was no antagonism to the "New Light" preachers, but these people from the south had been accustomed to a well-trained and intellectually competent ministry. They laid strong foundations that were full of promise for the state.

An immediate result of the great migration, and one of paramount importance for the higher life of New Hampshire, was the founding of Dartmouth College. Eleazur Wheelock, the first president, had shown his evangelistic temper by taking part in

the revival preaching of the earlier period. He had proved his missionary purpose and educational interest through his service in Moor's Indian Charity School. By the removal of this school to Dresden, now Hanover, in 1770, and by the opening of courses for white youth the province secured the collegiate school which the ministry of the old colony had failed to establish. The forty ministers sent out by Dartmouth to the towns of the state before 1800 became an influential factor in determining religious conditions.

THE VERMONT CONTROVERSY

A less happy outcome of the new settlement was the jeopardizing of the integrity of New Hampshire's domain, and a long disturbance of the peace, which was inimical to spiritual growth and prosperity. The people of the new region had little in common with the old settlement, and intercourse and acquaintance was difficult to maintain. The people on either side of the Connecticut River were of the same ancestry. They had lived as neighbors and friends, cherishing the same customs and traditions in homes which they had but recently left. The river seemed to them no natural boundary, rather it was a natural feature that should bind in political union the kindred who lived on either side. Thus the Vermont controversy grew up naturally enough, but to the consternation and chagrin of the older communities of the state. The luke-warmness of allegiance of the western towns resulted in a union of Vermont and western New Hampshire in the Cornish convention of 1778, and in the meeting of the Vermont legislature, at Charlestown in 1781, where forty-five towns of New Hampshire were represented. Men of Cornish and Lebanon and Hanover were prominent in this movement, which came to a sudden end in 1782, through the good offices of President Washington. But a very unhappy state of society prevailed in towns where majorities had attempted to coerce minorities, which in turn sought the protection of New Hampshire. Party rage, high words, deep resentments were the effects of these clashing interests. Revolting towns did not return at once to a state of peace, and divisions and animosities existed for a long time.

PRESBYTERIANISM

The standing order throughout the state during the period under consideration was Congregational, but Presbyterianism played a more important part in the religious life of the time than is ordinarily recalled. Probably as a result of the transplanted consociationism of Connecticut, twelve or more churches of Vermont and New Hampshire, in this upper region, constituted the Grafton Presbytery, which, it is said, President Wheelock's influence organized in 1771, and to which Prebytery the Dartmouth College Church belonged. Some records, as in the case of the Croydon church, make a distinction between the "Presbyterian mode of discipline as practised in the Church of Scotland, and the principles and practices of the Grafton Presbytery." These Grafton churches in time changed their names and their manners, and have long been known as Congregational.

Even the churches of lower Piscataqua were infected in 1785. At the suggestion of Doctor Haven of the South Church, Portsmouth, the churches were called upon to answer the question: "May there not be some material alteration in our ecclesiastical polity, making nearer approaches to the Presbyterian form, for the honor of Christ and the edification of the churches." The churches evidently negatived the proposition, though four of them appeared to have gone over to some form of Presbyterianism for a time. These were the

South Church, Portsmouth, and the churches in Dover, Kittery and Barrington.

In some places, as Chester and Pembroke, Congregational and Presbyterian churches existed together, naturally dividing communities, though we read in the records of one town: "During the above-named period we find nothing recorded of the Consociate Church, but about fifty deaths, an unusual number for the time,—a solemn warning, perhaps, to the people of God to cease from ecclesiastical strife." In some communities, such as Hudson and Goffstown, strife between these two denominations existed to such an extent as to help unsettle the state of religion.

A legitimate and competent Presbyterianism was established at Londonderry, where a colony from Scotland formed a church in 1735, and built up a thriving community. Strong denominational influences went out from this center; other people from Scotland came to the state, and at least nine regular Presbyterian churches were organized. Four such churches remain with us today.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

The original proprietors of Piscataqua and their retainers were Church of England men and royalists. The early worship was according to the usages of that church, but it came to an untimely end about 1642, at the hands of the incoming Puritans. In 1732 Queen's Chapel was built in Portsmouth, with help from England. In 1739 Arthur Brown was inducted as rector. Three fourths of his salary was paid by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Ports. He was an able man, considerate of the poor, and strongly attached to the ceremonies of his church. He died in 1773, but had no successor until after the Revolution. In spite of the ardent churchmanship of Benning Wentworth, his grants of land, and the English missionary money, only four Episcopal churches had been gathered by the end of the century. One was at Holderness, where the distinguished Samuel Livermore built his estate in 1774; one was the Cornish church, organized in 1793; the fourth was the church in Claremont, made up of Connecticut people and destined to be the progenitor of the only Roman Catholic Church of native stock in New England.

Though Quaker women had been driven out of New Hampshire tied to the tail of a cart, yet those persistent and admirable people had established at least six meetings, one inland at Weare and the others in the older settlements near the coast.

The Baptists, who had also been objects of suspicion and persecution, organized a church at Newton in 1750, and had gathered seventeen churches by the end of the century, having formed a State Association in 1785.

The culmination of the contest between the old order, represented by the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and the development of denominational life now of great importance in the state, belongs to the beginning of the next century; but the period after the Revolution marks the beginning of the rise of sects, and consequently it was a trying time for the guardians of the established faith. "Flaming sectarian exhorters" intruded themselves on the preserves of the settled ministers, weakened their churches, discredited their authority, and aroused their holy wrath.

One of Robert Sandeman's three American churches was organized in Portsmouth in 1765. In the same city, in 1780, a Universalist Church was formed. Only four others came into existence by 1800, but there was a widespread proclamation and discussion of the doctrines of Universalism, variously held by its different exponents. Considerable interest in Universalism existed in the south-

western part of the state, and the first general convention of the denomination was held at Winchester in 1796. Methodism had but one church in the state until 1800, the church in Chesterfield formed in 1794. Itinerant preachers had been moving through the state and were heard in Portsmouth as early as 1780. The religious chronicles of one town at a later period reads: "Methodism made some progress and Orthodoxy had but a slight hold upon the people—with what effect on their eternal interests time will evince." The eternal status of those people has not been revealed as yet, but we are more hopeful of Methodism than was the early scribe.

"THE FREE WILLERS"

The most vital and widely influential religious movement in this period was that which resulted in the formation of the Free Will Baptist denomination. The movement was led by a passionate and intrepid soul, and was utterly sincere. In agony of spirit and desiring to be taught of God, Benjamin Randall walked the rocks of New Castle, looking out upon the sea that he had sailed as a fisherman. Neither the Congregational nor the Baptist fellowship satisfied him. He found no real welcome and response until he came to New Durham, where in 1780 a church was formed, from which mighty tides of spiritual power went forth; and which mothered the hundreds of ardent confessors, dwelling in the region of the Great Lake. After a long period, and with reluctance, these confessors formed themselves into the seventeen Free Will churches that existed in 1801. This movement had some of the strange if not reprehensible features that appeared in the great religious revivals of the southwest; but in it all there was ample occasion for surprise and heart-searching on the part of the regular ministry, as well as for the resentment and contempt to which they too often gave vent. Three groups of the early "Free-willers" were turned aside by the successors of Ann Lee, who left as a result of their work in this state the two Shaker communities, one at Enfield and one at Canterbury.

A review of these other religious forces of the period makes it evident that the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, numbering 44 in 1750 and 138 in 1800, were the main sources of religious influence throughout the half-century.

THEOLOGICAL TENDENCIES

In theology, as elsewhere, the period was one of development and change, attended with discussions, some of which were marked by sharpness, if not bitterness. The movement in religious thought took its rise from the Great Awakening, and doctrinal discussion has been said to be "the most permanent fruit of that event." It is not easy to differentiate the tendencies of thought, or to classify men under them. The conservative men, holding to the earlier type of theology, were known as Old Calvinists, and were found widely scattered through the churches. The liberals, usually called "Arminians," some of whom came to be known as "Arians," were of eastern Massachusetts. The Edwardeans, who under the pressure of liberalism were working out a modified Calvinism and were divided into several schools, were largely of western Massachusetts and Connecticut. The appellation "New Lights" survived as the designation of the friends of Whitefield. They became largely identified with the Edwardeans. In the earlier days many opposers of Whitefield, when called "Arminians" retorted by calling the other party "Antinomians." All these theological tendencies may be discovered in the churches of New Hampshire at this time, and the ministers and people were not always able to see eye to eye. The name of Wheelock was a tower of strength to

the orthodox in the new region of the West. Calvinism in some form, and New Light sympathies were strong among the people whose training and traditions were of Connecticut. The champions of Old Calvinism were found among the older settlements, usually having strong representation in the Presbyterian fields. Whitefield made three visits to lower eastern New Hampshire. He was given a hearing in both the Portsmouth churches, but the Odlins of Exeter so opposed him that a New Light church and preacher resulted. Ten ministers of the Piscataqua Association are on record as expressing themselves in favor of Whitefield, but others were bitter against him, and the omission of prominent names from the record makes it evident that the association as a body could not come to a conclusion. Among the ministers of the older settlements it is clear not only that there were men of Catholic temper, but also that there were a good many who are to be classed as Arminians. Among these are some of the older men, Timothy Walker, Jeremy Belknap, Samuel Haven, Jeremiah Fogg and Benjamin Stevens. The movement of thought finally culminating in the division of the Congregational churches may be traced in New Hampshire, but as only four churches and two parishes took the Unitarian name, it is evident that an extreme liberalism was not widespread.

CHARACTER OF THE MINISTRY

In New Hampshire, as elsewhere, the censoriousness of Whitefield bore fruit that he must have regretted; and when we find the epithets, "Pharisees, Arminians, blind and unconverted," hurled at ministers, we need not always take the terms seriously. Unhappily, there are a few records that speak of conditions more deplorable than doctrinal lapses. At the close of the century, under a man of superior and brilliant talents, but loose morality, Dover sadly deteriorated. Two successive Presbyterian ministers at Peterborough, both from Scotland, "were orthodox in sentiment, but reprehensible in conduct, and their pestilent examples brought a blight on religion;" and in more than one instance an otherwise fair reputation was destroyed and fair hopes were defeated by a growing habit of intemperance. But the body of ministers in this period were men of high character and exemplary lives. They possessed native good sense and sound judgment, and many of them were men of distinguished talents. Forty-eight of the fifty-two settled ministers in 1764, and nine tenths of the 199 ministers from 1748 to 1800 were college graduates. Of the latter, Harvard furnished 102, Yale 19, and Dartmouth 40. Candidates for the ministry gave much of senior year in college to books of divinity, and then read divinity for a year with some pastor of repute. At least seven New Hampshire ministers of this period had more or less divinity students under their instruction. These pastors were Langdon of Hampton Falls, McClintock of Greenland, Wood of Boscawen, Thayer of Kingston, Harris of Dunbarton, Parsons of Rindge, and Smith of Gilmanton. It may be that this same careful training made the regular ministers less able to reach that large number of people, who, at the end of the century, heard the itinerant sectarian preachers gladly. In any case, among such people a prejudice grew up against the "college-educated" man, and when Samuel Hidden was to be installed at Tamworth, one woman declared when she saw him coming that she "had as lief see the devil." But these strong and well-trained ministers had been evangels of liberty. They animated and held the people to their prolonged struggle with England. They "connected with an indissoluble bond the principles of civil government and the principles of christianity." They preached sermons in which religion

and politics were closely united. Samuel McClintock of Greenland, with his ministerial bands, is the central figure in historical pictures of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Ministers like Samuel Langdon, Paine Wingate and Abel Foster of Canterbury were worthy figures in state and national assemblies, while many like Josiah Stevens of Epping made pecuniary sacrifices for the cause. The very few ministers who failed to prove themselves friends of their country were driven from their pastorates. The people of Bedford voted regarding John Houston, who remained a Tory: "Therefore, we think it not our duty as men or Christians, to have him preach to us any longer as minister."

CHURCH CUSTOMS

The ministers were thought to be settled for life, and though ministerial changes were frequent in a few towns, yet, in spite of many occasions for contention, the pastoral office was highly regarded. The average pastorate of the period was twenty-five years, and sixteen pastors of this period held office for forty-five years or more. The ministers in the new towns were given a share of the land, and usually the new minister had a "settlement" of a substantial sum as well as his salary. The salaries ranged from sixty to one hundred pounds. Joseph Buckminster in his wealthy parish never had over $700 a year. In the troubled times salaries were reckoned in commodity values. In those days the church in Londonderry appropriated 5,000 pounds for annual expenses, and Doctor McClure of North Hampton, one year, had a salary of $12,000. The ministers complained that "they prophesied in sack cloth." Mr. Shepperd of Dublin begged his people not to increase his salary as "it plagued him to death to collect what they had already agreed upon."

In those days the meeting house was the important building of the town and served for civic as well as religious gatherings. The location of the meeting house was always an important consideration, and often embroiled and divided communities. These buildings were usually centrally located, though a Raymond man once advertised: "Found, a stray meeting house in the woods." In the meeting houses there was preaching morning and afternoon on "Lord's day." The Lord's supper was observed once a month, or once in two months, sometimes being altogether omitted during winter. These services, together with the sacramental lecture, the quarterly and occasional fasts, and the catechising of children, made up the stated duties of the minister outside of his pastoral visitation. The hymns, the prayer, and the sermon constituted the order of worship, which was usually long enough at that. The public reading of the scriptures began to be agitated at the end of the century. During the period "deaconing" of the hymns was abandoned, causing many heart-burnings and some lasting dissensions.

STATE OF RELIGION

This review of religious conditions has disclosed something of the state of religion which accompanied these conditions. In the nation at large, following the French and Indian War, there was a perceptible relaxation in morals, and religion suffered a serious decline. After the Revolution the state of morals and religion was lower than at any time in the nation's history. What was true of the nation was measurably true of New Hampshire. The agitation which preceded the war, the concentration of interest and effort in the waging war, the troublesome times of readjustment in government and in business, the lax habits of men returning from the army, were all detrimental to the upbuilding of the life of the Spirit. Scepticism and the so-called French infidelity appeared in New Hamp-

shire, but while Congress disagreed with Franklin, who thought prayers for divine help necessary, we find that the New Hampshire legislature of 1784 was opened with solemn services in the North Church at Portsmouth, and such continued to be the custom.

The half-way covenant, which had generally prevailed in the churches, gradually fell into disuse. Under the best conditions the custom had bound the church and family life together, and built up a strong church interest, but there had been a failure in developing vital and experimental religion. Men did not follow on into the full membership of the church, and while congregations were large, the real membership of the churches was surprisingly small.

After his first visit at Portsmouth Whitefield records with evident dejection that he was given "a polite auditory, but so very unconcerned that I began to question whether I had been speaking to rational or brute creatures." Doctor Shurtleff of the South Church describes a season of revival that came soon after, and even "Portsmouth, where politics and pleasure divided the heart of the people," had its religious life greatly reinforced just before 1750. Perhaps as an after-result, when the two old churches grew cold there was formed the Independent Congregational Church in 1761. This was after the type of those strict churches founded in Connecticut, usually by persons of humble circumstances, who, warm-hearted and spiritually-minded, cared not for an educated ministry. This church under two devout and excellent men lived on through the century and bore many marks of the simple New Testament church life.

Nearly all of New England east of the Berkshires and the Green Mountains was exempt from revival influences from 1745 to 1800, and we read that there were less than ten revival ministers in New Hampshire when Isaiah Potter was settled at Lebanon. Dartmouth College and the region for twenty miles around had seasons of revival between 1771 and 1788. Hollis, Plymouth, a child of Hollis, and the vicinity of New Ipswich report one or more seasons of refreshing the latter part of the century. Unhappy contentions and dissensions sprung up in not a few religious communities which made it impossible for them to grow in love to God and man. These troubles had their origin in political and doctrinal prejudices, in neighborhood jealousies, in an intense individualism, and in the revolt against the standing order. The Constitution of 1784 provided "that every individual has a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and reason," but because this right was confined to Christians, and because the churches were still supported by taxation, there was too little practical toleration to guarantee peace.

STATE OF EDUCATION

Education, the handmaid of religion, languished in the half-century. "There was a great and criminal neglect on the part of towns in complying with the law providing for the general education of the people. During the war many towns large and opulent and far removed from any danger of the enemy were for a large part of the time destitute of any public school." These facts may bear a causal relationship to some religious tendencies that appeared in the last years of the century. Certainly the neglect of education boded no good to that type of religious life which believed that the church and the schoolhouse should stand side by side.

About 1770 Simeon Williams opened a private school at Windham, which had an enrollment of forty or fifty pupils, and which became a feeder for Dartmouth. Exeter was not founded until 1781, and to this seven other academies were added in the last decade of the century, a fact full of promise for a better future.

STATE OF MORALS

The state of morals at this time made it evident that a better future was needed. While slavery was disappearing many aspects of social life and expression were rude and harsh enough, and very little of the compassion of Christ was visited upon the unfortunate or the criminal.

Intemperance was one of the greatest faults of the period, especially in the neighborhood of the Piscataqua, and on the old frontier, where lumbering was the principal industry. The drinking habits of all classes, the ministry included, hung like a deadweight on the churches, and ordinations were often seasons of copious drinking. We have it on the highest authority that a free indulgence in gaming, excessive drinking, and such like dissipations endangered the careers of the bright men up and down the western river, as well as the careers of the men of the older settlement. Extreme lawlessness, attended with malicious destruction of private and public property, is recorded of some places near the close of the century. Yet public virtue triumphed in the face of all assaults made upon it, and the virtuous were so numerous that they provided a sure channel through which the honorable traditions and the spiritual treasures of the past moved on to nourish a generation whose public service was to be less difficult, and whose religious life was more evident and probably more real.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES

Did the years we have been considering constitute the period of the good old times in New Hampshire? To us gathered here today those times appear strange and remote enough. In its intense activity, in its fortitude and expectancy that half century was a good time. In that an undaunted fatherhood and an abounding and sacrificial motherhood established this commonwealth on her hills and in her valleys, it was a good time. In that men and women obeyed to go out unto a place that they should receive as an inheritance, and went out not knowing whither they went, it was a good time. In that they laid broad foundations and endured as beholding the invisible; in that they greeted the better future from afar and sacrificed for it, it was a good time. But God hath "provided some better thing concerning us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect." Today, on my part, I recall with reverence the notable men of the ancient Piscataqua region. I unite with you who represent the upper part of old Strafford, and you from old Hillsborough and Cheshire, as you in memory do honor to your heroes of faith. We all join with you who make this occasion possible in your tribute to the worthy forbears of Grafton with its North Country, a race who made this region a land of promise, and established a beacon-light at Hanover not to be extinguished.

Far off, o'er wide Elysian fields,
In joy beyond our mortal ken,
Or on God's ways of high emprise,
They fare, the elder Hampshire men.

No longer seers with straining eyes,
Vexed by a vision yet to be,
Now in the Kingdom of God's love,
As they are seen they also see.

Their ample mantle on us fall,
That we who serve earth's latest day
With widening view and changing phrase,
Be to the vision true as they.

A Fragment

By Mary B. Peterson

The pebbles in the path,
The ivy on the wall,
In simple, forceful language claim,
"Thou canst not fathom all."

New Hampshire Necrology

BENJAMIN W. KILBURN

Benjamin W. Kilburn, a leading citizen of Littleton, long known as the world's most extensive manufacturer of stereoscopic views, died at his home in that town, January 15, 1909, after a long illness.

Mr. Kilburn was the son of Josiah and Emily (Bonney) Kilburn, and the great grandson of Josiah Kilburn, the pioneer and Indian fighter of Walpole, born on Mann's Hill in Littleton, December 10, 1827. At the age of sixteen he went to Fall River, Mass., where he learned the trade of a machinist remaining four years, when he returned to Littleton and went into partnership with his father in a foundry and machine shop in Littleton village, continuing till 1883. Meanwhile he had early developed a taste for landscape photography, and in 1855 he entered into a partnership with his brother Edward, a photographer in Littleton, and together they established the business of producing stereoscopic views, the partnership continuing until 1875, when he purchased his brother's interest and continued the business along. These views attained a world wide reputation and the business increased rapidly, requiring a large building for its accommodation and becoming one of the leading industries of the town. Mr. Kilburn traveled extensively at home and abroad in the prosecution of his work, securing views of the grandest and most beautiful scenery that the earth affords, and forming many and lasting friendships, as he was himself one of the most companionable of men.

At home he was known as a most public-spirited citizen, foremost in everything for promoting the welfare of the community. Politically he was a Republican, but never an aspirant for party honors. He represented his town, however, in the Legislature of 1897. He was a member of the Congregational church at Littleton, of Burns Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Marshall Sanders Post, G. A. R., having served in the Union Army with the 13th N. H. Volunteers at Fredericksburg and elsewhere.

He married Caroline L. Burnham in 1853, who survives, with one daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Gen. Daniel C. Remich.

EZRA TAFT SIBLEY

Ezra Taft Sibley, for many years actively engaged in the manufacture of scythes at Northville or North Newport in the town of Newport, died in his home at that place, January 29, 1909.

He was a native of Auburn, Mass., born February 3, 1817. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the scythe makers' trade at Millbury, Mass., where he found, engaged in the same line, William Dunton, with whom he was afterward associated in business. Later he went to New London in this state and was engaged in the scythe factory there, remaining several years. In 1845 he went to North Newport and purchased an interest in the scythe factory of Sylvanus Larned. Later William Dunton was taken into the firm, and after the death of Mr. Larned the business was conducted by Sibley & Dunton, until Mr. Dunton's retirement a few years subsequently. Mr. Sibley continued the business until 1892, when he retired and it passed into the hands of his son, Frank A., who had been some time associated with him. The product of the factory attained a high reputation throughout New England and beyond its borders.

Mr. Sibley was a sagacious and enterprising business man and a model citizen, universally respected and esteemed. He was a Republican in politics and served his town as selectman and representative, holding the latter office in 1871 and 1872. In religion he was an earnest and devoted Universalist.

He married, in 1838, Lydia D. Gay of New London, who died five years since. Of seven children born to them two survive: Mrs. Samuel Allen and Frank A. Sibley.

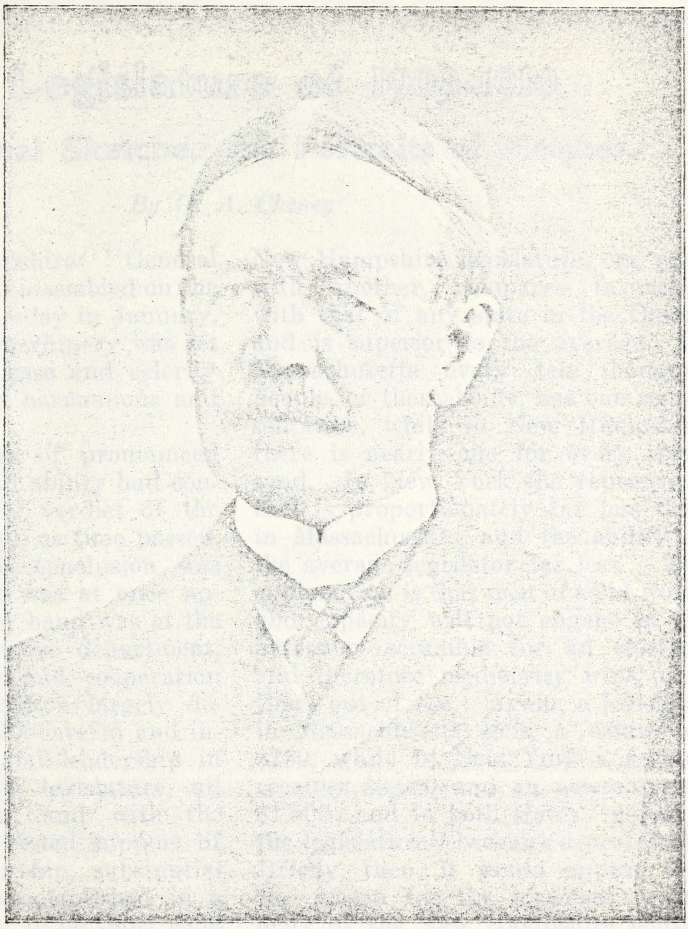
DAVID HEALD

David Heald, president of the French & Heald Company, and a leading citizen of Milford, died in that town January 23, 1909.

Mr. Heald was born in the town of Nelson, October 6, 1832, being a descendant of John Heald, a Puritan pioneer who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1632. At the age of fourteen he went to work to learn the cabinet-makers' trade, and three years later, went to work as a journeyman in Milford, where he continued, commencing business for himself in 1856, in a small way and gradually increasing. In 1888 he united with C. H. French of Malden, Mass., and J. W. Howard of Nashua, forming the firm of Howard, French & Heald. Later Mr. Howard withdrew and the firm was French & Heald. After the death of Mr. French, a year ago, the Heald-French Company was organized, Mr. Heald being the president, but the business being looked after in the main by his son, Edward S. The business has long been one of the most important in that enterprising town, giving employment to more than a hundred hand.

Mr. Heald was a public spirited citizen, and widely known as an earnest temperance worker and leading Prohibitionist, having been the candidate of that party for governor. He had been an active member of the Milford school board and a representative in the state legislature.

69-70



HENRY BREWER QUINBY
Governor of New Hampshire

THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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The Legislature of 1909-1910

With Personal Sketches and Portraits of Members

By G. A. Cheney

The New Hampshire "General Court" for 1909–'10 assembled on the specified first Wednesday in January, and the legislative machinery was set in motion with an ease and celerity giving promise of a harmonious and successful session.

That a legislature of pronounced worth and all-around ability had convened was the early verdict of the critical observer, and, as time passed, the wisdom of this conclusion was fully sustained. It was at once apparent that a master hand was at the helm in the executive department, upon whose advice and coöperation the course of legislation largely depends; and that, with careful and intelligent direction and leadership in each branch of the legislature, all working in unison, and with the earnest and disinterested support of the general membership, substantial results would be accomplished in a session sure at least to be short compared with that of other states—Massachuetts, for instance, whose legislature is in session nearly twelve months in every two-year period; or even of Vermont, whose last legislature was in session nearly four months, while its work was such, on the whole, as to excite the just indignation of the people, which grows more intense as time passes.

It is but just to remark that the New Hampshire legislature, one year with another, compares favorably with that of any state in the Union, and is superior to the average. In Massachusetts every ten thousand people, or thereabouts, has one representative, while in New Hampshire there is nearly one for every thousand. In New York the representation is proportionately far less than in Massachusetts, and the ability of the average legislator far less. The explanation is that men of solid worth and capacity will not engage in the necessary scramble for an election, and therefore mediocrity wins, nine times out of ten. Again, a legislator in Massachusetts gets a salary of $750, while in New York a senator receives $3,000 and an assemblyman $1,500; and in both states "going to the legislature" becomes a profession. Briefly, then, it would appear that the reason for the manifest superiority of the New Hampshire legislature is to be found in its large membership.

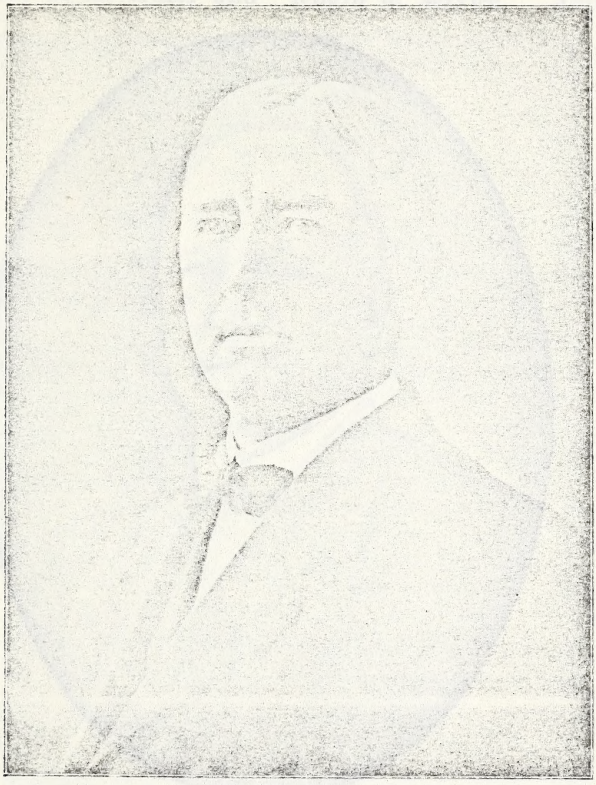
In the organization of the present senate the presidency fell, by the substantially unanimous vote of his party, to Harry True Lord of Manchester, one of the two lawyers in that body, the other being the distinguished Democratic jurist, William M. Chase, former associate justice of the Supreme Court. President

Lord came to the chair equipped by previous service in the lower branch and became at once a popular and efficient presiding officer.

The senate is always regarded as a "working" rather than a "talking body," and the present one has been more emphatically so than usual. Yet it contains speaking talent of no mean order, as has been evidenced by the strong and forceful remarks of Senators Chase, Edgerly, Bass, Rice and others, when in their judgment the question at issue has required discussion.

The caucus of the Republican majority members made choice of Col. Walter Winfield Scott of Dover for speaker of the House, over Charles S. Emerson of Milford, the Democratic nominee being Ex-Mayor Samuel D. Felker of Rochester. Colonel Scott has given careful attention to the duties of his office and has been scrupulously diligent in his effort to further the work of legislation.

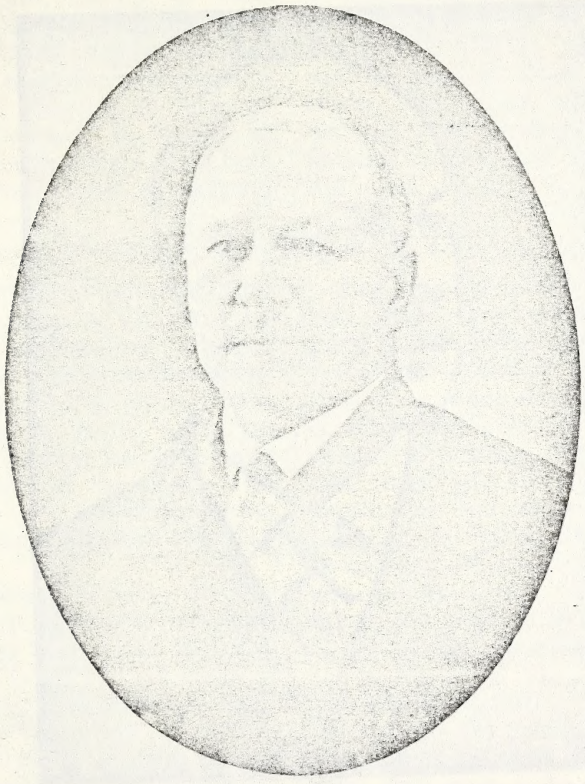
As the session progressed it became evident that not only were several members of previous experience in the House fully maintaining their established reputation as efficient legislators and able debaters, but that many new members were coming to the front in that body in a manner insuring them strong and commanding influence. Representative DeWitt C. Howe of Concord, who in two former sessions had established a reputation for legal ability and acumen and power of logical statement, has held the re-



Hon. Harry T. Lord
President of the Senate



sponsible position of chairman of the judiciary committee, and ably acquitted himself both on the floor and in the arduous duties of the committee room. William F. Nason of Dover, another old member, has rendered conscientious service as chairman of the ways and means committee, as well as upon the judiciary and fully sustained his former well-earned reputation on the floor as an orator and customary place as chairman of the appropriations committee and "watch dog of the treasury," and has exercised his usual sagacity in the direction of its affairs, being efficiently supported in the House by his committee associate, William J. Ahern of Concord, the recognized "floor leader," although a minority member, who is second only to Mr. French in length of service. Another experi-



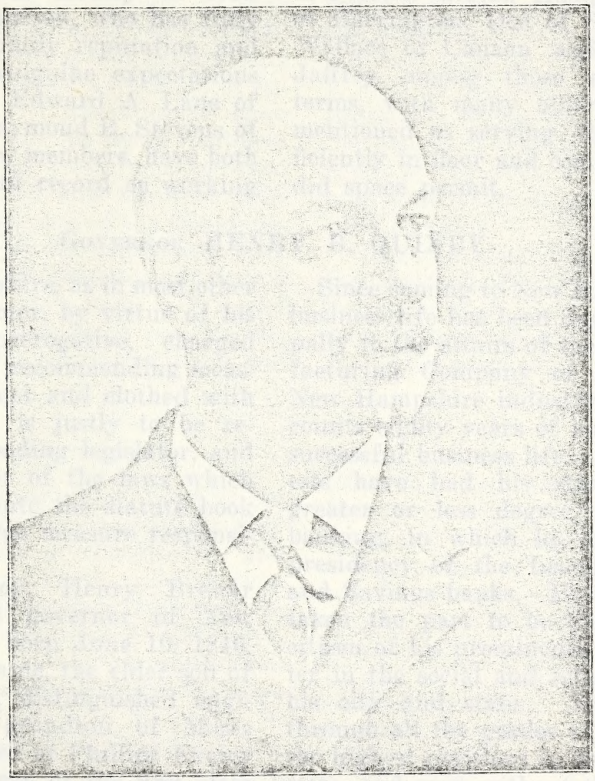
Col. Walter W. Scott
Speaker of the House

debater. Charles S. Emerson of Milford, who readily found his way into prominence in the session of 1907, has gained new laurels as a practical, level-headed legislator and terse and effective speaker, and rendered the state notable service as chairman of the important committee on public improvements. James E. French of Moultonborough, the "Father of the House" in length of service, holds his enced member on the minority side, who, though not favored with important committee position, has exercised an influence in the House second to that of no member through his power as a logical and convincing speaker, is Charles J. O'Neill of Walpole. Edward H. Wason of Nashua, another experienced member, who was mentioned at length in a recent number of the GRANITE MONTHLY, has en-



hanced his former reputation as an all-around legislator and ready and eloquent speaker. Frank A. Musgrove of Hanover, returned from the last House, wherein he made an excellent record as a new member, both on the floor and in committee, has gained new laurels this year, especially in the line of debate.

A new member of the House, who has added much to the interest of the session by his active and forceful participation in the discussion of important questions. Prof. J. W. Sanborn of Gilmanton, of national reputation in educational and agricultural circles, although once serving in the House, away back in the days of his youth, is naturally accounted a new member; but he has been at the front



Edward H. Wason

quickly made for himself a reputation as a clear reasoner and skilful debater, is Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon, who has never lacked the moral courage to take a position on any question and to give the reasons for the faith that is in him. Representative Albert Dodge of Lincoln, who is not only a new member, but a comparatively new citizen of the state, though already prominent as a manufacturer, as conspicuously as any one throughout the session, as the champion of such measures as he deemed essential to the welfare of the state, and the opponent of those which he considered inimical thereto. Samuel D. Felker of Rochester, who came to the House for the first time this year, though previously serving in the senate, brought with him a high reputation as a Democratic leader in his



section of the state and a lawyer and business man of sagacity and discrimination, and as the minority leader of the House he has met the highest expectations of his party, while rendering valuable service as a legislator. Still another new member of whom much was expected is Representative Wallace Hackett of Portsmouth, chairman of the committee on railroads, who comes of an ancestry distinguished in the history of New Hampshire legislation, who has fully sustained the family reputation and met the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Edward A. Lane of Pittsfield and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff, also new members, have both made an excellent record as working members, and a fine reputation as effective debaters through their successful advocacy in the House of the four and a half per cent. mortgage exemption bill.

Representatives Hollis and Mason of Concord, Payne of Derry, Hurd of Manchester, Huntress and Madden of Keene, Morrill of Claremont, Chaplin of Fitzwilliam and Poole of Jaffrey, among re-elected members, as well as Preston of New Hampton, Seavey of Barrington, Doe of Somersworth, Wallace of Canaan and Cutter of Jaffrey among those serving first terms, with many others, might be mentioned as serving the state efficiently in floor and committee work, did space permit.

Governor HENRY B. QUINBY

In New Hampshire, as in most other states, the governor, by virtue of his constitutional prerogative, charged with the duty of recommending measures for enactment and clothed with the veto power, is justly to be regarded as the leading legislator, and for the character of the laws which find their way into the statute book he is held in large measure responsible.

His Excellency, Henry Brewer Quinby, present governor of New Hampshire, was born June 10, 1846, in Biddeford, Maine, the elder son of Thomas Quinby, distinguished engineer, and the grandson of Moses Quinby, who fitted at Phillips Exeter Academy to be one of the first class graduated from Bowdoin College. From that same institution Henry Quinby graduated in 1869 and in January of the following year was married to Miss Octavia M. Cole of Lakeport. That act linked his future with New Hampshire and for almost forty years now he has been a useful and honored citizen of the Granite State. Later Mr. Quinby pursued a course of medical study and received the degree of M. D., but he never has practised that profession.

Since coming to New Hampshire his business life has been devoted principally to the affairs of the Cole Manufacturing Company of Lakeport, a New Hampshire industry which now counts eighty years of honorable and successful business life. Other interests have had his attention to a greater or less degree, particularly banking, in which he has held the presidency of the Laconia National and Savings banks. Mr. Quinby has taken the part to be expected of a citizen of his prominence and character in the social and religious life of his city and state. He has risen through all the grades of Masonry to the highest positions in its gift in this state, and even without this jurisdiction he has received recognition and honor.

Under the favorable auspices of his coming to New Hampshire it was inevitable that he should soon be called upon to take part in its public affairs and in 1872 he was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel upon the staff of Governor Ezekiel A. Straw. In the memorable session of the New Hampshire legislature of 1887 he served as a member of the house of representatives and is still

remembered in connection with it for one of the best speeches made during that long series of debates. In 1889 he was promoted to the state senate and in 1891 to the executive council, and in both of these positions rendered sterling service in important crises.

In 1892 he was chosen a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, where he served upon the committee on credentials. In 1896 he was the president of the Republican state convention and upon taking the chair delivered "an oration of enduring quality," which made more evident than ever his many qualifications for further public and political honors. In 1902 and again in 1908 he was the chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican state convention and in that capacity served the party and the people well, under circumstances that made peculiar demands upon his political wisdom and foresight and his personal initiative and courage, all qualities with which he is well supplied.

These qualities he displayed to advantage following his nomination for governor by the Republican state convention last year, in one of the most animated political campaigns of recent years in New Hampshire. He was elected by the people of the state in November, 1908, to be their governor for the years 1909 and 1910; and upon the occasion of his inauguration into office on Thursday, January 7, 1909, he delivered an address to the legislature which was remarkable for the insight it displayed into the real needs of the state and for the firmness with which it declared the remedies therefor.

Governor and Mrs. Quinby have two children, Henry Cole Quinby, a lawyer of New York City, and Candace Ellen, wife of Hugh N. Camp, Jr., of the same city.

President Lord.

President Harry True Lord of the senate was born in Manchester May 7, 1863, the son of Harrison D. and Juliette (True) Lord. After completing his preparatory education in his native city he entered Dartmouth, class of 1887, and after graduation returned to Manchester and read law in the office of David A. Taggart. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office on his own account. At the state election of the same year he was elected a member of the legislature of 1895–'96. About one year after admission to the bar he became associated with Mr. Taggart, who in the meantime had been appointed assignee of the Granite State Provident Association, a corporation which did business in twenty-six states and with Mr. Taggart he remained until the close of the assigneeship nine years later. In 1902 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and again a member of the legislature in 1907–'08, where he served on the judiciary committee. He has served his home city of Manchester as member and president of its common council, and for fifteen years has been secretary of the Calumet Club. He is a member of Trinity Commandery, K. T., and of the Red Men. In 1897 he married Miss Flora I. Cooper of Manchester. They have one daughter.

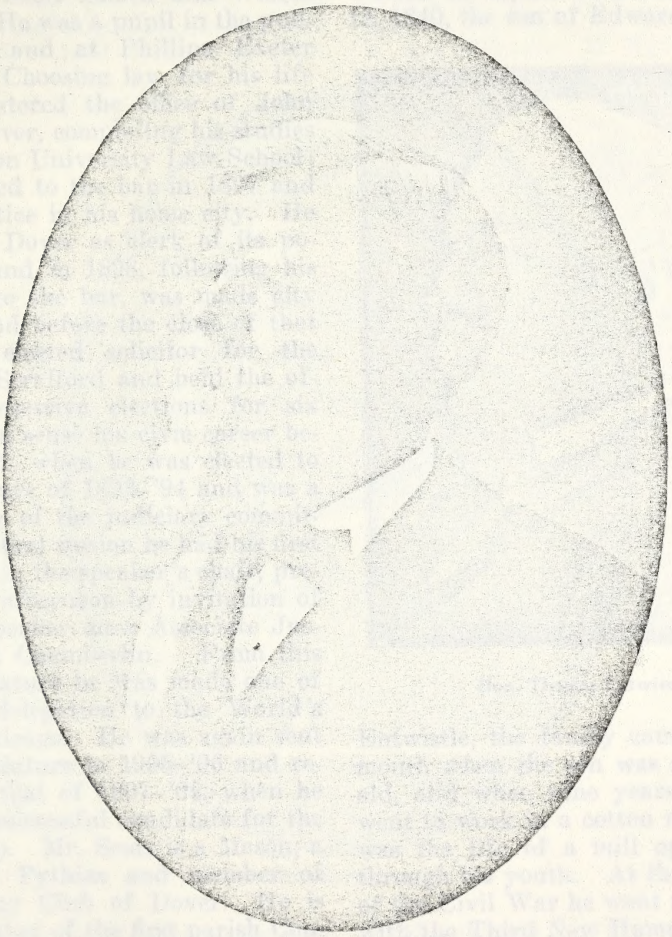
Senator Chase.

The nestor of the senate of 1909–'10 is former Justice William Martin Chase, who retired from the bench of the state Supreme Court in December, 1907, because of the limitation of age. But it must not be inferred for an instant that Judge Chase has the slightest apparent physical infirmity, for his characteristic capacity for work remains undiminished and his intellectual being is as alert and as active as ever. It was

as a lifelong Democrat that he entered the contest for the senatorship in the election of 1908 and in the winning of the election he overcame a nominal Republican majority of some four hundred. It was a fine compliment that his fellow citizens of the tenth district thus paid him and his is a

library and that on joint rules. As the only lawyer in the senate, aside from President Lord, Judge Chase has rendered invaluable service in carefully shaping the legislation of the session.

An extended biographical sketch of Judge Chase was published in the



Judge Wm. M. Chase

nature that gives it a just recognition. In the present senate he is a member of the committee on judiciary, chairman of that on revision of the laws, and a member of the committees on education, school for feeble-minded, and rules. He is also a member of the joint standing committee on state

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SPEAKER SCOTT.

Speaker Scott has not as yet completed his forty-second year and it would seem that he should indeed be grateful to his native city of Dover



and the county of Strafford, for they have showered civic honors upon him almost from the year of his majority.

It is, presumably, but fair to him to infer that this would not have been had he not proven himself a worthy recipient. He was born August 26, 1867, and his parents, John and Jessie (Bird) Scott named him Walter Winfield. He was a pupil in the public schools and at Phillips Exeter Academy. Choosing law for his life work he entered the office of John Kivel of Dover, completing his studies at the Boston University Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began practice in his home city. He has served Dover as clerk of its police court and in 1898, following his admission to the bar, was made city solicitor, and before the close of that year was elected solicitor for the county of Strafford and held the office by successive elections for six years. In a sense his civic career began in 1892, when he was elected to the legislature of 1893–'94 and was a lay member of the judiciary committee, and in that session he had his first experience in the speaker's chair, presiding one afternoon by invitation of the then speaker, now Associate Justice Robert Chamberlin. From this same legislature he was made one of the state delegation to the World's Fair in Chicago. He was again sent to the legislature in 1905–'06 and returned to that of 1907–'08, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for the speakership. Mr. Scott is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and member of the Bellamy Club of Dover. He is also a member of the first parish Congregational Church. In 1897 he married Miss Helen F. Thompson of Dover and they have one son, Harold Thompson.

Senator Entwistle.

The member of the senate of 1909–'10 from the Twenty-Fourth District is Thomas Entwistle, Republican, of Portsmouth, and his is a personality that wins genuine admiration. His life career has been one of heroism and manhood courage. A measure of the regard in which he is held by the people of his district is shown by the fact that the present is his third consecutive election to the senate, a record unequaled in recent years.

Born in Hyde, England, January 12, 1840, the son of Edward and Ann



Hon. Thomas Entwistle

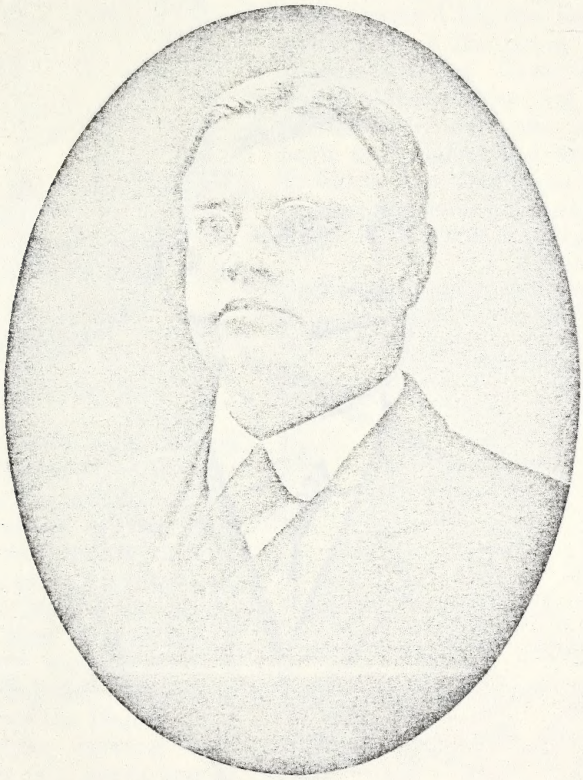
Entwistle, the family came to Portsmouth when the son was seven years old, and when nine years of age he went to work in a cotton mill and his was the life of a mill operative all through his youth. At the beginning of the Civil War he went to the front with the Third New Hampshire Regiment. He was wounded at James Island and again at Fort Darling. Returning to Portsmouth he, with characteristic courage and hope, took up his life's work and his has been a splendid success. Entering the police department he advanced by the different grades to the city marshalship, which position he still holds. In 1859 he married Miss Elvira S. Dyer and

three daughters and two sons have been born of this union.

DeWitt C. Howe.

The post of highest honor in any legislative body, other than that of presiding officer, is the chairmanship of the committee on judiciary, which position in the house in the legislature of 1909–'10 is held by DeWitt Clinton Howe of Concord, a recognized leader of the New Hampshire bar. The composition of the committee was notably strong, the list including the names of lawyers who are among the best known practitioners in the state, and because of this fact its chairmanship was made all the more significant of merit and fitness. Not only was Mr. Howe a success in presiding over the protracted deliberations of his committee, made necessary by the vast amount of business before it, but he also was a frequent speaker on the floor of the house, always receiving the close attention of the house, for as a debater he is likewise an entire success.

Mr. Howe is but thirty-six years of age, having been born in Claremont October 11, 1872, the son of George W. and Francena M. Howe. His boyhood was passed in Laconia. In 1894 he graduated from the Boston University Law School, was admitted to the bar the same year and entered practice in Concord as a member of the firm of Martin & Howe. He was in the constitutional convention of 1902 and the legislature of 1905–'06, returned in 1907–'08 and in 1909–'10, and on each occasion was a member of the committee on judiciary.

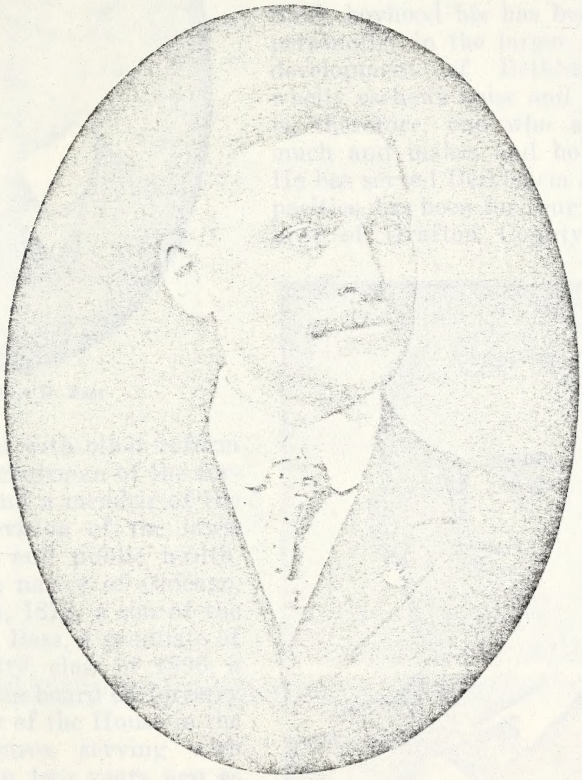


DeWitt C. Howe



Charles S. Emerson.

Always of more than ordinary importance, the committee on public improvements has been especially so in the present legislature, its chairman being Charles Sumner Emerson of Milford, as he was also of the same committee in the legislature of 1907–'08, when he began a legislative career that has been nothing less than brilliant and commendable. A native of Milford, born April 2, 1866, he was educated in the public schools and Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. After a year at teaching school he entered the furniture and house furnishing goods store of his father, in Milford, and his has been a mercantile career from that time. He is vice-president of the Granite Savings Bank, president of the Building and Loan Association and the wide awake and vigilant secretary of the Milford Board of Trade. He is active and prominent in Odd Fellowship, has served as grand master of the grand lodge and is at present grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge. His church home is the Congregational. In 1887 he married Miss Stella F. Abbott of Milford. They have three sons and one daughter.



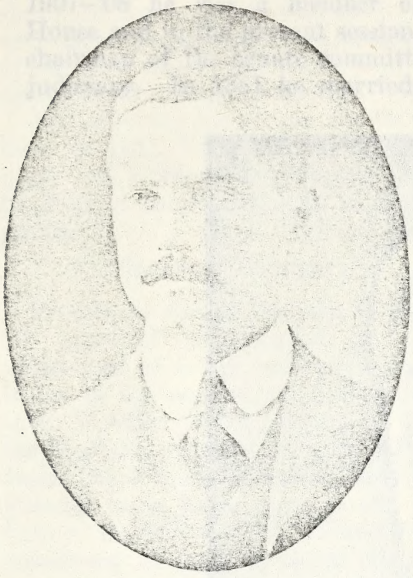
Charles S. Emerson

Senator Bass.

Robert Perkins Bass of Peterborough, senator from District No. 15, has been a prominent figure in the present senate from the first, coming to that body as a Republican of pronounced reform tendencies and progressive ideas, and fully maintaining



and enhancing his reputation. He introduced and championed the direct primary bill, which passed the senate with such unanimity, and has been in-

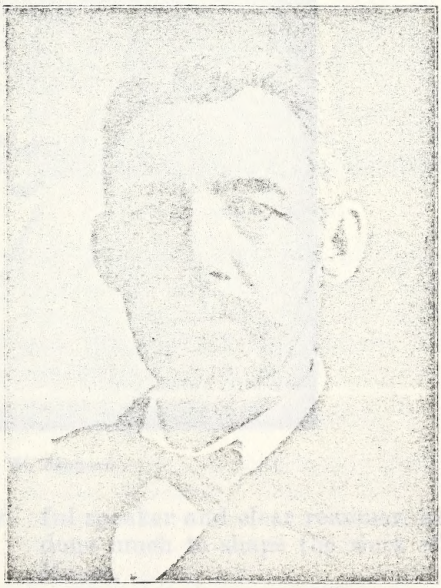


Hon. Robert P. Bass

timately associated with other reform measures. He is chairman of the forestry committee and a member of the committees on revision of the laws, education, claims and public health. Senator Bass is a native of Chicago, born September 1, 1873, a son of the late Hon. Perkins Bass, a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1896, a member of the state board of forestry and was a member of the House in the last two legislatures, serving with marked distinction two years ago as chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform.

Senator Turner.

When one speaks with Senator George Hoffman Turner of Bethlehem and the Second District regarding his calling in life, he replies that he is a farmer. True it is that he has a large and valuable farm, right in the heart of his home town, with its horses and fine herd of Jersey cattle and other farm stock, and if he chooses he can tap 700 native maple trees. Yet the present central feature of the farm is the widely known Turner's Tavern, primarily for the accommodation of summer guests. The estate has been in the family since first settled by James Turner, the great-grandfather of the present owner, in 1789. Senator Turner was born July 29, 1859, the son of James N. and Mary A. (Hall) Turner. Since boyhood his has been a potent personality in the larger growth and development of Bethlehem. He wholly eschews noise and bluster and is, therefore, one who accomplishes much and makes and holds friends. He has served Bethlehem in many capacities, has been for four years treasurer of Grafton County, has been

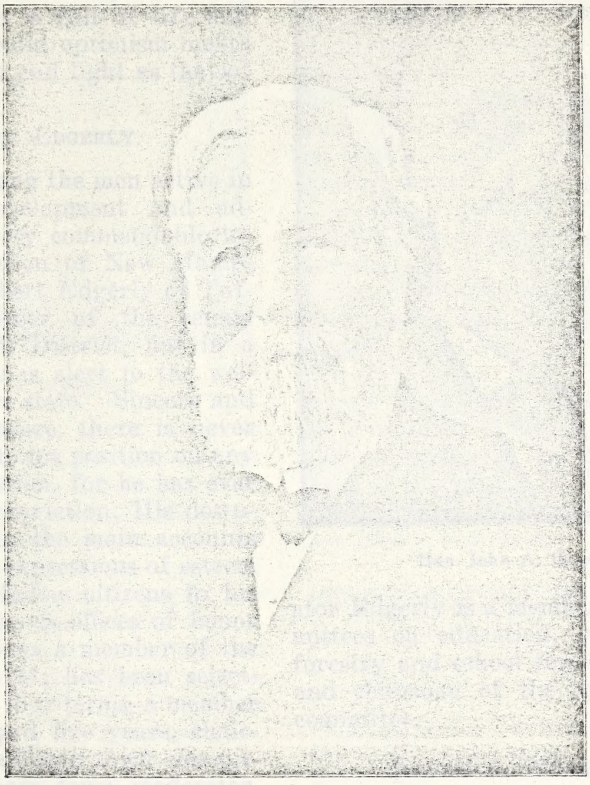


Hon. Geo. H. Turner

elected for six terms of two years each as county commissioner and for eight years past has been chairman of the board. He is the manager of the Bethlehem Electric Light Company, which lights both that town and Whitefield, and is a former president



of the White Mountain Board of Trade. He is a Knight Templar and an active worker in the Congregational Church. In the legislature of 1907–'08 he was a member of the House and in the present session he is chairman of the senate committee on judiciary. In 1881 he married Miss Susan White of Bethlehem and they have three daughters and one son.



Prof. J. W. Sanborn

PROF. J. W. SANBORN.

In Professor Jeremiah W. Sanborn, member of the House from Gilmanton, the legislature has one of its strongest and most vitalizing personalities. Coming as he did, an avowed candidate for election to the United States Senate as a Republican, public interest in him was country wide, and throughout the country, his candidacy had the earnest support of the agricultural press, as for years Professor Sanborn has had national fame as a teacher and exponent of all that pertains to rural economy. From the beginning to the close of the session he has given of his best effort to the work of the day. A ready and forceful speaker and clear reasoner, he has done much to shape the work of the House.

His birthplace was Gilmanton, and he lives today on the land first developed by his ancestors. The paternal acres, however, have been greatly increased by him in these more recent years and his farm operations are of a magnitude that have brought him and his work national recognition.

Professor Sanborn was director of



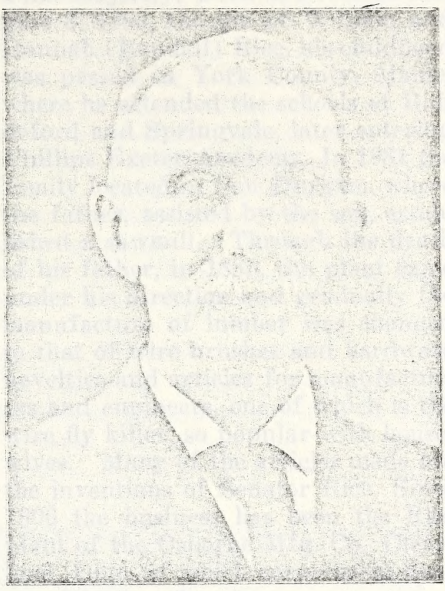
the experiment station at the State Agricultural College in the early years at Hanover and subsequently president of the Missouri and later of the Utah Agricultural College. His committee assignments are chairman of national affairs and member of the agricultural college committee.

Just entering his sixties, for he was born in 1847, he is full of life and vigor and a splendid optimism makes his step as elastic and light as that of youth.

Senator Edgerly.

Prominent among the men active in the material development and advancement of every commendable interest in his section of New Hampshire is John Albert Edgerly of Tuftonborough, member of the senate from the Fourth District, but in a broader sense he is alert to the welfare of the entire state. Sincere and consistent by nature, there is never any question as to his position on any vital public question, for he has ever the courage of conviction. His downright integrity in the main accounts for the repeated expressions of esteem and regard by fellow citizens in his election to numerous offices of honor and trust. He was a member of the House of 1903–'04; has been selectman of his town four terms, a member of its school board five years, chairman of the Republican town committee, and for years town moderator. He is a prominent Patron of Husbandry and has served as master of his own subordinate grange and as a deputy of the state grange.

Born in Tuftonborough September 11, 1856, the son of Charles W. and Mary E. Edgerly, the homestead of his parents is his today, but he has gradually increased the acreage till it comprehends a mile of the shore front of Lake Winnipesaukee, and the spacious residence has become a popular summer resort, with accommodations for fifty people. As a boy he attended the schools of Tuftonborough and Tuftonborough and Wolfeboro Academies, later teaching school. In 1880 he married Miss May C. Blake of Center Harbor, and they have one son, Edwin Blake, a student in the state college at Durham. Sen-

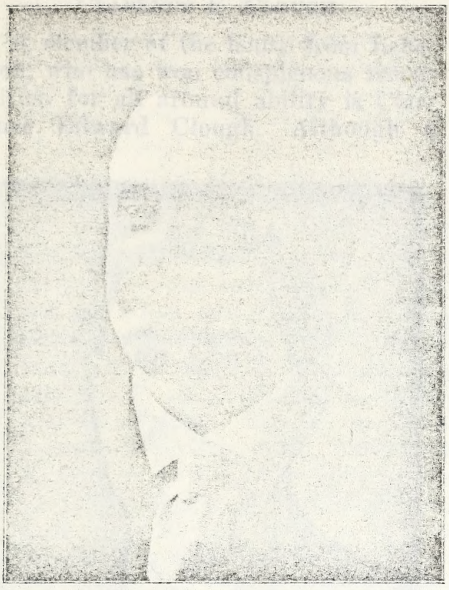


Hon. John A. Edgerly

ator Edgerly is a member of the committees on education, public health, forestry and school for feeble-minded and chairman of the soldiers' home committee.

Frank A. Musgrove.

To receive two consecutive elections to the legislature from a town like Hanover is in itself no slight honor. Such is the record of Frank A. Musgrove, a son of Bristol, a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1899, and since his graduation a resident of Hanover, where he is an editor and publisher. In his *Hanover Gazette* he has a paper that covers an extensive field and its readers constitute an exceptionally intelligent and prosperous class. His printing department, known as the Dartmouth Press, is the largest plant in the state outside the larger cities,

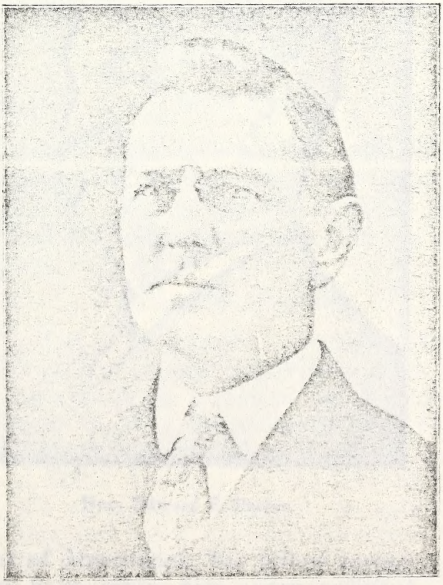


Frank A. Musgrove

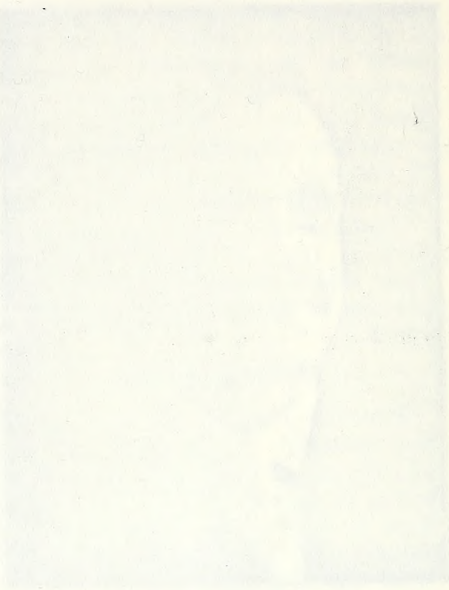
giving employment as it does to twenty-four persons. As a newspaper man he excels as an editorial writer and in the last two state campaigns he attained decided success on the stump, appearing in many parts of the state. In the present legislature he has been prominent in the discussion of most important questions and is a member of the committee on normal school. In January, 1908, he married Miss Lelia D. Howe of Concord.

SENATOR RICE.

The senator from the Fifth District, Edward Everett Rice, Republican, of New Durham, has at this session his initial legislative experience, yet notwithstanding that fact he was early recognized as one of the leaders in the senatorial body. He is chairman of the committees on manufactures, education and the joint standing committee on engrossed bills, and also a member of the committees on revision of the laws, roads, bridges and canals and forestry. He came to the senate peculiarly fitted for the work by both natural aptitude and training. He is a man, wherever he may be, who inspires confidence and esteem. In the election of 1908 he carried his home town by a majority of fifteen, while the Democratic national ticket won by a like majority. Born in Freedom August 3, 1863, the son of William and Hannah (Randall) Rice, his childhood was passed in York County, Maine, where he attended the schools of Biddeford and Springvale, later entering Phillips Exeter Academy. In 1881 the family located in New Durham, where the father, assisted by the son, established a sawmill. Through the death of his father, in 1885, the plant came under his direction and gradually the manufacture of lumber was changed to that of wire brushes and hardware novelties and articles for manufacturers and engineers, one of which is the wire fly killer, so popular with housewives. Many of the articles made are the inventions of Senator Rice. Since 1906 the business has been the Rice plant of the Osborne Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, of which corporation Senator Rice is a director.

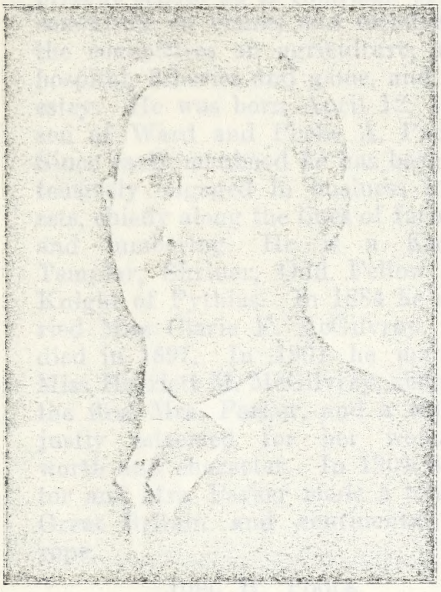


Hon. Edward E. Rice



Clarence E. Clough

A member of the house from Lebanon, who has won conspicuous recognition for all around ability is Clarence Edward Clough. Although a

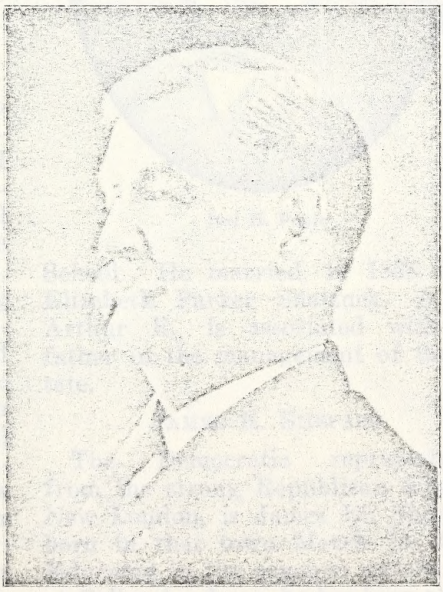


Clarence E. Clough

new member, he at once demonstrated his skill as a debater and that he possessed a keen intuition as to the wisdom of proposed legislation. Born in Danbury in 1872, he has already had an experience in life's general affairs that splendidly equips him for the work of the day. His parents were George B. and Phebe B. Clough. When he was four years old the family removed to Wilmot Flat. In 1891 he graduated from Colby Academy and from Yale University in 1895. As a student in Yale he was one of three to represent the university in a joint debate with Princeton, and while Yale lost, he himself won a prize of $25 for skill in debate. In 1898 he graduated from the divinity school of the University of Chicago and in the same year was ordained pastor of a Baptist church in Bloomington, Indiana. In this pastorate he paid off a mortgage of $15,000, while a new church was built at a cost of $18,000. He later resigned the pastorate, returned to New England and entered business as a member of the extensive coal, wood, ice and builders' supplies firm of W. P. Clough & Co., at Lebanon. He is also an extensive lumber operator. He is a Mason, president of Colby Academy alumni association, and member of the Lebanon board of education. In 1897 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Shepard of New London, and a graduate of Smith College, class of '97. He is a member of the committee on education.

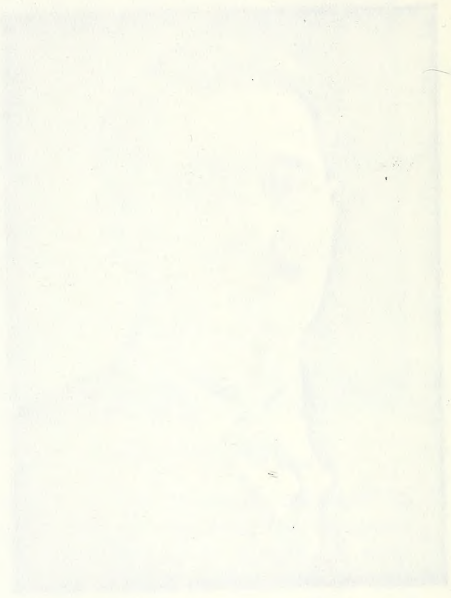
Senator Parker

In Everett Edward Parker of Merrimack, the nineteenth district has a senator who serves well its every interest. A native and lifelong resi-



Hon. Edward E. Parker

dent of Merrimack, his fellow townsmen have given him every political honor which is theirs to give, and his

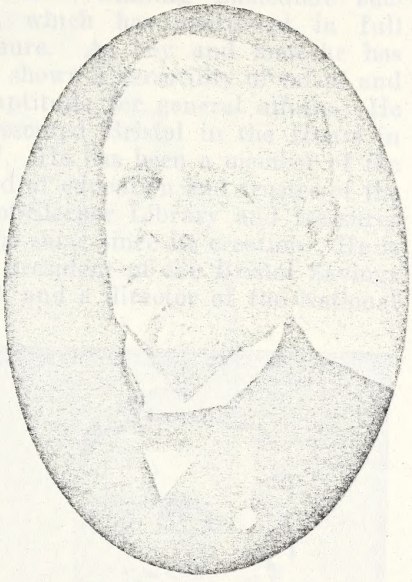


election to the senate on the Republican ticket was by a majority in excess of 2,800. He was a member of the Legislature of 1895–6 and one of his many town offices has been that of moderator for ten years. In the present senate he is chairman of the committee on claims and member of the committees on agriculture, state hospital, fisheries and game, and forestry. He was born April 12, 1856, son of Ward and Phebe A. Parker. Since early manhood he has been extensively engaged in business interests, chiefly along the lines of farming and lumbering. He is a Knight Templar, Shriner, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. In 1884 he married Miss Clarie F. McGilvray, who died in 1897. In 1901 he married Miss Harriett M. McGilvray, sister of the first Mrs. Parker, and a woman justly esteemed for her womanly worth and character. In 1904 Senator and Mrs. Parker made a tour of Great Britain and continental Europe.

Joel H. Poole

It is the rule in Jaffrey to send no man to the legislature twice in succession; but the custom was honored in the breach rather than the observance at the last election when Joel Hobart Poole was re-elected to the house, where he had served in 1907–8. This fact indicates his high standing in the town where he was born January 1, 1842, the son of John W. and Sybil (Batchelder Cutter) Poole. He was a clerk in Boston for a time in youth, returning home after the Civil War broke out and enlisting in Company G, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. After the war he was for a time a fruit grower in New Jersey; but returned to Jaffrey and bought the 250-acre farm of his great-grandfather Cutter, whose acreage he has since increased to 1,000, the central feature of the estate being a year-round hotel called "The Ark," as it is a two-story building 47 by 100 feet, which, with a number of modern cottages adjacent, is filled, especially during the summer, by Boston, Providence and New York people.

Mr. Poole has held various town offices and was a member of the last constitutional convention. As a Mason he is a member of lodge, commandery and temple, and the O. E. S. He is a trustee of the Monadnock Savings Bank and the Conant High



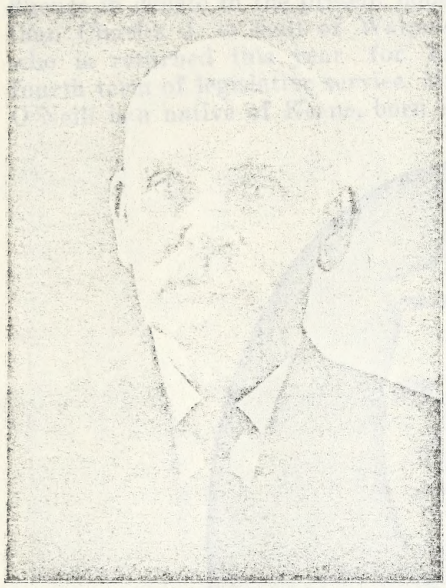
Joel H. Poole

School. He married, in 1868, Miss Elizabeth Parker Shattuck. A son, Arthur E., is associated with his father in the management of the estate.

James E. Shepard

The Democratic representative from the strong Republican town of New London, is James Eli Shepard, born in that town March 13, 1842. Educated in the common schools and at Colby Academy, he has been all his life extensively engaged in agriculture and lumbering, his operations in the latter direction covering a large territory for many years past. He represented New London in the con-

stitutional convention of 1889, and was a delegate at large to the last Democratic national convention at Denver, Col. He has been his party's candidate for the state senate, though

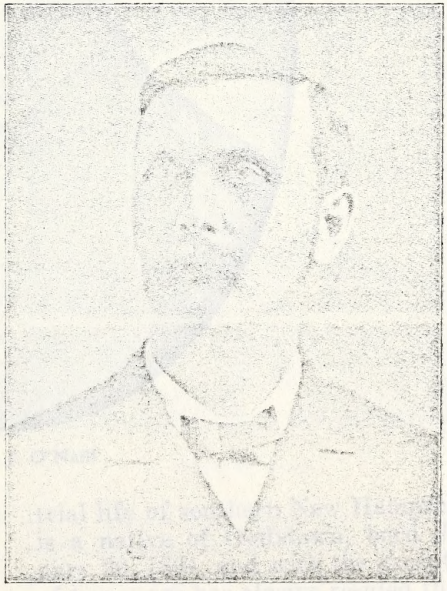


James E. Shepard

in a hopelessly Republican district, and has always been active in political, as well as agricultural and educational affairs. He is prominent in Grange circles, having been the first master of New London Grange and of Merrimack County Pomona Grange, also overseer of the State Grange. He has been a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, also of Colby Academy since 1891. He is a member of the Agricultural College committee of the house. He married Miss Lucia Nelson in 1863. They have six children, three sons and three daughters, all well settled in life.

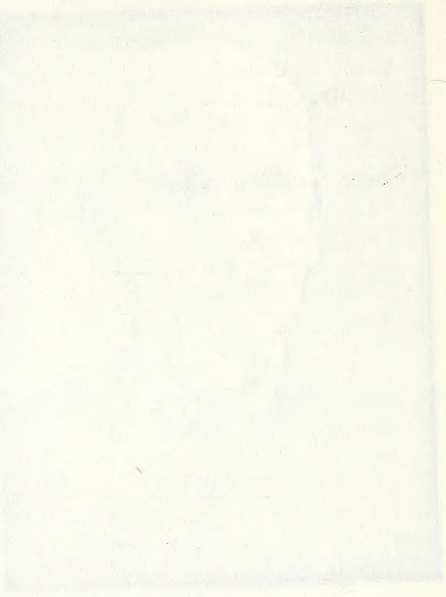
Senator Calley

George Hoyt Calley, M. D., senator from the third district, born in Bristol, December 11, 1854, received his preliminary education in the public schools and New Hampton Literary Institution and studied medicine in the office of Dr. H. B. Fowler of that town. He then attended Princeton University and in 1878 was one of the Princeton observatory party making observations of an eclipse of the sun at Denver, Col. In 1880 he graduated from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeans, and at once located in practice in Bristol, winning immediate success, which has continued in full measure. As boy and man he has ever shown a versatility of talent and an aptitude for general affairs. He represented Bristol in the House in 1887. He has been a member of the board of education and trustee of the Minot-Sleeper Library and treasurer of the same since its creation. He is also president of the Bristol Savings Bank and a director of the National



Hon. Geo. H. Calley

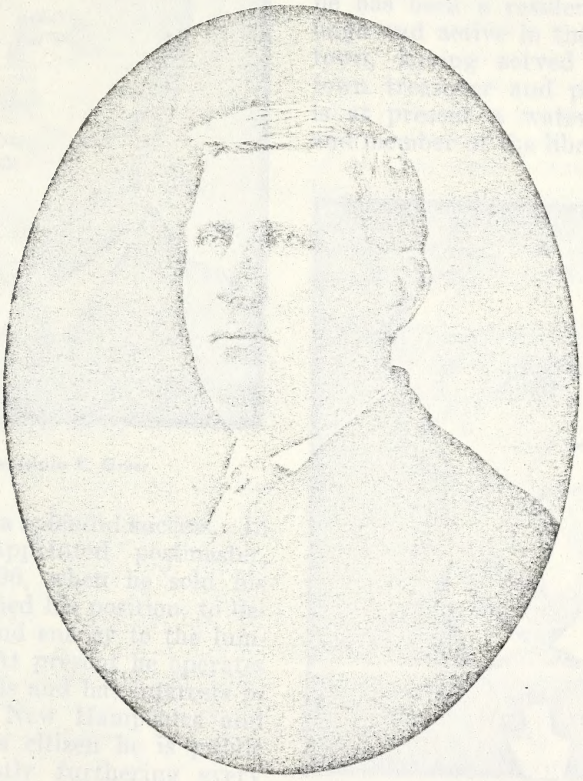
Bank. He was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Hale in 1883 and is a Knight Templar. In 1892 he married Miss Addie J. Fowler. Senator Calley's committee assign-



ments are judiciary, banks, finance, labor and chairman of public health.

Charles J. O'Neill.

No man has exercised a stronger influence in debate in the present house than Charles J. O'Neill of Walpole, who is returned this year for his fourth term of legislative service. Mr. O'Neill is a native of Keene, born in



Charles J. O'Neill

1861, but has been for many years past a resident of North Walpole, where he has been extensively engaged in the breeding of high class horses, and active in public affairs, serving on the school board and the board of health and as a leading spirit in Democratic politics in the state committee, of which party he has long been a member. He is a member of the committee on revision of the statutes this year, as two years ago, and his influence has been strongly felt in the committee, as well as on the floor of the House. He is a Catholic and an Elk.

Senator Greer

Benjamin F. Greer, senator from the ninth district, who is widely known in the commercial and industrial life of southern New Hampshire, is a native of Goffstown, born January 20, 1864, and with the exception of two years has always resided there. His parents were Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth M. Greer, his father having been a local founder of the Republican party, a man with the courage of his convictions, who never feared to proclaim his principles in the face of any opposition.



After his school life in Goffstown and at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, he commenced business in the operation of a general store which had been the scene of repeated failures, but in

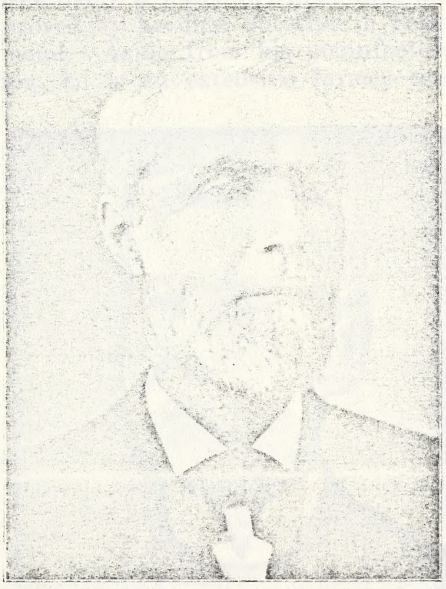


Hon. Benjamin F. Greer

which he made a splendid success. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster, serving till 1896, when he sold his store and resigned his position, to devote his time and energy to the lumber business. At present he operates three steam mills and has interests in all sections of New Hampshire and Vermont. As a citizen he is public spirited, earnestly furthering every worthy cause. He is a director in the corporation that publishes the *New England Grocer* and in the Interstate Life Insurance Company of Manchester. He was a member of the house in 1891–2 and in the senate has served in the committees on claims, towns and parishes, roads, bridges and canals, and chairman of incorporations. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and Patron of Husbandry. In 1892 he married Miss Florence A. Chappell of Manchester and they have two sons.

Eben W. Jones

A member of the house who early won the esteem of his fellow legislators was Eben Wilson Jones of Peterborough, member of the committee on roads, bridges and canals. He was born in the town of Gilsum, July 21, 1854, the son of Ebenezer and Rhoda E. (Wilson) Jones. Since boyhood he has been a resident of Peterborough and active in the affairs of the town, having served as selectman, town treasurer and postmaster, and is at present a water commissioner and member of the library committee.



Eben W. Jones

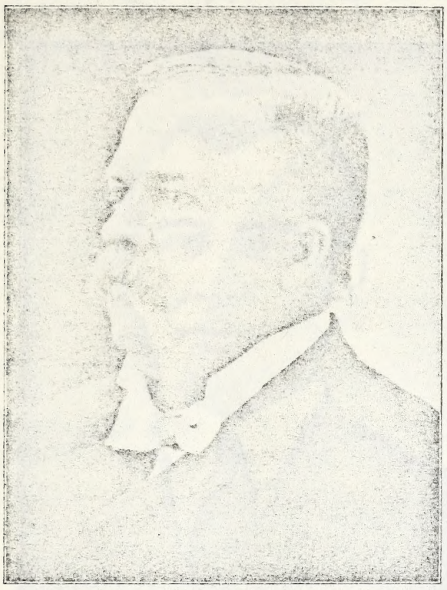
He is also a trustee of the Peterborough Savings Bank. He is by occupation a land surveyor and conducts a fire insurance agency.

Wesley W. Payne

In Wesley Wilkins Payne of Derry the house has a thoroughly representative member and one whose reputa-



tion for efficiency and sound judgment grew apace, as the session continued. Mr. Payne was returned to the present house from the legislature

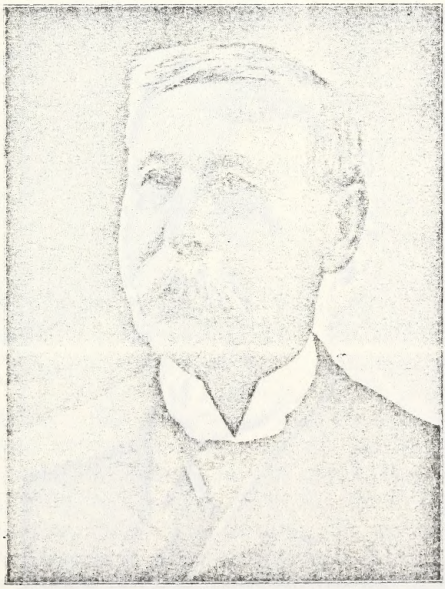


Wesley W. Payne

of 1907–8, a fact indicative of the strong popularity that is his in his home town. He was born in Londonderry, October 18, 1858, the son of Samuel N. and Nancy D. (Paige) Payne. In early manhood he removed to Derry, which place has remained his home since 1880 and where he holds a responsible position in one of the big shoe factories of that hustling town. In the present house he is a member of the committees on incorporations and liquor laws. In 1889 he married Miss Maybelle Sefton of Derry.

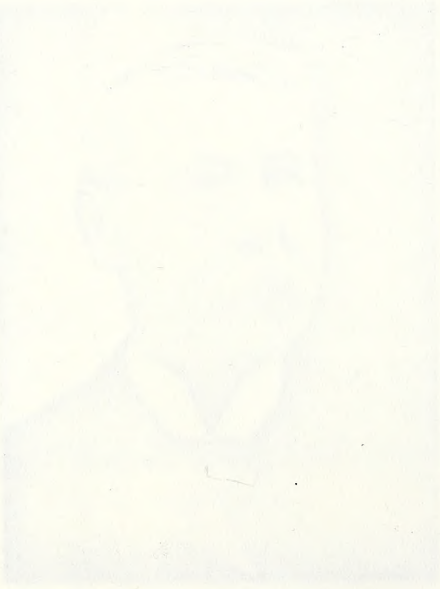
Senator Martin.

The senator from the fourteenth district is Leason Martin of Richmond, who brings to his work, besides his innate fitness, a valued legislative experience gained by service in the house in 1895–6, and 1905–6. As the senate chairman of the committee on towns and parishes and member of the committees on agriculture, state hospital, forestry and public improvements he has given that full measure of service due his constituency and state. Senator Martin was born in Richmond, December 13, 1840, the son of Leason and Lydia (Harris) Martin. His is a long and honored ancestry in his native Richmond, for he himself is of the fifth generation to own and occupy the ancestral estate, first granted to his great-great-grandfather, an original settler of the township; and his own sons and daughters make the sixth generation upon the same homestead. As a manufacturer of wooden ware Senator Martin utilizes today a water privilege first improved by his first ancestor in Richmond. Aside from his manufacturing, he is an extensive farmer and



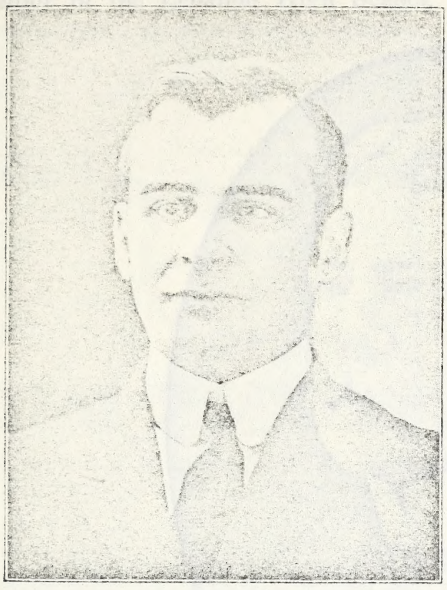
Hon. Leason Martin

man of affairs. He has served his town as treasurer, upon its school board, and as moderator. In 1877 he married Miss Cora F. Lombard of Swanzey. He is an Odd Fellow and member of the Grange.



ROBERT J. MERRILL

Although still a young man, but thirty years of age, having been born October 18, 1878, Robert J. Merrill of Claremont enjoys the honor of two

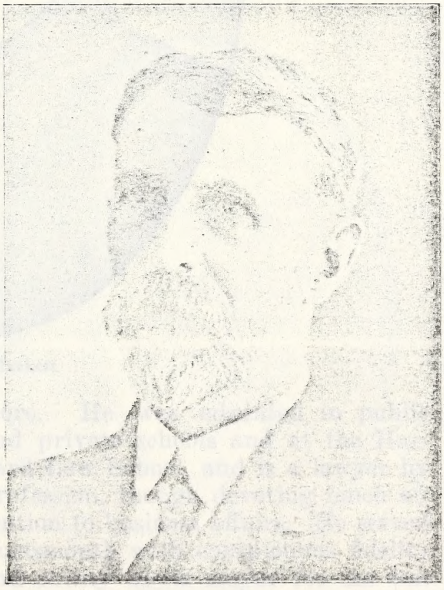


Robert J. Merrill

consecutive elections to the house from that important town, the largest in the state, having been a member in 1907–8, and serving then, as again this year, upon the important committee on the judiciary, of which he has been clerk for both terms. He introduced and championed in the house the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. After studying law and serving for some time as a court stenographer, he engaged in the insurance business in Claremont, and is now at the head of one of the largest agencies in western New Hampshire. He is a trustee of the Claremont Savings Bank and secretary of the board of trade. He was secretary of the New Hampshire Taft Club, organized in the spring of 1908. He married, in 1904, Miss Abbie M. Robertson of Charlestown.

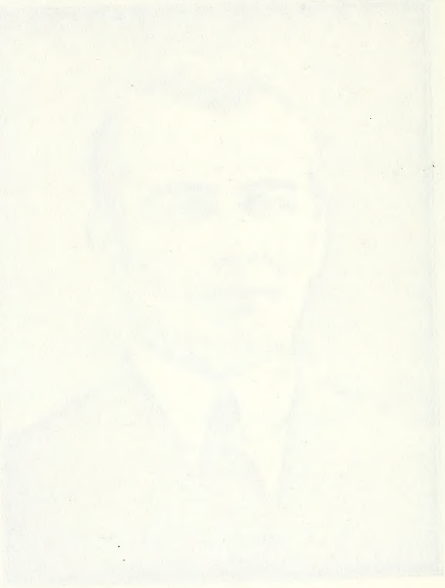
FREDERICK O. STEARNS

The village of West Lebanon is remarkable for its sterling citizenship, a fine type of which is found in the person of Frederick Oliver Stearns, a member of the Lebanon delegation in the legislature of 1909–10. Born in West Lebanon, January 11, 1859, the village and farm of his parents, Nathan B. and Justina (Chapin) Stearns, have ever been his home. The estate is one of the best in the section and Mr. Stearns has proved himself a successful farmer and man of affairs. As a youth he attended Kimball Union Academy and the Normal School at Plymouth. For several years he has served as a member of the town school board. He has been a deacon of the West Lebanon Congregational church for eleven years, succeeding his father, who from

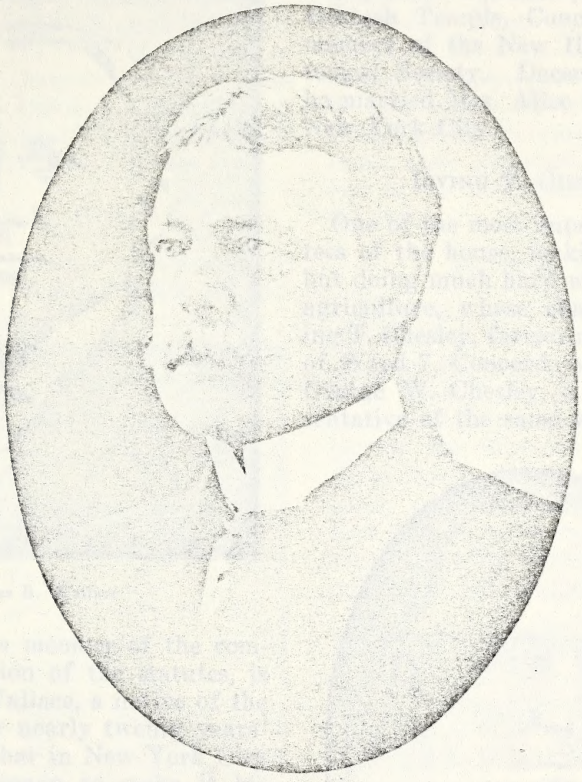


Frederick O. Stearns

the date of its organization had an uninterrupted service of fifty years in the honored office. In 1886 Mr. Stearns married Miss Clara A. Smith of Maine. They have two children



Their daughter, Susan G., is a graduate of Kimball Union Academy and of Pratt Institute, and the present head of the Taunton (Mass.) manual school, though only twenty-one years of age. The son, Nathan F., is a senior in the Lebanon High School, is a brilliant scholar and plans to enter Cornell University the current year.



Hon. Wallace Hackett

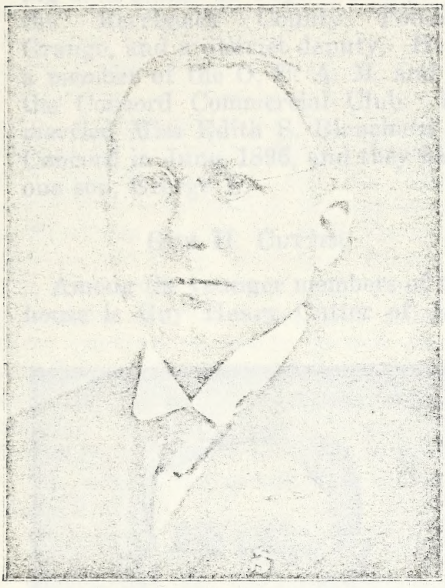
Wallace Hackett

Although a new member, Wallace Hackett of Ward Two, Portsmouth, chairman of the railroad committee and a member of the judiciary, came to the present legislature with an established reputation as a forceful speaker and a man of wide influence and commanding ability, which reputation has been sustained and enhanced by his service in the house. He is a native of Portsmouth, born May 1, 1856, a son of the late William H. Hackett, long clerk of the United States District Court, and a grandson of Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, a distinguished lawyer and legislator, prominent in the state fifty years ago and more. He was educated in public and private schools and at the Harvard Law School, and is a lawyer by profession, though devoting much attention to business affairs. He served Portsmouth with conspicuous fidelity and ability as its mayor for the last term, and was president of the last Republican state convention, on which occasion he displayed signal ability as a presiding officer. Assigned to two of the most important committees in the house, he has given diligent attention to the work of each, and has been heard in debate with an

attention accorded few members on the floor of the house.

James B. Wallace

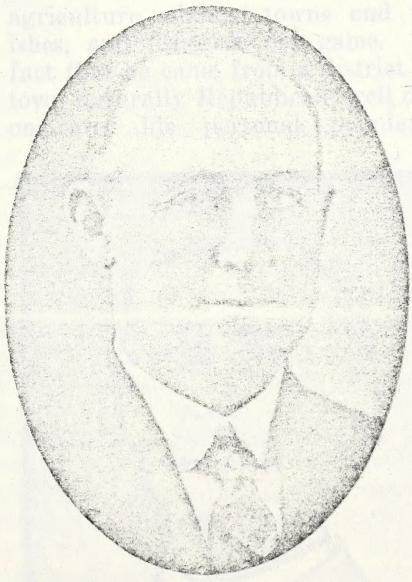
The chairman of the important committee on liquor laws in the present house and a member of the committee on revision of the statutes, is James Burns Wallace, a native of the town, who after nearly twenty years' practice at the bar in New York City returned to Canaan to make it his year round home. Born August 14, 1866, he was educated in the Canaan schools, St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, and Dartmouth College, class of 1887, in the fall of which year he went to New York City, where for thirteen years he was an instructor in mathematics in Cooper Union, meanwhile studying law in the office of Benjamin F. Tracy and at the Columbia University Law School. Being admitted to the bar, he entered practice in New York, though all along retaining his legal residence in Canaan, where he returned permanently in 1906. He has served on the local school board as a trustee of the public library and justice of the police court. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, with membership in Summit Lodge, St. Andrews Chapter and Washington Council, Lebanon, Sullivan Commandery, Claremont, New Hampshire Consistory at Nashua, Bektash Temple, Concord, and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. December 22, 1889, he married Mrs. Alice Hutchinson of New York City.



James B. Wallace

Irving T. Chesley

One of the most important committees of the house, making little noise but doing much hard work, is that on agriculture, whose chairman is Irving T. Chesley, farmer and contractor, of Ward 7, Concord, who is a son of George W. Chesley, a former representative of the same ward. He is a native of Concord, born July 16, 1866, and was educated in the public schools and Prof. Amos Hadley's private school. He served in the Concord common council in 1901–2 and



Irving T. Chesley

in the board of aldermen from 1905 till 1909. He has been for several years a member of the school board in the Concord town district, and is active, prominent and popular in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, having been master of Capital Grange, of the Merrimack County Pomona Grange, and a district deputy. He is a member of the O. U. A. M. and of the Concord Commercial Club. He married Miss Edith S. Blanchard of Concord in June, 1896, and they have one son, George L.

Guy H. Cutter

Among the younger members of the house is Guy Henry Cutter of Jaffrey, born in that town August 1, 1882; and therefore but twenty-six years old when elected. He holds the marked distinction of being the first Democrat elected from Jaffrey since 1846, all other representatives chosen in this time having been either Whigs or Republicans. Such an honor conferred so early in life evidences the high regard in which he is held by his townsmen. He is the son of Lucius and Carrie (Lawrence) Cutter, and was educated in the public schools, the Murdock High School, Winchendon, Mass., and Clark College, Worcester, graduating from the latter with its first class in 1905. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1908, having been admitted to the Massachusetts bar in February of that year. He served in the last campaign as secretary of the Democratic state committee. He is a member of the committee on revision of the laws.



Guy H. Cutter

Senator Emery

From the twenty-third district and the fine old town of Stratham there came to the senate of 1909–10 John Fred Emery, one of the quartette of Democrats in the body, who is a member of the committees on railroads, agriculture, claims, towns and parishes, and fisheries and game. The fact that he came from a district and town naturally Republican, well demonstrates his personal popularity.

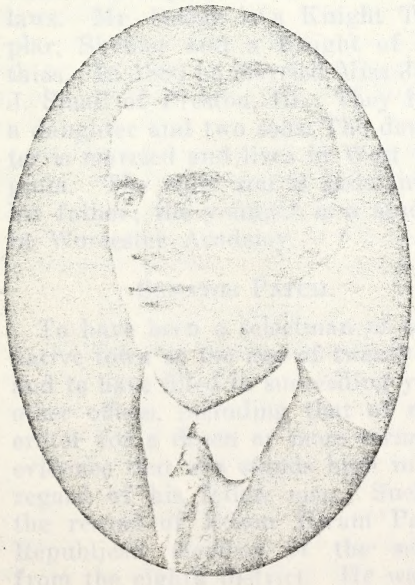


Hon. John F. Emery

Though often a candidate for political office, he has yet to meet his first defeat. He was in the house in 1907–8, has served Stratham four years as selectman, chairman of its board of education three terms and collector of taxes four years. As a member of the Independent Order of Red Men he has served as great sachem of the Great Council of New Hampshire, and has been four times great representative to the National Council of the order. He is a farmer and market gardener, and has been exceptionally successful. He was born in Stratham August 19, 1869, the son of John and Mary (Brewster) Emery. The homestead has been in the family possession for 86 years, and today three generations reside therein and each has a male representative by the name of "John." Senator Emery married, in 1896, Miss Frances L. Stoddard of Portsmouth. They have a son, John Lamson, and a daughter, Mary Louise.

JAMES M. GEORGE.

Included in the group of younger members of the house is James Monroe George of Goffstown, a member of the committee on county affairs, and for which appointment he was peculiarly equipped, as for the past four years he has held the responsible position of assistant superintendent of the Hillsborough county farm at Grasmere. He was born on the Manchester side of the line that divides that city from Goffstown, May 9, 1877, the son of Leonard N. and Amelia (Weston) George, the family removing to Goffstown when the son was one year old, and the town has ever since been his home. Upon the completion of his school life he became a lumber sawyer, but soon relinquished that calling to accept a position at the Grasmere farm, where he has been engaged for the last ten years. In 1901 he married Miss Helen E. Snow of Orford, and they have one daughter, Ruth Louise. Mr. George is a member of the Masonic order.

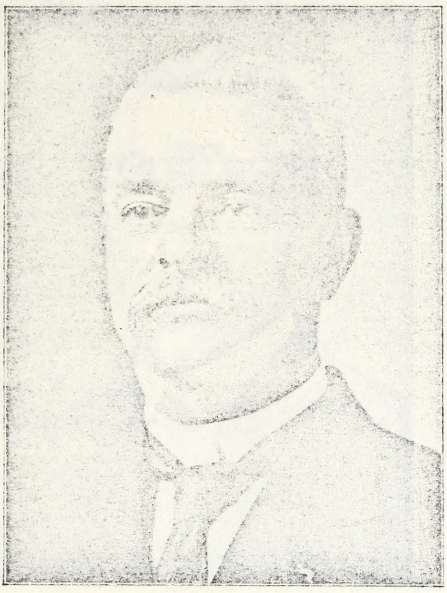


James M. George.

ALBERT DODGE.

Albert Dodge, representative from Lincoln, although a native of the middle West is in thorough harmony with the spirit and institutions of New England. He was born in Woodstock, Michigan, March 3, 1856, the son of Winslow and Harriett Dodge. He graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1877, from the Normal School in 1879 and from the University law school at Ann Arbor in 1881. Admitted to the bar, he practised in Grand Rapids and elsewhere. Locating in Detroit in 1896, he remained two years, when he joined a brother in Pennsylvania in the organization of the Dodge Clothespin Company, now the largest concern of the kind in the world, operating plants in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and at Lincoln. Mr. Dodge is the general secretary and assistant general manager of the corporation, and manager of the Lincoln plant. The product of the corporation reaches two and a half million gross per year.

Mr. Dodge is admirably equipped for legislative work and is an earnest and forcible speaker and has taken frequent part in the debates of the house. He is a member of the com-

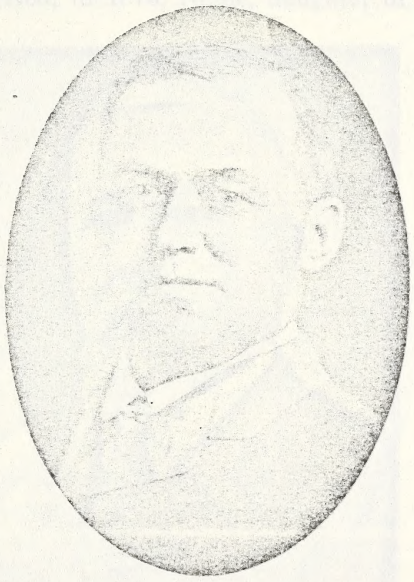


Albert Dodge

mittees on ways and means and liquor laws. Mr. Dodge is a Knight Templar, Shriner and a Knight of Pythias. In 1880 he married Miss Julia J. Small of Preston, Ill. They have a daughter and two sons. The daughter is married and lives in West Virginia. The elder son is assistant to his father; the younger is a student in Worcester Academy.

Senator Patch.

To have been a selectman of one's native town at the age of twenty-two and to have filled in succeeding years other offices, including that of moderator for a dozen or more terms, is evidence that one stands high in the regard of his fellow men. Such is the record of Edson Hiram Patch, Republican member of the senate from the eighth district. He was in the house in 1895–6, and there has been scarcely a year since he attained his majority but that he has been the recipient of some political honor. Born in Francestown, February 5, 1860, the son of Hiram and Sarah J. (Hardy) Patch, that town has ever been his home. He is a graduate of the famous Francestown Academy and a present trustee of the same. In business life he is engaged extensively in lumbering, farming and real estate. In 1892 he married Miss Nell Eunice Fletcher of Greenfield, and they have three children. In the senate he has served as chairman of the committee on roads, bridges and ca-



Hon. Edson H. Patch

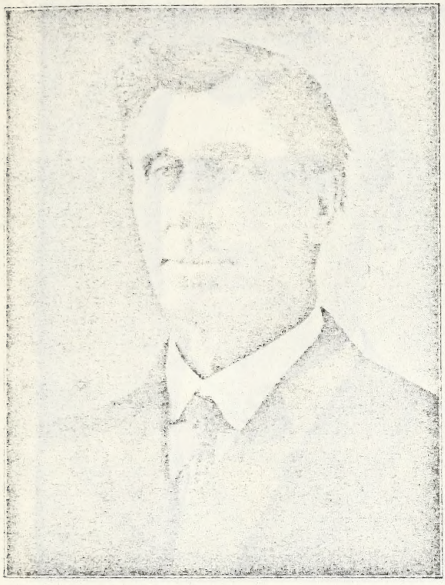
nals and as member of the committees on towns and parishes, state prison, agriculture, and railroads.

Obed S. Young

Another favorably known member of the Carroll county delegation is Obed Sumner Young of Wolfeboro, a leading business man of that thriving and prosperous town. He was born in Wakefield, September 8, 1859, son of James and Rose M. (Gill) Young. When fourteen years of age he went



to Wolfeboro, which has ever since been his home, and where he is today a dealer in wood and coal and the local express agent. He has served his town as chief of its fire department,

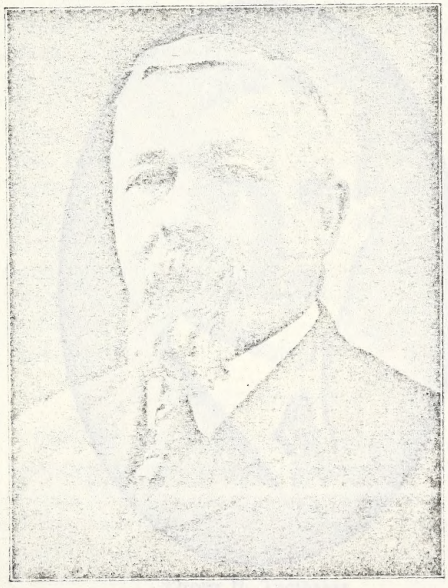


Obed S. Young

as supervisor, and his election as a representative was by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office in that town. He is a Knight Templar, Shriner and Patron of Husbandry. In 1901 he married Mrs. Fannie Horn, daughter of Dr. Oliver Darling, and they have one son. He is a member of the house committee on mileage, public improvements and fisheries and game.

Senator Clough

A leading Merrimack County farmer and popular man of affairs is Jeremiah A. Clough, who was elected to the senate last fall by 95 majority in the strongly Republican eleventh district, though himself a lifelong Democrat prominent in his party's councils. He serves on the committees on banks, finance, public improvements, state hospital and joint standing committee on state house and state house yard. Senator Clough is a native of Loudon, born November 22, 1846, son of Abner and Sarah (Hazelton) Clough. He was educated in the common schools and Pittsfield Academy, and has devoted his life to farming on the old homestead, which he still owns and operates, and to which he had added, till it now includes 600 acres. He has served as selectman, town treasurer, representative in the legislature in 1897 and 1907, delegate in the constitutional convention in 1902, and for four years as county commissioner. He married, in 1876, Nellie, daughter of

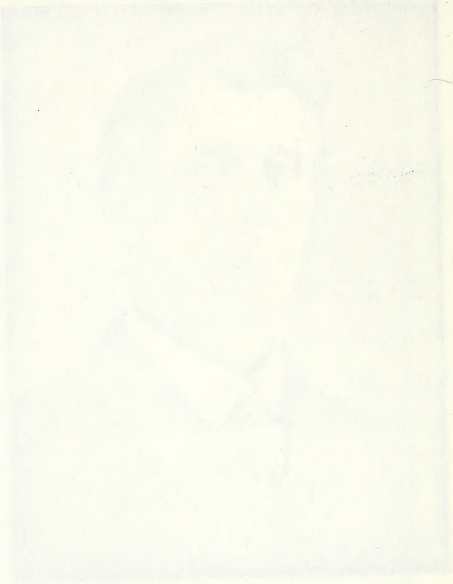


Hon. Jeremiah A. Clough

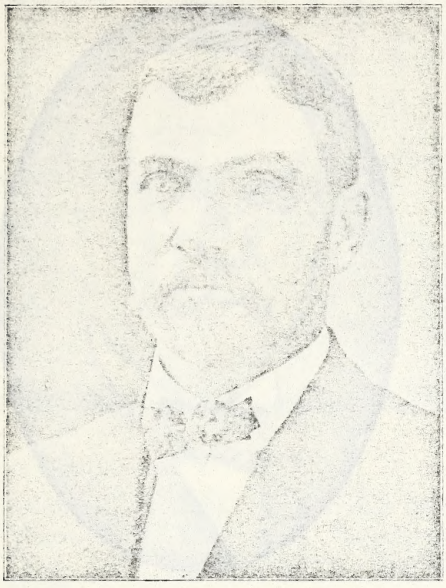
George Peverly of Canterbury. They have no children, but brought up and educated Wilson E. Hunt, now a successful practicing physician in Malden, Mass.

Winfield M. Chaplin.

The town of Fitzwilliam evidently recognizes the wisdom of sending experienced men to the legislature, for it returned to the current session Win-



field Marshall Chaplin, who also represented the town in the legislature of 1907–8. He was born in Fitzwilliam, June 8, 1868, son of Moses and Abbie (Marshall) Chaplin. After the

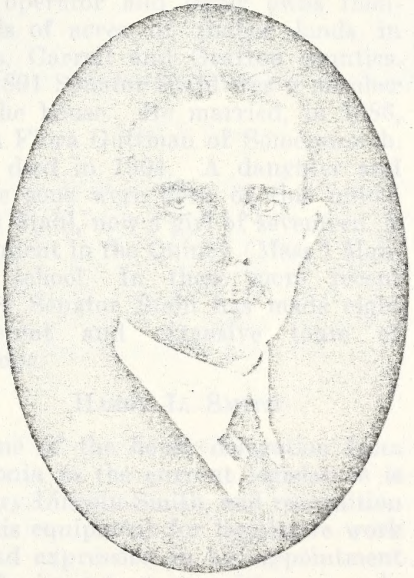


Winfield M. Chaplin.

completion of his studies in Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., and Murdock Academy, Winchendon, he was for a while clerk in a Gardner (Mass.) store and, later, became a retail grocer in Swanzey. This business he eventually sold and, returning to Fitzwilliam, became a civil engineer and land surveyor, and so continues. He has been for six years selectman of his town. He was the first to be returned for a second term in the legislature from Fitzwilliam since the beginning of biennial sessions. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias and Red Man. In 1897 he married Miss Abbie F. Reed of Fitzwilliam.

Oliver H. Toothaker

Oliver H. Toothaker of Berlin, who represented Ward 1 of that city in the legislature of 1907–8, was returned for another term at the last election upon the strength of a record for excellent service, and holds in this house, as in the last, the important position of chairman of the normal school committee, to the work of which he has given earnest attention, with substantial results. Though not often heard in the house, when he speaks it is with conciseness and logical force. He has had experience in educational work, and before he went to Berlin to assume the proprietorship of the *Berlin Reporter,* was for some time principal of the Antrim High School. He has been for some years a member of the Berlin school board. He is a native of Harpswell,



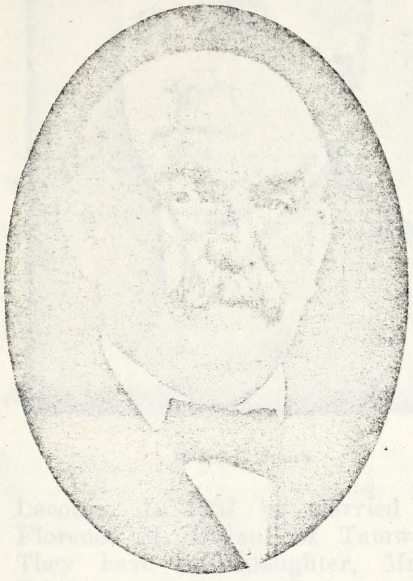
Oliver H. Toothaker

Me., born April 10, 1877, and was educated in Bates College, class of 1898. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Senator Stahl

From the first district and the city of Berlin there comes to the senate of 1909–10 Abraham M. Stahl, who is today, as he has been for more than a decade, a leading factor in the business and financial interests of all

northern New Hampshire. His is at once a life story replete with interest that touches at least upon the sensational and is a practical exhibit of the fact that this is a land of opportunity and success, provided that the lesson



Hon. A. M. Stahl

of thrift and industry has been first learned. His is a life story that it were well that every boy in the state should know, for it teaches him the truth that no matter how obscure his birth or limited his environment, he can by dint of grit and work climb to the top. Senator Stahl was born near Hessen-Cassel, Germany, March 24, 1853. At 18 he landed in New York, an emigrant boy and alone, and proceeded to Whitefield, where were two brothers, to whom he owed the money for his passage. As soon as practicable he made up a pack of merchandise and, taking this upon his back, tramped from house to house and from village to village throughout Coös County, year in and year out. Soon, however, he was rich enough to buy a horse and rig for peddling and eventually a two horse outfit. In 1877 he paid a visit to Germany and upon his return he with a brother opened a store in Gorham and two years later a branch store in the then little village of Berlin. In 1891 he aided in organizing the Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Company, and the one-time boy pack peddler became a bank president. The par value of the stock of this bank was $100 and a majority of it was sold in 1900 for $250 a share and the management of the institution passed to other hands. In 1901 was organized in Berlin the City National Bank, and a year later the City Savings Bank, and Senator Stahl is president of both institutions, the first of which has a capital of $100,000. In 1903 he became a lumber operator and today owns thousands of acres of timber lands in Coös, Carroll and Grafton counties. In 1891 Senator Stahl was a member of the house. He married, in 1886, Miss Flora Guttman of Somersworth. She died in 1904. A daughter and three sons were born of this union. Miss Stahl, now a girl of seventeen, is a student in the Quincy (Mass.) Mansion school. In these more recent years Senator Stahl has made eight different and extensive tours of Europe.

Harry L. Smith

One of the house delegation from Laconia in the current legislature is Harry Lincoln Smith, and recognition of his equipment for legislative work found expression in his appointment to the important committees on public improvements and railroads. He was born in Lakeport, February 12, 1879, the son of George H. and Edith (Gardner) Smith. After his graduation from the Laconia High School he took special courses in technical studies and became a civil engineer. For four years he was in the employ of the late Charles H. Sleeper, a noted civil engineer. Since following his profession on his own account, he has established a large clientele. He is a present member of the city council of



Harry L. Smith



Mark E. Robertson

Laconia. In 1907 he married Miss Florence M. Bryant of Tamworth. They have one daughter, Marion Edith.

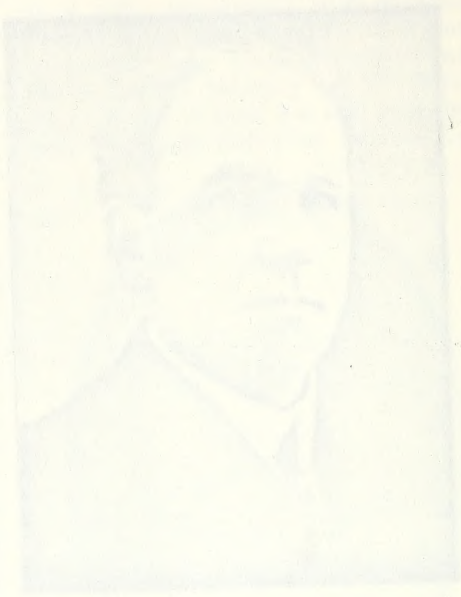
Mark E. Robertson

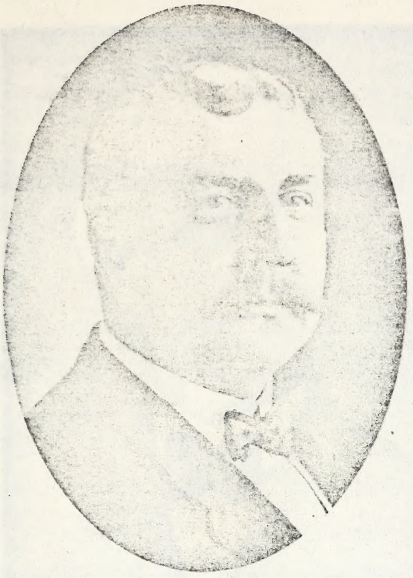
A prominent figure in the Carroll County delegation in the house is Mark Edwin Robertson of Tamworth, who is a member of the important committee on education. He was born in Eaton, March 16, 1866, son of Charles and Jane (Snow) Robertson. In his boyhood the family removed to Tamworth. His school life was passed in Tamworth and at Coe's Academy, Northwood. In early manhood he was a clerk in his father's store in the village of Chocorua, but for the past eighteen years he has been the owner and manager of the Chocorua hotel, a favorite summer resort of many of the notable people of the country. In the conduct of his hotel business Mr. Robertson has been exceptionally successful, and has perfected plans for a greatly enlarged business for the coming summer. With the hotel is a farm of 150 acres. He has held various town offices and is the present chairman of the board of education. He is an Odd Fellow and Red Man. He is married and has six children, including two pairs of twins, a son and daughter 19 years old and son and daughter eight years old.

Senator Leeman

The member of the senate from the sixteenth district is Frank Wilder Leeman of Manchester. He was born in Lowell, Mass., February 7, 1857, the son of Wilder and Ruth Leeman. His mother died when he was only four years old and the succeeding eleven years of his life were passed in Boscawen. Returning to Lowell, he there grew to manhood, employed in the meantime in the mills of the city. Eventually removing to Manchester, he entered upon a mercantile career and is now the owner of a remnant store. He has been a member of the Manchester board of aldermen; is a Knight Templar, a member of the Derryfield Club and the Maennerchor Club. In 1877 he married







Hon. Frank W. Leeman

Miss Henrietta Dinsmore of Nova Scotia. Two sons, now both married, were born of this union.

Allen Hollis

That the New Hampshire bar sent of its best to the present legislature was at once apparent even to the casual observer and prominent among the number of lawyers present was Allen Hollis of the law firm of Streeter & Hollis, Concord. Born in Concord, December 20, 1871, son of Abijah and Harriette V. M. (French) Hollis, few as are his years to date, they have been active ones and wisely passed, and his has been a brilliant success. In the 1908 national Republican campaign he gained further prominence by his appointment as an assistant secretary of the party convention in Chicago. In the present legislature he is a member of the committee on the judiciary, a position he held also in the last. Aside from his extensive practice, Mr. Hollis is identified with large commercial and industrial interests. He is president of the Concord Electric Company, president of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway, president of the Exeter and Hampton Electric Company, president of the White Mountain Telephone and Telegraph Company, and a member of the executive committee of the Concord Commercial Club. He is also the secretary of the New Hampshire Forestry Association. In 1897 he married Miss Amoret Nichoson, and

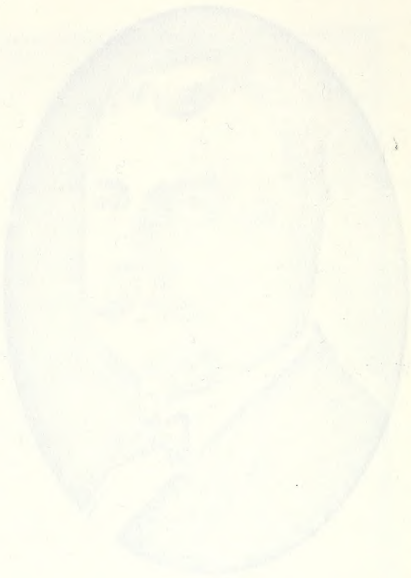


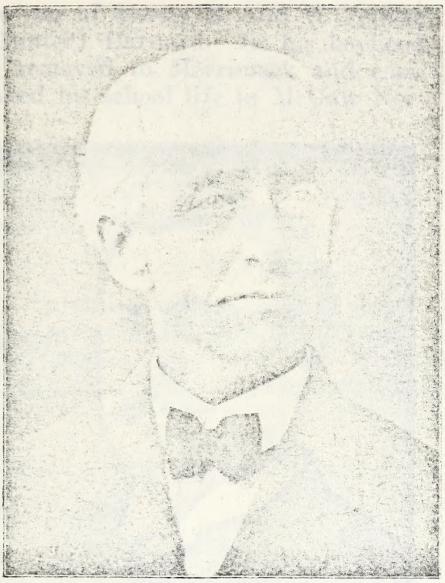
Allen Hollis

they have two sons, Allen, Jr., and Franklin. The church home of the family is the Congregational.

Frank D. Osgood

The busy clerk of the exceedingly busy committee on fisheries and game, in the house this year, is Frank D. Osgood, the Democratic member of the Pittsfield delegation, a native of that town, born October 16, 1850. There he has ever resided and the confidence in which he is held by his townsmen is evidenced by the fact that for twenty-one consecutive years he was town clerk, and upon his elec-



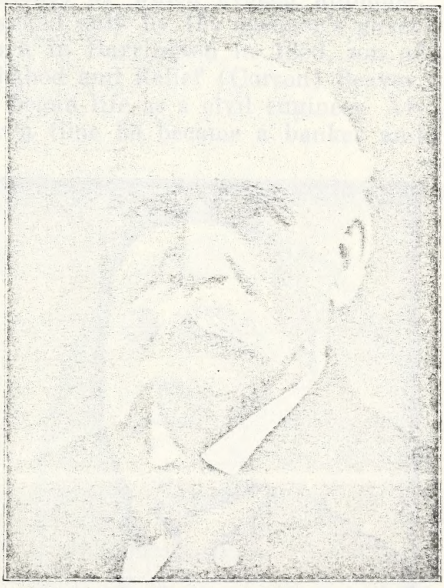


Frank D. Osgood

tion to the house last fall he led all other candidates on the local ticket in the vote. He is a member of the Congregational church and is now serving his second term as worshipful master of Corinthian lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Pittsfield. He is a member of the O. E. S. and of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs.

Josiah N. Jones

The present house membership is honored by the presence of a goodly number of the brave men who in their youth and young manhood fought for the preservation of the Union. Conspicuous among the number is Capt. Josiah N. Jones of Portsmouth, whose war record as a member of the Sixth Massachusetts and of the Sixth New Hampshire regiments is a story of heroism and devotion. He was born in Wakefield, April 6, 1835, son of John and Rhoda (Witham) Jones. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was at the battle of Plattsburg. At fifteen Mr. Jones went to Boston and learned a trade. After some years he went to Chicago, and from there to the South, boating on the Mississippi in the years before the Civil War. Returning to Massachusetts, he was in the city of Lawrence and a member of a militia company attached to the Sixth Massachusetts at the date of the firing on Fort Sumter. In fifteen minutes after the call for troops he had on his uniform and with his regiment started for Baltimore and the front. Later he became lieutenant and captain in the Sixth New Hampshire. After the war he lived in Worcester, Mass., and while there was commander of Post 10, at the time the largest G. A. R. post in the country. He is a great student

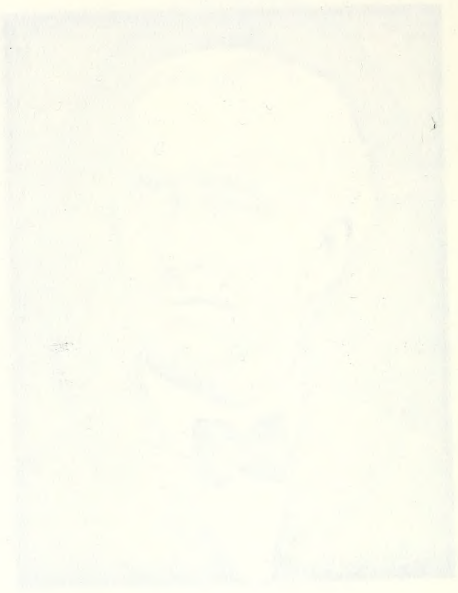


Josiah N. Jones

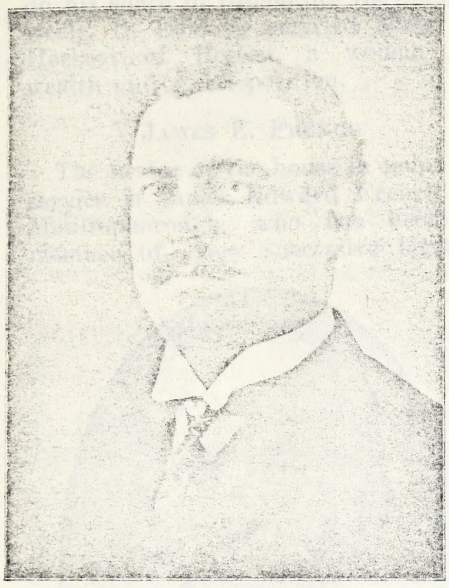
of history and politics and in the present session has been an energetic worker for the public weal.

Charles D. Barnard

One of the trio of Republican members of the committee on judiciary from the city of Manchester is Charles Daniel Barnard. He was born in Bedford, February 15, 1873,



the son of Henry S. and H. Louisa (Hunter) Barnard. In his boyhood he removed to Merrimack and completed his school life in McGaw Nor-

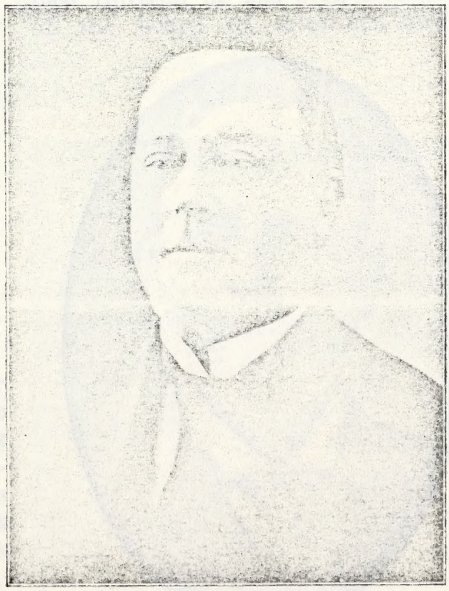


Charles D. Barnard

mal Institute. His early manhood was passed in the grocery trade and with a wholesale paper house in Manchester. In 1902 he began the study of law in Manchester, later attending the law department of the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and in 1905 was admitted to the bar and began practice in Manchester in association with Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway and Moodybell S. Bennett. He is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow and a Congregationalist. In 1904 he married Miss Mabelle M. Wright of Manchester and they have one son, Charles Henry.

John S. F. Seavey

Judging from the success which he has scored during this, his first legislative term, John S. F. Seavey, representative from Barrington, is a coming personality in New Hampshire public life. Yet on the right side of sixty, vigorous in body and optimistic in spirit, although little known when he came to the house, his name today is known throughout the state, through the record he has made as a member. A member of the committee on public improvements, his first speech of note was against the proposed removal of the capital to Manchester, when he declared that rather than witness any such act of folly he would head a subscription with $100,000 if necessary to insure its retention in Concord. Another notable speech was made by him upon the woman suffrage bill, in championship of the measure, almost every sentence of which evoked applause, checked only by the speaker's gavel. Born in Barrington in 1853, son of Ichabod and Relief (Corson) Seavey, he began life as a civil engineer. After a time he became a banker and



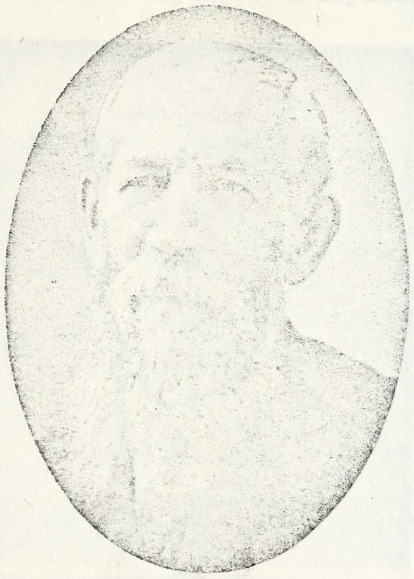
John S. F. Seavey

broker and amassed a large fortune, his name becoming familiar in the financial life of State Street, Boston, and other business centers. Three

years ago he returned to Barrington, where he is now chairman of the board of selectmen, thus demonstrating his public spirit and readiness to do his share in promoting the public weal. In 1908 he married Mary S. Herbert of Boston, a woman of wealth and social position.

James E. French

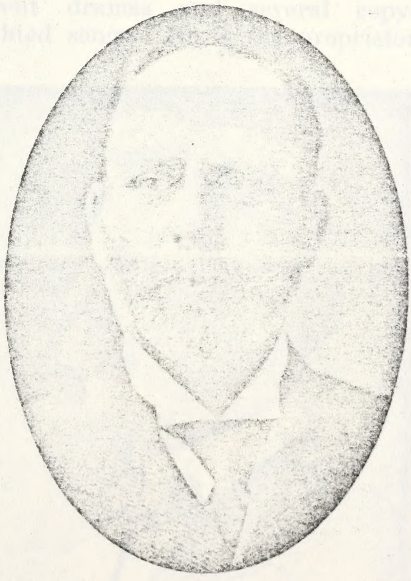
The nestor of the house in point of service is James Edward French of Moultonborough, who has been a member of every successive legislature since 1896 and always a leader and potent personality. He is one man in a multitude as respects his capacity for work, and for the faculty called the initiative. His friends and admirers are ardent ones, as is shown in the fact that his elections to the house have been by overwhelming majorities. There is no indication today that he is a "has been" or is soon to become one. Since early manhood he has held one or more town offices and his first elections were as a Republican when his town was Democratic by a majority of at least 100. Away back in 1878 he was a member of the house and in 1887 he was in the senate. In the present legislature he is the chairman of the committee on appropriations, as he also was in the last. Prior to that he served as chairman of the committee on railroads. Representative French was born in Melvin Village, February 27, 1845, the son of James and Emeline (Moulton) French. In 1869 he bought the general store of his father and continued in business until 1884. In 1867 he married Miss Marion E. Hill, who died in 1907.



Hon. James E. French

Merrill Mason

The town of Marlborough, in Cheshire County, on a strict party vote is Republican four to one, yet its member of the present house, Merrill Mason, is a Democrat. Not only this, but for ten years in the past thirteen he has been a member of the board of selectmen and is chairman of the present body. Born in Dublin, June 2, 1865, son of Merrill and Harriet (Herrick) Mason,



Merrill Mason



he passed his boyhood in Dublin and Marlborough, and is today living on the 250-acre estate of his maternal grandfather. He is a breeder of pure blooded Holstein cattle and a successful farmer. He has passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship, is a Patron of Husbandry and a Congregationalist. In 1892 he married Miss Ada Hayes of Harrisville.

Sabin E. Fisk

Charlestown, over in Sullivan County, may, as a rule, be considered as two to one Republican in anything



Sabin E. Fisk

like an exciting contest; but its member of the house in the present legislature is a Democrat—Sabin E. Fisk. He is of that younger element for which the house is quite remarkable. Born August 6, 1876, son of James W. and Mary (Sharpe) Fisk, he was educated in the schools of Charlestown and later was a school teacher. In 1901 he, with a brother, formed the firm of Fisk Brothers, and opened a meat and provision store in Charlestown and the firm has been successful from the first. Representative Fisk is a Patron of Husbandry and an Episcopalian. In 1907 he married Miss Ethel M. Perry of Charlestown. He has the unique and always peculiar distinction of being a seventh son. He is a member of the committee on forestry and is clerk of the Sullivan County delegation.

Ellsworth Brown

Although the present is his first term in the house, Representative Ellsworth Brown of Seabrook has three bills of his introduction that are today laws of the state, a record that is probably unequaled in the current session. Representative Brown was born in Seabrook, April 11, 1865, son of Frank and Nancy M. Brown. For the past seven years he has been master of Seabrook Grange, and has served his town as its moderator. A man of a decided literary taste, he is the author of seven different dramas and several copyrighted songs. He is the proprietor



Ellsworth Brown



of the Granger's Nursery in Seabrook, which is the largest nursery in the state. He is also a landscape architect and has laid out many gardens and public grounds, particularly in Massachusetts. In 1898 he married Miss Emma S. Morrill of Newcastle, N. B.

William P. Danforth

William Perkins Danforth, of the Ward Four, Concord, delegation and a member of the committee on Indus-



William P. Danforth

trial School, came early to notice in the house through his introduction of the "million dollar state house bill," so called—a measure which not a few people still believe should have been promptly passed. He is a native of Nashua, born September 22, 1856, the son of William F. and Sarah A. Danforth, the family removing to Concord when he was eight years of age. At the close of his school days he went to Boston and learned the trade of upholsterer, returning to Concord ten years later to take charge of the upholstering department in the J. M. Stewart & Sons Co.'s furniture establishment, which position he still holds. He has served two years in the Concord common council and four years as an alderman. In fraternal circles he is a Knight of Pythias and a past chancellor and a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.

Charles F. Locke

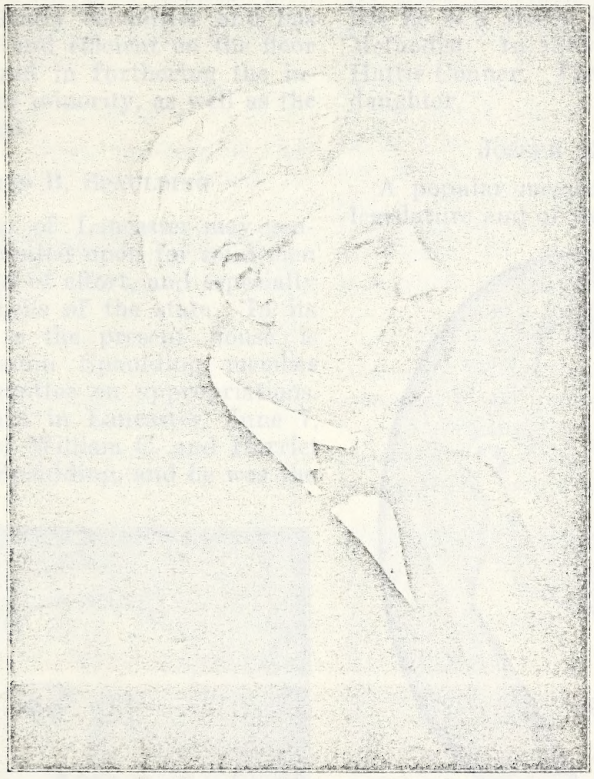
Charles Fremont Locke, a member of the Laconia delegation in the present house, for years has been honorably and prominently identified with the commercial and political affairs of Belknap County. He was sheriff for three terms and was elected to the office by the largest majority ever given a Republican candidate. He has but recently retired from the presidency of the New Hampshire Retail Grocers' Association, and was the first incumbent of that office. He was born in Lake Village, now Lakeport, June 28, 1856, the son of Charles H. and Sarah A. (Willough-



Charles F. Locke

by) Locke. His education was acquired under a private tutor and at Gilford Academy and the State Nor-

mal School, Plymouth. In early manhood he was an ornamental painter, but at thirty years of age entered trade and is today the owner of a general merchandise store. He founded Endicott Rock Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Lakeport, has passed all its chairs and is past grand chancellor of the grand lodge of New Hampshire. He is a Council Mason, grand vice warden of the New England Order of Protection, a charter member of the Laconia Lodge of Elks and trustee of the Laconia public library.



Hon. Samuel D. Felker

SAMUEL D. FELKER.

The leadership of the Democratic minority on the floor of the house was conferred by his associates in naming him as their candidate for speaker, upon Samuel Demeritt Felker of Rochester, one of the best known lawyers and business men in his section of the state. The present was his first term in the house, but he was a member of the senate in the legislature of 1891–2, when his age limit just permitted him to hold the position. Representative Felker was born in Rochester, April 16, 1859, the son of William H. and Deborah (Demeritt) Felker. His preparatory education was in the schools of his native town and New Hampton Literary Institution, after which he entered Dartmouth, class of 1882. He later studied law with Joshua G. Hall of Dover, graduated from the Boston University Law School, class of 1887, and was admitted to the bars of Massachusetts and New

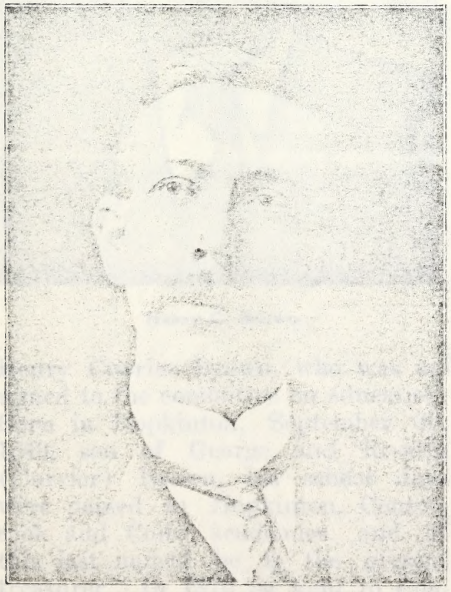


Hampshire. He began practice in his native city and met with immediate success. In 1889 he was elected to the common council of Rochester and was mayor of the city in 1896–7. He has served on the board of education six years as its chairman and has been for eleven years city solicitor. In 1901 he married Miss Mary J. Dudley of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Felker has done faithful work on the judiciary committee and has been active and efficient on the floor in debate and in furthering the interests of the minority, as well as the state at large.

Fred B. Spaulding

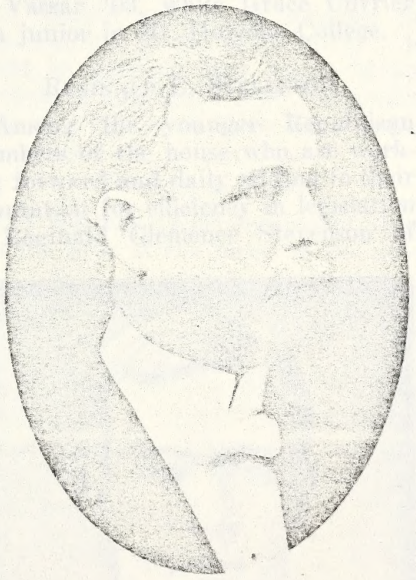
The town of Lancaster may generally be counted upon for solid men for any field of effort, and especially in the councils of the state. In its delegation to the present house is Fred Benjamin Spaulding, member of the committee on appropriations. He was born in Lancaster, June 7, 1867, son of William C. and Harriet (Stanley) Spaulding, and he was the third generation of the family to be born in the town. Following his graduation from a commercial school he was for a time a school teacher and a bookkeeper. In 1899 he embarked in the wholesale and retail flour and grain business on his own account and today his trade covers a material portion of Coös County. For five years he has served Lancaster on its board of selectmen. In fraternal life he is a Mason and in religion a Methodist. In 1892 he married Miss Hattie Conner. They have a son and daughter.



Fred B. Spaulding

Joseph Madden

A popular member of the present legislature and of the house judiciary committee is Joseph Madden of Keene. He was born July 1, 1866, in Central Bridge, N. Y., son of Thomas and Norah (Cain) Madden. Removing with his parents to Keene in 1867, it has since been his home. He was educated in the schools of Keene and at nineteen began the study of law with Don H. Woodward and was admitted to the bar in 1889.



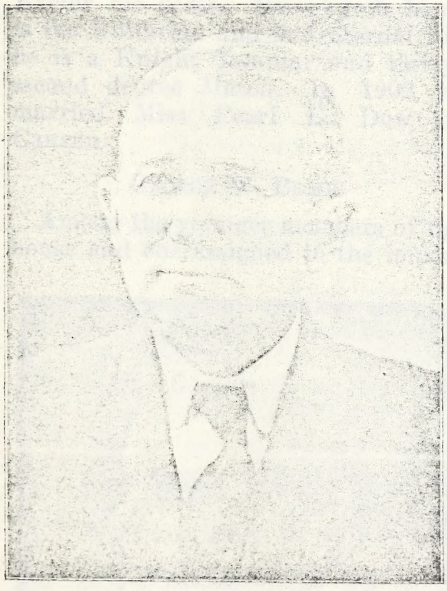
Joseph Madden



He was in practice for a year in Colebrook, when he returned to Keene. In 1902 he was a member of the constitutional convention. He has been a member of the Keene common council for three years and is active in the councils of the Democratic party in city and state. He is the exalted ruler of Keene Lodge of Elks, past president of Keene Aerie of Eagles, and has membership in the Knights of Columbus and Foresters. In 1894 he married Miss Eugenie Chalifour of Quebec.

Henry C. Brown

One of the three members of the house from Ward Six, Concord, is

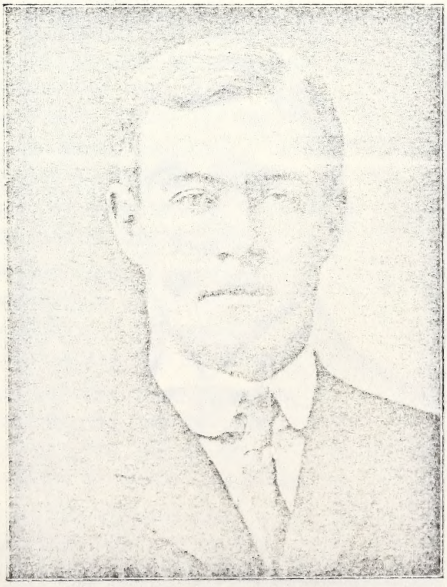


Henry C. Brown

Henry Currier Brown, who was assigned to the committee on education. Born in Hopkinton, September 30, 1849, son of George and Rosetta (Currier) Brown, his school days were passed in Hopkinton, Contoocook and Colby academies, and of this last named he is the present treasurer. In 1870 he went to Concord, where he has since resided. In 1890 he became the senior partner in the firm of Brown & Currier, men's clothing and furnishings, which is today the firm of Brown & Batchelder. From the first the business of the firm has been one of steady growth and expansion and its reputation is an enviable one for steadfast integrity. Representative Brown has served in the Concord common council, the board of education for nine years and was one of the committee to build the Rumford school house. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a valued factor in the moral life of the community. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah Downer Sweat of Hopkinton. Of their two living children, one, Mrs. John C. Tilton of Concord, is a graduate of Vassar '03, while Grace Currier is a junior in Mt. Holyoke College.

Reginald C. Stevenson

Among the younger Republican members of the house who are working forward and daily adding to their reputation for efficiency in legislation is Reginald Clemence Stevenson of



Col. Reginald C. Stevenson



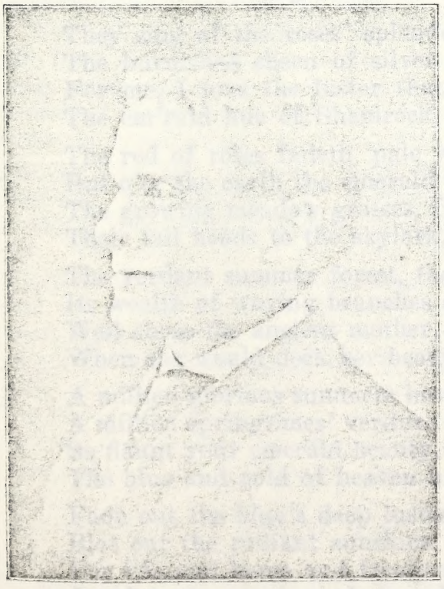
Exeter, an aide on the staff of Governor Quinby, with the rank of colonel. He is in his thirtieth year, but looks younger than does the average man at twenty-five. He was in the house in 1907–8, when he was a member of the committee on appropriations and it is upon this committee and on liquor laws, also, that he has membership in the present session. Colonel Stevenson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 6, 1879, the son of Henry Jessop and Jane C. (Jessop) Stevenson. His school life included studies in the famed Holbrook Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y., from which he entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, graduating in 1899. Since that year he has made Exeter his home. His church home is the Unitarian and in fraternal life he is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. In 1902 he married Miss Pearl E. Dow of Canaan.

GEORGE W. BEMIS

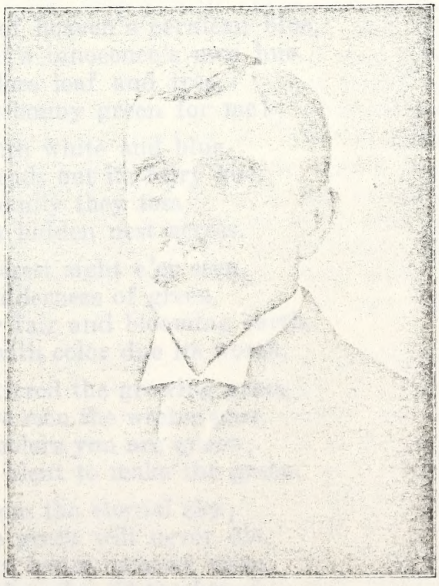
Among the younger members of the house and one assigned to the important committee on ways and means, is George Whittier Bemis of Harrisville. He was born in Chesham, March 29, 1875, son of George F. and Emma J. (Smith) Bemis. His grandfather was a pioneer woodenware manufacturer in his section of the state and met a marked success in the industry. As a boy, Representative Bemis attended the schools of his village and Saxton's River Academy. After employment as a trainman on the Boston & Maine Railroad, he became a clerk in a general store in his home village of Chesham and later became a general merchant on his own account, and in this he has been markedly successful. His election to the legislature was as a Democrat. He is an active worker in the Baptist Church and in all designed for the welfare of the community. In 1894 he married Miss Annie Maude Atwell of Clarendon Hill, Somerville, Mass. They have three sons and a daughter.

EDWARD A. LANE

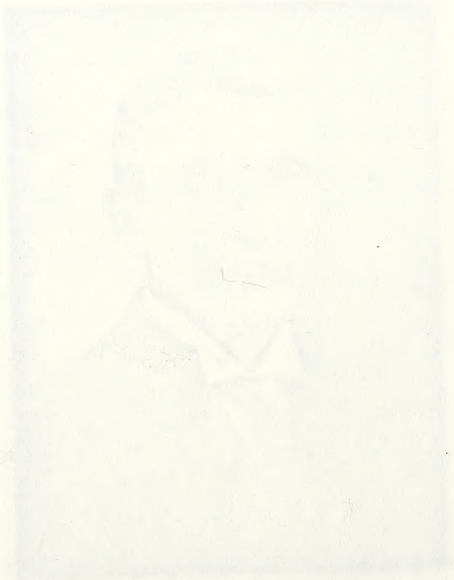
Of the many able arguments heard on the floor of the house in the pres-

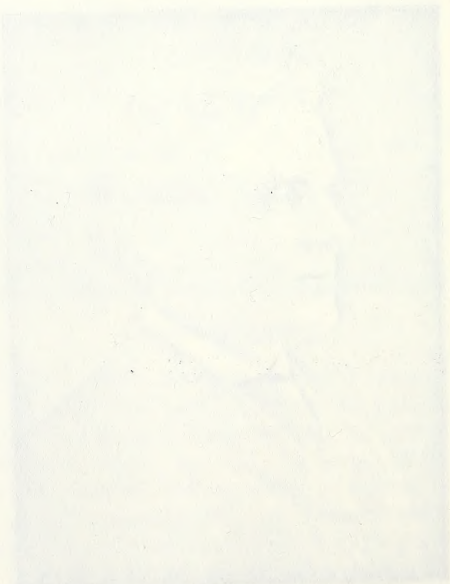


George W. Bemis



Edward A. Lane





ent session, few if any excelled in force of logic, conciseness of presentation and power of conviction, those of Representative Edward A. Lane of Pittsfield, the father of the bill for the exemption of four and a half per cent. farm mortgages. Born in Carroll, November 27, 1854, the son of Richard and Hannah (King) Lane, he was reared in Whitefield and had the advantages of its schools and in attendance of one or two terms in Littleton High School. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and in 1881 began practice in Pittsfield, of which town he has since been a resident and public spirited citizen. He has been a trustee of the public library, is president of the Republican Club and has been for ten years, is a trustee of the Farmers' Savings Bank, chairman of the board of education, trustee of Pittsfield Academy, and president of the board of trade. In 1883 he married Miss Annie A. Barter of Concord.

March

By Emily E. Cole

The tamaracks toss their naked arms,
The winds of March go storming by;
The cataract plunging o'er the steep
Flings back an answering battle-cry.
We, sheltering from the driving storm
Beside the hearth, our household shrine,
The smouldering embers stir to life
And feed the flame with fragrant pine.

The Bonny Green for Me!

By Frederick Myron Colby

They sing of the roses' splendor, of heaven's cerulean blue,
The burnished sheen of silver that's innocence's own hue.
For me, I love the luster that colors leaf and tree,
The em'rald hue of Shamrock, the bonny green for me!

The red of roses fadeth, pale waxeth white and blue,
But o'er the earth the emerald spreads out its fairy hue.
The growing meadow grasses, O bonnily they toss
Their tall heads to the skylark, his hidden nest across.

The verdant summer forest, the fairest sight e'er seen,
Its wealth of waving branches a wilderness of green.
Well chose the ancient mother, our fair and blooming earth,
When she would deck her beauty with color due its worth.

A million glorious summers have stirred the growing grass,
A million springtimes' verdure have seen the winter pass,
So flaunt your emerald beauty, of colors you are queen;
The blue and gold of heaven have blent to make the green.

Fade out the blue's deep luster from the eternal sky;
Blot out the radiant sunshine, the green will never die.
For life and home and freedom the bonny grasses wave,
Its tints the conqueror's laurel,—the color of the brave.

Aeronautics

A Few Facts Concerning Its History and Development

By P. G. Parsons

The performance of "La Patrie," the French war balloon, in the winter of 1908, the publication of a list of "aërial harbors" by the British government, the German army experiments, the trials of different types of airships by the United States government, together with the daily news items relating to aëronautics, bring to the attention of the public the official interest taken in this science, and also the increasing popular demand for matter relating to it.

To the man on the street a balloon is a balloon, and though it is true that knowledge on the subject is rapidly increasing, and the coming year promises to be the greatest in the history of aëronautics, it is probably true also that the citizens of the country at large derive much of their information upon the subject from Fourth of July ascensions, and that to them the great science of things aëronautical is as a sealed book.

Let us look for a moment then over the field of ballooning upon its lighter side, glancing at the past in a non-technical way, becoming acquainted with the ancestors of "La Patrie," the Santos-Dumont airships, and the modern "heavier-than-air" machines.

Since time began men have tried to fly. The movement of the birds, the flight of the eagle, and the freedom of the upper air have all attracted investigating mortals, who in the literature of the middle ages, and the fables of Daedelus and Icarus, and the tradition of the wooden pigeons of Achytas and other mechanical toys, have shown a praiseworthy attempt to accomplish their desires, but a woeful ignorance of natural laws and physical properties.

But through persecution, ignorance, and many vain attempts, during the centuries, there was made some progress, and out of the mass of experiment and the building of strange and weird machines there emerged at last something tangible, not, be it noted, in the form of a flying-machine, but in that of the original gas balloon, and it came about in this wise:

There had been various unsuccessful attempts to raise vessels of different caliber by means of thin metal globes exhausted of air, but it was not until after the discovery of hydrogen by Cavendish in 1766, and experiments with it on soap bubbles by Cavallo, and the publication of Priestley's book on "Different Kinds of Air," that the Montgolfiers, father and sons, paper manufacturers of Annonay, France, began to experiment with the balloon, particularly influenced, they said, by Priestley's book, and on September 5, 1783, the first balloon, so far as authentic records show, was sent up from their works.

It was not a large car and was empty and captive, but it was a beginning and was heralded loudly by those who saw it, and by scientific persons who read of it. The buoyancy was given by rarefied air, that is, from a fire kindled beneath, fed by moist straw and wool, much as we send up fire-balloons at the present day; but as it did not remain long aloft, it probably did not carry its own furnace.

This event was of great importance and marked the beginning of a long line of ascensions, notably one in Paris on August 27, 1783, in the presence of 300,000 persons, and several others at Annonay, but it was not until November 21, 1783, that the first ascension of human beings in a free balloon took place and the Chateau de la Muette in Paris was the place.

These fortunate individuals were M. M. Pilatre de Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes, and the ascension marked an epoch in ballooning, for it opened a new branch of sport and public entertainment, as well as inaugurating a series of performances in the upper air, which, with one object or another, have continued to the present day. The journey was not long, but five miles over Paris being made, but the sensations and experiences of the two voyagers have been set out in an interesting certificate, signed among others by the American, Benjamin Franklin, who witnessed the event, and forms an important document in the literature of air navigation.

From this point the infection spread. Night ascensions with lantern-decked cars, animal ascensions with horses and dogs and even half-tamed wild beasts, became common; while as far east as the Adriatic and as far north as St. Petersburg, ballooning was practised with one object or another, and all Europe was stirred with the new excitement.

After the first ascension in Great Britain, that by Mr. Tytler on August 27, 1784, from Comely Gardens, Edinburgh, the balloon became recognized as an institution, an agent for scientific research as well as an incident of public entertainment.

As such an agent a series of experiments conducted by the British Association for the Advancement of Science deserve more than a passing mention.

There were twenty-eight of these ascents in all, some from the Crystal Palace, London, and some from the smaller cities of Great Britain, and they were undertaken by the association for the purpose of studying conditions of the upper air. Mr. James Glaisher was given charge of the matter, with Mr. Coxwell, a well-known aëronaut, to construct the balloon and act as navigator, and £50 per ascent was set apart to defray the expenses.

Much valuable information as to temperature, electrical disturbance, magnetic deflection, etc., was obtained, but one of the ascents has great popular interest as it was undertaken for the purpose of attaining as high an altitude as possible.

The ascent was made on September 5, 1862, about mid-day, from Wolverhampton, and in a very short time the stupendous height of 37,000 feet, or a little over seven miles, was attained. This nearly resulted fatally, for Mr. Glashier became insensible, and Mr. Coxwell, who lost the use of his hands, was compelled to draw the valve-rope with his teeth that a descent to a safer altitude could be made. This record stands as the highest altitude ever reached by man.

One of the chief uses to which the balloon was early put and in which it showed its efficiency was as a reconnoitering agent in time of war, for its scope and power for sighting distant enemies and general utility in army maneuvers quickly brought it to the front as an adjunct to the scouting and signal service corps.

It was used at the battle of Fleurus in June, 1794; at Antwerp in 1815; and at Solferino in 1850. Napoleon used fire-balloons in his Cairo Campaign, to impress the natives, it is said, but neglected, strangely enough it would seem, to use them for purposes of observation at Waterloo. In modern times the Russians used them at Sabastopol, the French at Tonquin, and in the American Civil War there was a balloon corps attached to McClellan's army, which did good service.

At the present time there are aërostation schools or corps in the armies of England, France, Germany, the United States, Denmark, Italy, Russia and Switzerland.

About 1860, or a little before, the first attempts were made to navigate the balloon, for though many of the early aëronauts, as Blanchard, de Rozier and the Messrs. Robert, had taken oars and sails for the purpose of

steering, and Monck Mason, an English aëronaut, had, in 1843, applied a screw and propeller to an egg-shaped affair, these were without success, and it was not until September 24, 1852, that Mr. Gifford, an English experimenter, ascended 5,000 feet, performed some evolutions, and returned safely, using a sail for a rudder. In 1854 he repeated his experiment, carrying a light steam-engine as a motive power, but he could not "stem a moderate wind." This was the first machine to be at least partially successful in navigating the air, and was a forerunner of the modern dirigible, as developed by M. M. Renard and Krebs, Count Zeppellin, Santos-Dumont, and the Beachy airship of our own country.

What of the future?

Of the recent development of ballooning as a pastime in Europe and America the public is well informed. The record trip of 1,193 miles from Paris to Russia in 1900 by the giant "Centaure"; the St. Louis International of 1907 and the many exciting trips in the western part of New England are fresh in the public mind and carry a certain amount of interest. But how about the "Dirigible?"

Will it take its place as a form of conveyance through the air, as the automobile has done upon the ground, or will the "heavier-than-air" machine, on the principle of the Farnam, or Wright Brothers' apparatus or the Bell Tetrahedral Kites solve the problem of aërial navigation? They both have their adherents. On the one hand it is difficult to force a dirigible against a heavy wind, and on the other the "heavier-than-air" machine is somewhat restricted in its flight, and flies comparatively near the ground.

But however the matter turns out, and though the best authorities lean to the opinion that the "heavier-than-air" machine will probably solve the question, if it ever is solved, all agree that ballooning either for pleasure or profit, in the excitement of its incident, and the novelty of its surroundings has ascendency over all other forms of sport.

Kearsarge

By Townsend Allen

Majestic in his solitude old Kearsarge stands,
O'erlooking Intervale's smooth, grassy lands.

Around his feet the solemn pine trees spring,
And lift their heads to look upon their king.

Beech, birch and maple lean upon his breast,
And on his brow a crown of clouds doth rest.

His ribs are made of steel gray granite rocks,
Upheaved by primal throes and Titan shocks.

His veins are filled with water crystal pure,
Fed by unnumbered snows year after year.

In spring he dons a mantle of bright green,
With broidery of flowers on its sheen.

In autumn all the tints that rainbows hold,
He blazens forth in scarlet, crimson, gold.

Thus wrapped in robes of grandeur, sunset bright,
He waits the coming of old Winter's night.

New Hampshire Necrology

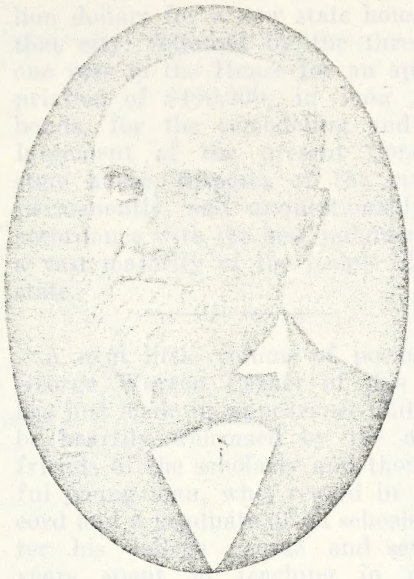
HON. CHARLES CHESLEY

Charles Chesley died in Washington February 25, 1909, at his apartment in The Cairo. He has resided in Washington since June, 1865. His remains were taken for interment to Wakefield, N. H., where he was born April 12, 1827. His parents were Isaac B. and Lucy B. Chesley. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Parsons, original proprietor of the town of Parsonsfield, Maine. Her family is traced back to the year 1292 by the New England Genealogical Society. In its line of descent appear the names of Sir Thomas Parsons, knighted by Charles I in 1634; Sir John Parsons, Lord Mayor of London in 1704; Sir Humphrey Parsons, Lord Mayor of London in 1731 and again in 1740; Lord Ross of Parsonstown (Birr), Ireland, well known in connection with his telescope, and also the names of many of the men prominent in the history of New England.

Mr. Chesley was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1852. He studied law and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town. He was for several years solicitor of Carroll County, New Hampshire, and was connected with the board of enrollment for the First New Hampshire District during the Civil War. In June, 1865, he went to Washington to accept a place in the office of the commissioner of internal revenue and remained there ever after. In June, 1871, he resigned his place in the revenue office to accept another in the office of the attorney-general. Four months after that, without solicitation by himself or by anyone else in his behalf, he was appointed solicitor of internal revenue by President Grant, and remained solicitor of that bureau until July 1, 1888.

Soon after President Cleveland's first inauguration Mr. Chesley sent him a letter tendering his resignation. In that letter he said he had always believed in the principles of the Republican party and had desired its success in the recent election. In response to this letter he received an autograph letter from the president in which he was asked to retain the place, "at least sixty days." He remained in it more than three years after his resignation. In May, 1888, he was informed that his resignation of April, 1885, had been accepted, to take effect on the first of the following July. About this time his wife died. A year later his son, his only child, died after a brief illness.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. Chesley went abroad, accompanied by his stepdaughter, Miss Florence Twitchell. Since then they have traveled quite extensively, both at home and abroad, but have always retained a home in Washington. He leaves but one lineal descendant, a granddaughter, who is living with her mother in Connecticut. He was a charter member of the University Club, a member of Bowdoin Alumni Association of Washington and of the Washington Alpha Delta Phi Association.



Hon. Charles Chesley

HON. EDMUND E. TRUESDELL

Edmund E. Truesdell, long superintendent and paymaster of the China, Webster and Pembroke mills at Suncook, and prominent in the public life of the state, died in New Mexico February 14, 1909.

He was a native of Jewett City, Conn., born March 3, 1845. He was educated in the schools of Newton, Mass., and at Comer's Commercial College, Boston. He was employed for some time in the cotton mills at Newton Upper Falls, where he became an overseer. In 1870 he was appointed superintendent and paymaster at Suncook, where he remained. He served as town treasurer, as representative in the legislature, state senator, delegate to the last constitutional convention, and as a member of the executive council during the administration of Governor Jordan. He was prominent in Masonry and an active member of the Baptist Church.

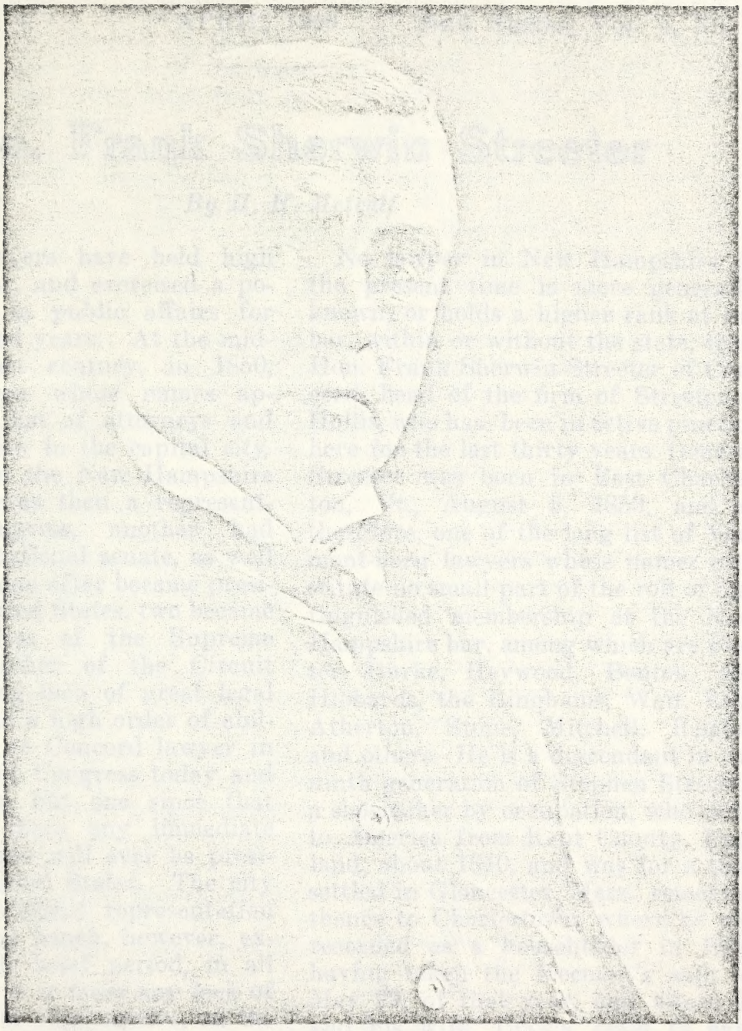
Editor and Publisher's Notes

The March number of the GRANITE MONTHLY has been unavoidably delayed on account of the time required in securing photographs, making engravings and procuring data for the personal sketches of some fifty representative legislators in the General Court, whose session is now drawing to a close. This delay, however, will not retard the publication of the April number, which is already well under way and will appear on or before the middle of the month.

It is too early as yet to comment upon the practical outcome of the legislative session of 1909. Completed action has not been had, thus far, upon any of the so-called reform measures demanded by popular sentiment, so far as understood, and outlined, or called for in party platforms. One matter, however, that has been more than once a vexed question in the state; which has been the subject of earnest controversy in the past and which, had it not been effectually settled now, would have excited periodical contest in the future, has been permanently and happily disposed of, and, if nothing else of importance is accomplished, it cannot be said that the session has been a failure. The permanent location of the capital in Concord, which some of the enthusiastic friends of Manchester have been inclined to protest for years, has been settled beyond peradventure, and no more wrangling over the matter will disturb the people for generations to come. The emphatic rejection of Manchester's liberal offer of a million dollars for a new state house in that city, followed by the three to one vote in the House for an appropriation of $400,000, in long time bonds, for the remodeling and enlargement of the present Concord state house, disposes of the matter permanently, and unquestionably in accordance with the best judgment of a vast majority of the people of the state.

A neat little volume of poems by George Warren Parker of this city has just made its appearance and will be heartily welcomed by the many friends of the scholarly and thoughtful young man, who, reared in Concord and a graduate of its schools, after his college course and several years spent in teaching in other states, has returned to the city of his boyhood and engaged in business life, amid whose activities, however, he finds time to indulge his poetic fancies to some extent, the results of which thus far appearing occasionally in the GRANITE MONTHLY and other publications in the past, are presented together in this little volume which may be had at any of the bookstores. Price, 35 cents.

Subscribers for the GRANITE MONTHLY in arrears for subscription, will favor themselves and the publisher alike by remitting the amount due, which they may do at the advance rate of $1.00 per year, if, with the amount of arrearages, payment for a year in advance, or for the balance of the current year, is also included.



FRANK SHERWIN STREETER



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. XLI, NO. 4. APRIL, 1909. NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NO. 4

Hon. Frank Sherwin Streeter

By H. H. Metcalf

Concord lawyers have held high rank at the bar, and exercised a potent influence in public affairs for the last hundred years. At the middle of the last century, in 1850, among the men whose names appeared in the list of attorneys and counsellors-at-law in the capital city, as presented in the New Hampshire Register, one was then a representative in Congress, another had served in the national senate, as well as house, and soon after became president of the United States, two became associate justices of the Supreme Court and another of the Circuit Court—all being men of great legal attainments and a high order of ability. There is no Concord lawyer in either branch of Congress today and there has been but one since that time; nor is there any immediate prospect that one will ever be president of the United States. The city has not been without representation on the Supreme bench, however, except for a very brief period, in all that time; nor is it from any lack of ability, actual or comparative, on the part of Concord lawyers that they are not now called into the public service as generally as may have been the case in earlier days. In ability and achievement along professional lines and in the substantial rewards that accompany professional success, they rank well with their brethren in any part of the state, or in any state in the Union.

No lawyer in New Hampshire at the present time is more generally known, or holds a higher rank at the bar, within or without the state, than Hon. Frank Sherwin Streeter of Concord, head of the firm of Streeter & Hollis, who has been in active practice here for the last thirty years. General Streeter was born in East Charleston, Vt., August 5, 1853, and is, therefore, one of the long list of Vermont-born lawyers whose names constitute no small part of the roll of distinguished membership at the New Hampshire bar, among which are Foster, Burke, Heywood, Benton, the Hibbards, the Binghams, Wait, Ray, Atherton, Stone, Mitchell, Remick and others. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of Stephen Streeter, a shoemaker by occupation, who came to America from Kent County, England, about 1640, and was for a time settled in Gloucester, Mass., removing thence to Charlestown, where he was recorded as a householder in 1644, having taken the freeman's oath on May 29, of that year, and where he and his wife, Ursula (said to have been a daughter of Henry Adams of Braintree, who came to this country about 1630), united with the church in 1652.

Zebulon, of the fifth generation from Stephen, the original settler, was born in Douglass, Mass., in 1739, but removed to Winchester, Cheshire County, N. H., in 1770, and finally settled in Surry in 1777, where he

died in 1808. He and his brother Adams were two of the leading lights of the early Universalist church of New England. Adams was the first pastor of the first Universalist church of Boston, where his still more noted kinsman, the Rev. Sebastian Streeter, succeeded him as pastor in 1824 and there continued as one of the great teachers of the Universalist faith for more than forty years.

Zebulon's son Benjamin removed from his father's home in Surry to Concord, Vt., about 1782, where he became a landholder and was chosen one of the selectmen of the town in 1794. His son, Daniel, born July 24, 1799, married Mary Jackson, a native of Canterbury, N. H. They had eight children, of whom the fourth, Daniel, born in Concord, Vt., March 1, 1829, married Julia Wheeler and was the father of Frank S. He engaged in farming in East Charleston, where Frank S. was born, and where he remained until 1865, removing to St. Johnsbury when the son was about twelve years of age, where he engaged in business.

Here the young man grew up, attending the public schools and St. Johnsbury Academy, at which latter institution he fitted for college, entering Bates College at Lewiston, Me., in 1870, and going thence to Dartmouth in 1871, where he graduated in the class of 1874. This class contained more young men who have become eminent in the legal profession than almost any other in the history of the college, among them being Chief Justice Frank N. Parsons, of the Supreme Court of this state, Hon. John A. Aiken, chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, Hon. Edwin G. Eastman, for the last seventeen years attorney-general of New Hampshire, Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Winchester, Mass., now the ablest member of the national house of representatives; Hon. Samuel L. Powers, a leading Boston lawyer and former congressman, and the late Hon. Charles F. Caswell, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

Upon the completion of his college course, young Streeter went West and engaged in teaching for a year at Ottumwa, Iowa, as principal of the high school. Neither the occupation nor the country promised satisfaction and he returned East, entering upon the study of the law in the office of the late Alonzo P. Carpenter of Bath, subsequently associate justice and later chief justice of the Supreme Court, then at the height of his career as a practising attorney, and ranking among the first in the coterie of able lawyers then adorning the Grafton County bar—a man the keenness of whose intellect and the depth and range of whose learning, in law as well as in literature, was only equalled by the soundness and absolute impartiality of his judgment. He it was who enjoyed the friendship and regard of the late Hon. Harry Bingham of Littleton in such measure that the latter was wont to remark, when the matter of reconstruction of the judiciary was under consideration, that if he were himself empowered to create a court, and desired to make one of whose fairness in all matters of a partisan bearing there could be no question, he would make it up with "three Democrats, three Republicans and Carpenter."

The town of Bath, by the way, was long noted as the home of able lawyers. Ira Goodall, a leader at the bar in the early part of the last century, here had his home. Andrew Salter Woods, eminent as a practitioner, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1840 to 1855, and chief justice in the latter year when the court was remodelled after the "Know Nothing" overturn, lived here, and here also was the residence of that distinguished statesman and scholar, as well as brilliant lawyer, Harry Hibbard, who presided over both branches of the state legislature,

and who was a representative in the national congress from 1849 to 1855. Mr. Hibbard was as famous as a parliamentarian as he was as a lawyer, and was said to have no superior in general scholarship among public men throughout the state, and very few equals, among the latter being Judge Carpenter, though comparatively a young man at Mr. Hibbard's death.

It was, therefore, in an atmosphere redolent of legal learning and traditions, and vibrant with mental power and acumen, as well as under the direct tutelage of a master mind that Mr. Streeter entered upon and pursued his study of the law. Under such favorable conditions it is not to be wondered that a young man of strong intellect and resolute purpose should become earnestly devoted to the work before him, and should so give his best thought and energy to the mastery of the fundamental principles of the great profession which he had chosen for a life calling, that his attachment thereto became the dominating power in his career; so that neither the substantial prizes of business life, nor the allurements of politics, have been able to turn him a hair's breadth from the straight course, pursuing which he has won a measure of professional success unexcelled by any other New Hampshire lawyer of his own or earlier time.



Residence of General Streeter, North Main Street, Concord

In less than two years Mr. Streeter completed his professional studies, and was admitted to the Grafton County bar, at Haverhill, in March, 1877. He immediately located in practice in the town of Orford with Charles W. Pierce, Esq., under the firm name of Pierce & Streeter; but life there, professionally and otherwise, was soon found too dull, and, the field too circumscribed for a man of his ambition and power, and the



following autumn found him in Concord, where he formed a partnership with John H. Albin, which continued about two years till, in September, 1879, a dissolution was effected and Mr. Streeter became the partner of William M. Chase, who had previously been associated with Ex-Chief Justice Sargent, who then retired from practice. This partnership of Chase & Streeter continued for nearly a dozen years, until the withdrawal of the senior partner to accept an appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court, in the spring of 1891, and during its continuance the firm became conspicuous in legal circles throughout the state, being actively connected with much of the important litigation of central New Hampshire, and to no small extent in that of other sections, in both the trial and law courts.

Upon the withdrawal of Judge Chase to go on the bench, the firm of Streeter, Walker & Chase was organized, Mr. Reuben E. Walker and Mr. Arthur H. Chase being his associates. This firm continued until 1894, when Mr. Chase withdrew to become state librarian and later Mr. Allen Hollis was admitted to the firm. In 1901 Mr. Walker withdrew, to go on the bench, and the firm name became Streeter & Hollis, as it still continues, though Fred C. Demond and Edward K. Woodworth have been admitted to membership.

During the past thirty years of professional labor in the Capital City, with his various firm connections, Mr. Streeter has enjoyed a constantly increasing general practice, though for many years past devoting himself largely to corporation work, being counsel for many large interests, such as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Concord & Montreal and Boston & Maine railroads, which latter corporation he served from the date of its lease of the Concord & Montreal, in June, 1895, till his resignation October 29, taking effect December 31, 1906, with conspicuous ability and fidelity.

In view of the speculation in the public mind, and the diverse views entertained, intimations of which found their way into the public prints, although properly concerning none but the parties directly interested, as to the actual manner and meaning of the severance of Mr. Streeter's professional relations with the Boston & Maine Railroad, it may not be out of place to say, in this connection, that his resignation as counsel was an act of his own volition, taken after long and conscientious deliberation, because of radical difference of opinion between the corporation management and himself, as to the policy of the corporation regarding state and party matters not connected with railroad business, and as to his own obligations and rights in reference to the same. In substance and in brief, he held that there should be no interference, direct or indirect, by the railroad management, in purely state and party affairs in which the corporation, as such, had no legitimate concern; and that, while counsel for the corporation, and under obligation to serve with the highest fidelity all its legitimate interests, he should be at the same time at perfect liberty to exercise and act upon his own individual judgment, personally or professionally, in all matters of public, party or private concern, in which the corporation had no material or business interest.

During the year 1907 his attention was given in no small measure to the work required at his hands as personal counsel of Mary Baker G. Eddy, known as the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, in the complex litigation growing out of the celebrated suit in equity brought in the name of certain alleged "next

friends" to determine Mrs. Eddy's capacity to manage her own affairs, with the merits and outcome of which case the public are too familiar to warrant discussion or comment in this connection.

Mr. Streeter has been too thoroughly devoted to his profession to concern himself in any great measure with the details of political life or party management, though he has always been a loyal and earnest adherent of the Republican party; has served on its state committee for years and as the Merrimack County member of the executive committee of that body. He was president of the Republican state convention in 1896, by which John B. Smith of Hillsborough was nominated for governor, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions in the convention of 1902, prepared, reported and defended the platform adopted by that convention, whereby the Republican party of New Hampshire severed its connection with unconditional prohibition and declared for license with local option, which was adopted as the policy of the state by the legislature in the following winter. It is proper to remark that no man in the state was more instrumental than Mr. Streeter in effecting this change in party and state policy, and that his action in the premises was inspired by a conscientious conviction that prohibition as it existed was a sham and a fraud, subversive alike of public and private morals. He was a delegate at large from New Hampshire in the National Republican convention of 1896 at Chicago, and in 1904 was selected as the New Hampshire member of the Republican national committee, which position he held until June, 1908.



"Down Back of the Barn"

His public official service has been limited to one term in the state legislature as a representative from Ward



Four, Concord, in 1885, when he was an active member of the judiciary committee, of which Gen. Gilman Marston was chairman; and membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1902, of which body he was elected president, discharging the duties of that delicate and responsible position with rare tact and ability. Speaking of his service in this latter capacity, in a sketch published in the GRANITE MONTHLY for January, 1903, Mr. George H. Moses, then as now editor of the Concord *Monitor and Statesman,* said: "His grasp of the situation has gone beyond the mere occupancy of the chair, and he has been the center of a potent group which has adjusted differences of opinion, softened threatened asperities, simplified procedure and rendered the entire work of the convention more symmetrical and satisfactory. Among the labors of the entire membership of a convention embracing admittedly the best intellects of the state, it will be found that none has contributed more generously or more wisely to the results than the president."

In 1892 Mr. Streeter was elected, through the friendly suffrages of his fellow alumni, as a trustee of Dartmouth College, he having been among the most actively instrumental in securing the adoption of alumni representation in the governing board of that institution. He was re-elected in 1897, and was soon after made a life member of the board, in accordance with the strong desire of President Tucker, whose earnest supporter and strong right arm he had been, and has ever remained, in all those measures and policies whose adoption has so materially and effectively advanced the standard and enhanced the prosperity of the college during the past fifteen years, placing it in the first educational rank among institutions of its class throughout the country.

During the entire period of Doctor Tucker's notable administration of the college Mr. Streeter has been chairman of the Trustees Committee on Buildings and Improvements, having charge of the designing and construction of the many college buildings erected since 1893 at a cost of nearly one million dollars, which have given to Dartmouth a fine physical equipment for its educational uses and made Hanover one of the most attractive college homes in this country.

The distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Streeter in his professional life any in any work in which he may be engaged are aggressiveness, self-reliance and independence. He has supreme confidence in, and absolute command of, his own powers, and whoever commands himself usually commands the situation which he faces. In justice it should be added that his confidence in others is no less striking than that in himself. There is nothing of suspicion in his nature. Frank, open and "above-board" in his own practice and conduct, he expects the same course on the part of others. He never resorts to trickery or double-dealing. His word is as good as his bond, and his promise may be depended upon absolutely, under any circumstances. He is a fair fighter and a tireless worker, commanding respect either as an associate or an opponent. Quoting again from the words of Mr. Moses, we may say: "Cast in a large mold, both physically and mentally, robust in mind and body, tenacious in purpose, vigorous in action, bold often to the point of audacity in expedient, daily increasing in command of self and his fellows, Mr. Streeter is a typical product of this strenuous age. He fights in the open. In his make-up hypocrisy has no place. He scorns sham, and to him the plainest of Anglo-Saxon derivatives are the fittest medium for the communication of ideas, for he never holds that language best serves its purpose when it conceals thought. Accordingly, he disclaims the graces

of the orator. He deals with facts, not with rhetorical fancies. And yet, as witnessed by his address at the State Convention of 1892, by his too infrequent appearances on the stump, by his published studies into the lives and policies of the men of blood and iron who have recast the map of modern Europe and of the Dark Continent, Mr. Streeter has shown himself to be a master of clear and lucid English designed for the impressing of permanent ideas rather than for the mere coloring of fading pictures."



Mrs. Streeter's Garden.—From "The Barn"

The "studies" alluded to in the above tribute by Mr. Moses are on the lives and character of Bismarck and Cecil Rhodes, and evince wide and careful reading, deep thought and clear analysis. These as well as another on John Paul Jones have been presented by Mr. Streeter in the form of addresses before different organizations, and have commanded attention and interest wherever heard, inducing the wish that the busy man, who, as a means of diversion from the strain of professional labor, has produced them, may be led to similar effort along other lines, in yet greater measure in time to come.

In social life, which he enjoys in full measure, notwithstanding his ever pressing professional labors, Mr. Streeter is genial, affable, courteous and kindly, though as frankly outspoken as in his professional relations. He makes and keeps many friends, and enjoys in fullest measure the pleasures which friendship brings. He has been an active member of the Wonolancet Club of Concord for many years, and its president for the last three years. He is also a member of the Snowshoe Club of Concord, the Union and Algonquin clubs of Boston and the Derryfield Club of Manchester. He is a Unitarian in religious belief and has been active in the affairs of the Unitarian parish in Concord.

Soon after his removal to Concord he joined White Mountain Lodge, I.



O. O. F., passing the chairs in that organization. He became a member of Eureka lodge, A. F. and A. M., in 1884 and was its master in 1888. He also holds membership in chapter, council and commandery, and is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree, as well as a member of Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He served as judge advocate-general on the staff of Governor Charles A. Busiel, acquiring his military title in that capacity.

On November 14, 1877, he was united in marriage with Lilian Carpenter, daughter of Hon. Alonzo P. and Julia (Goodall) Carpenter of Bath, and granddaughter of Ira Goodall. Mrs. Streeter, who has been a loyal and devoted helpmeet, is as well known in the ranks of progressive American womanhood as is her husband in the profession which he adorns. They have two children, a daughter Julia, born September 8, 1878, educated at Bryn Mawr College, married Henry Gardner of Salem, Mass., now of New York City, and Thomas Winthrop, born July 20, 1883, fitted for college at St. Paul's School, graduted from Dartmouth in 1904 and the Harvard Law School in 1907, and now in practice in the office of Choate, Hall & Stewart, in Boston, Mass.

The family home is a commodious and well appointed residence on North Main Street, the abode of domestic happiness and the seat of a generous hospitality. A spacious library, whose ample walls are lined with bookcases filled with well-selected volumes, covering the fields of ancient and modern thought and research—history and romance, poetry and philosophy—is the central feature. Here Mr. Streeter receives his friends and passes his leisure moments, unless, perchance, he is moved to seek the greater seclusion afforded by the "den," or lounging room, which he had constructed in the rear portion of the capacious garage (locally known as "The Barn") built a few years since when he became one of the pioneer autoists of the Capital City, and whose windows command a view of the large and well kept garden, which is Mrs. Streeter's especial delight. In this seclusion Mr. Streeter's personal, professional and political friends and confidants are at times received; at other times the recorded thoughts of the world's intellectual leaders of all ages afford him mental companionship, or in restful solitude he evolves his own philosophy of life.

General Streeter has been an earnest student of history, in various cities of Europe, where he has often visited, and he is now in Italy, seeking rest and pursuing his studies.

The Wander Spirit

By Charles Henry Chesley

The wander spirit holds me
  Completely in its thrall;
The wonder love enfolds me,
  The distant hillocks call;
The ice-topped mountains beckon
  And vernal valleys lure.
Beyond the range, I reckon,
  There lies this heart-dearth's cure.

The First Robin

By Marie A. Hodge

Through dreary months the snow-king's hand
Had scattered whiteness o'er the land,
And we felt his icy breathing still
As it coldly swept over mead and hill.

Through weary days had the silent earth
Awaited the touch of the springtime birth;
But firmly fixed in an icy clasp,
All nature was held in winter's grasp.

In a half awakened sleep I lay
At the dawn of another wintry day,
Thinking of naught but drifted fields,
And the mighty sway which the storm-king wields;

When, through the morning still and clear,
Came a note of sweetness to my ear,
And my heart with hope again is stirred
By the happy song of a little bird.

From sunny lands he comes to bring
The first glad promise of the spring,
And the wintry landscape fades away,
As I listen to his merry lay.

I see instead green grass and flowers,
Bright sunny nooks and vine-clad bowers,
With sparkling streams and leafy trees,
And singing birds and humming bees.

The wind-swept uplands again are bare,
And pleasant sounds fill the balmy air;
And verdure is crowning hilltop and plain,
For the soul of the summer is with us again.

Then welcome to thee, with thy message of cheer!
Thou dost banish the winter long and drear,
And my heart with joy again is stirred
As I list to thy happy song, sweet bird.



They're Company for Me

By Alice D. O. Greenwood

Somehow I allers sorter like
To wake up in the night
And see a patch of moonlight
On the floor so still and white,
And watch the stars a blinkin'
At me through the pepper tree.
It's kinder curious I know,
But they're company fer me.

If I've been workin' hard all day
An' jis plum peetered out,
If everything's gone crossways,
An' I'm chuck full o' doubt,
If somethin's workin' on my mind
An' talkin' sorter jars,
I jis sneak way off by myse'f
An' set an' watch the stars.

I don't know much about 'em,
But howsomever though,
There's a heap o' satisfaction
In what little I do know.
For instance, if 'tain't cloudy,
I know they're jist as bright
An' the folks away back yander
Kin see 'em, too, tonight.

They're shinin' on the old road,
They're shinin' on the lane,
They're shinin' on the doorstone,
An' on the winderpane.
They're shinin' on the old mill-pond,
They're shinin' on the mill,
And shinin' pale and sollum
In the graveyard on the hill.

I don't know much about 'em
(As I remarked afore),
An' 'tain't a mite o' difference
If I never know no more;
Still when I'm blue an' lonesome
An' talkin' sorter jars,
I love to sneak off by myse'f
An' set an' watch the stars.

Reminiscenses of Trinidad

By S. H. McCollester, D. Litt.

What can be more restful and delightful than riding on a calm sea when the moon and stars are vying with one another in throwing down softest radiance and casting up from the sea their own individual size and burning light, causing the observer to wonder how they get there, and much more how they cast up from the depths their own peculiar characteristics? So it is when we really look at things, they are full of wonderment. We had enjoyed a charming visit all through the day on the Island of Barbados, one of the most favored and fortunate of the Windward Islands. We did not desire to seek early our staterooms, preferring the deck where we could muse and admire new sights and feelings under night skies where the Southern Cross is looking from aloft and the Great Bear is close down to the horizon.

It was just before the night-watch struck twelve, we repaired to our private apartment and soon after our heads were pillowed, we were in the arms of Somnus and there were held till the dawning was being replaced by the clearest sunlight; greatest activity called us betimes on deck again; the light of moon and stars were burned up in the dashing sunlight; and we soon learned that we were sailing along the northern coast of Trinidad. Oh, how abrupt, scraggly and lofty were the parts presented to us! Wherever there was soil, tropical vegetation was rank and green. Changing and weird views were incessantly being presented to the eye. Every now and then far up on the brink of some eminence we could spy a white cottage, telling of dwellers high in the sky. It would seem that none could live so aloft, unless they were extreme lovers of nature. We well know that aspiration, resolution and courage hitherto have achieved great results, showing that few things are impossible to nature-lovers, especially, if gifted with genius and industry. They must be worshipful, yet not carrying their clothes to church instead of themselves. They are high enough up to be masters of themselves and so be truly great. However, I recall how Cicero said that "it is not the place that maketh the person, but the person that maketh the place."

Countless birds were swimming the waters as our steamer was scaring them up by the thousands. As they flew above, they appeared to be cranes, ducks and pelicans. At length our vessel took a sudden turn into straits, leaving to our right a vast shaft of shale stone, rising more than a hundred feet into the air, whose top was swarming with birds. This was their home nights, and as they should return from their feeding excursions. Who can guess in the distant future how much guano can be taken from that rock? Following a tortuous course the scenery upon the right and left was exceedingly varied and picturesque. The vales and heights were covered with palms, cocoanut trees and tropical verdure, being rank and thrifty. The scenery was full of inspiration.

It was not long before we passed into a splendid harbor with room enough to accommodate at once all the fleets of the world, so completely land-locked as to have calm waters in the severest storms. It is no wonder that Columbus was delighted with it,

as he first sailed into it in 1498. Then as now the superbest landscape picture was presented. His eye looked upon water, savanas, hills and mountains, so combined as to furnish the beautiful, the grand and sublime! The three mountains, rising up before him, and the fair land below, suggested to him as the fittest name for this island, Trinidad, signifying gardens and mountains combined. Here in whatever direction the eye is turned, it beholds a kaleidoscopic picture.

Trinidad measures north and south some fifty miles, and east and west sixty miles, being quadrangular in shape. It has a population of 270,000, most of the people concentrated into half a dozen cities. Our steamer was anchored half a mile from shore and here remained for three days to discharge and take on cargo, all being done by small craft. As the steamer drew too much water to go up to the wharf of the Port-of-Spain, the capital and largest city of the island, having a population of 90,000, so in a small boat we went on shore to remain till the signal was given for her to start for South America. From the deck of our vessel the capital presented a fine appearance and, as we entered its limits, it lost nothing from nearness. Entering its borders, I could but feel the city had been rocked under the shadow of a peaceful olive. As we fell in with the the Trinidadæens we soon discovered that their island in their judgment was the fairest of all the Windwards and their Port-of-Spain was the fairest of all the cities of the West Indies. Its squares at once attracted our attention, being spacious and adorned with fine shade trees and monuments, affording breathing places for lungs and minds. The streets and walks were paved with asphaltum, being well shaded and in places canopied with bamboos. Electric tramways threaded the main streets. Marine Square is in the midst of the city, abundantly supplied with the best water and umbrageous trees. Tranquility Square is in the northerly part of the city, surrounded by many superb residences with an elegant stand in the center where the Police Band discourses every day of the week delightful airs. Queen's Park at the extreme northern portion has an area of two hundred acres. Here fine specimens of the horse-kind and the Zebu cattle are allowed to graze. Here abound monstrous rubber flambeau and cotton-silk trees. Some of their roots rise high from the ground as braces to support them when furious winds blow. An asphalt walk and drive rim this square, with the Queen's Hotel near its center. To the west of this park is an extensive and exquisite botanical garden, one of the the finest in the whole world. As we were walking among the plants and flowers, we saw any number of humming birds dodging from flower to flower to extract sweet nectar. This enabled us to understand why Columbus should have spoken of Trinidad as the home of the humming bird.

Bearing to the west and south of these gardens, close upon the bay is Cooly Town in which some 3,000 people live on rice and in shanties the same as their kind live in India. Most of the women and girls had rings in their noses and bangles about their ankles. In religion they are Brahmans. Thus the so-called paganism of the East is getting good footing in the West.

Seventy churches can be counted within the limits of the city and are well attended on Sunday. Among these are four cathedrals, spacious, substantial and ornamental. Their patrons must have been liberal with their money, or such structures never

could have been built. The Catholics take the lead in the city: the Wesleyans come next; Presbyterians follow and the Baptists next in order.

The last census gave 9,000 children in the city and 6,000 of them were required to be in school. Two colleges are established here: the Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's Catholic College, being similar as to their courses of study to the smaller colleges of Great Britain, as they very naturally would be being under its control. In the first are 100 students and in the second 200.

Some of the mercantile establishments are on a large scale, reminding us of the large ones in Boston and New York. The Colonial Hospital is massive and commodious, a great blessing to the city. The Police Barracks present an imposing appearance. The Public Library is an honor with its reading rooms to accommodate English, French and German readers, having 20,000 volumes and a good supply of magazines. The Fire Brigade Station is a grand structure, being well furnished with the latest life-saving appliances. The men in charge are well drilled and disciplined.

The flora of the island is sure to captivate the botanist and lover of nature. The savannas and hills are certain to be clothed with striking leafage and brilliant colors. The fauna is distinguished for its variety but not for large size. The mammals and birds are noted for their quaint forms and colors. The habitats of rivers, ponds, plains and hills are numerous but generally harmless. There are some eighty miles of railroad in the island and owned by the government, connecting the different cities with the Port-of-Spain.

The elephant of the island remains to be seen. Should we fail of this, it would be like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

The elephant may be in the form of Niagara Falls, Mammoth Cave, Yosemite Valley or the Hanging Gardens; but in this instance it is Pitch Lake in the extreme southwest part of the island. So we made ready for a day's outing, starting at sunrise, some forty constituting the party. The morning was fair as we went on board the steamer; the wide spreading picture, as we stood on deck, raised to view by the dashing sunlight could not be surpassed, being made up of sea, savanna forest, hill and mountain. The bay close by was alive with water birds, large and small. The bell rung betimes and off our vessel glided upon a sea as smooth as glass. The captain steered first for Juan Fernando, some twenty-five miles to the south. Upon reaching it we discovered it was quite a thriving town of 3,000 inhabitants.

At once, as though springing out of the water, numerous boys in skiffs were all about us, waiting and hoping that bits of money would be cast into the sea and they would dive for them; for ten minutes we did have sport as the mites were cast into the water and the boys dove for them. They did not miss bringing to the surface every piece thrown out. These fellows had long been trained for such feats. Truly it is education that makes the man or the scoundrel.

Here several other visitors were added to our number. From this point our course was due west. The views were constantly changing. Some of the mountains of Venezuela were less than fifteen miles away from us to the south. As we rode along not far from the shore we could see fine farms and large sugar establishments. Almost before we knew it our steamer was at a standstill, half a mile out

from La Brea. Into small boats we huddled and speedily were rowed ashore, and landed upon the blackest ground imaginable.

Here was a village of forty or more buildings but not one of them standing plumb; the roofs were dropped in the middle or lopped at one or both ends. They were built all right but the foundation is unstable, frequently given to rising or falling. We soon found that we were on a foundation of asphaltum. We venture to say that no worm or beetle or living thing could be found in it, still human beings dwell on it. We soon mounted into a black cart, drawn by a black mule, driven by a black coolie on a black road somewhat rising for half a mile, and lo, we found ourselves on the surface of Pitch Lake, a mile in length and half that distance in width. We dismounted and were at once walking over uncertain material, for one step might seem to be firm and the next shaky, and in some places, if we should stop any time we would find our shoes buried in asphaltum there to stick, and our only escape would be to pull our feet out of them and skip to some other place. Here and there streams of water were running, apparently clear as crystal. Here is asphalt enough to supply the demands of the world for such material. It is being worked by an American company who leased it for fifty years, paying the English government $250,000 annually. But John Bull has been for some time trying to break the lease and so double the income from it, but the Yankee thus far has been too much for the grasping Englishman. Ah! the love of money is ready to play any tricks and annul any law.

We found more than five hundred men working on the lake. In places where it is hard they would break it out in blocks as large as a man could readily handle. A tramway runs across it to a wharf, so these blocks are laid upon freight cars and borne out to the sea and dumped into the holds of vessels and borne off to distant ports. These excavations seem to fill themselves with new asphalt, so apparently there is no such thing as exhausting it. It is very evident that this lake is the crater of a volcano and is now in a solfataic condition. When Peleé of Martinique in 1903 was active and doing its terrible destruction, though five hundred miles distant this lake was terribly disturbed and so threatening that all the people of the region fled far away for safety and remained for weeks before they dared to return.

There are patches on the lake where vegetation thrives, growing cocoanuts and palm fruits. Surely, life and death come close together here. Looking at the monster in any light you will, it is one of the great wonders of the world. We must admit, too, it is one of the great physical blessings of the whole earth. It is the climax of Trinidad, and so leaving it we bid adieu to this marvellous island.

Aetna, from Virgil

By Bela Chapin

With dread explosions near Mount Aetna thunders loud,
And sometimes spreads on high a black, terrific cloud;
Whirlwinds of pitchy smoke and glowing embers rise,
While globes of liquid fire are hurled to kiss the skies;
Then belching deep, at times, throws upward with a groan
The shattered mountain ribs and streams of melted stone.

Dr. Henry A. Weymouth

October 14, 1820—October 21, 1908

A Tribute, by Clarence E. Carr

Our Good Old Country Doctor sleeps at last. The shadows of eternity, creeping over the lowlands of time, have enfolded him. A gentle spirit has winged its way to that realm of which mankind has dreamed and for which men and women have prayed since creation's dawn.

Death is not unkind for "death is natural and nothing natural can be evil," nor is God forgetful. He has His purposes, and as we work within those purposes and along the lines of His desires, we square our souls with the divine plan. I know of no man who has lived nearer to that plan than our Good Old Doctor. His soul was in tune. It was as sweet as the music which charmed it and was its chief delight.

For more than three score years he has been a "cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night" to all in distress. In sickness he has alleviated the pain and cheered the spirits of those nearest my heart, and has performed the same kind offices for me. For more than forty years he was my friend. I loved him and found him true. As the weeks and months go by I miss him more and more. The town meetings will not be the same with his face, which has looked down into ours for so many years from the desk of the presiding officer, no longer there. The church which he always attended when possible is not quite the same with his place vacant. Every movement for the uplift of the community will miss the support he always gave. I have found myself all winter looking up the street watching for the familiar figure, with its splendid face and snowy hair and beard, in the sleigh, behind old "Solomon," marching sturdily along, with the whiteness of the season all over the hills and fields. There is a lonesomeness in the road now, and in the landscape of our daily experience, which seems hard to describe. It is as if the mountain to the north—"Old Ragged,"—which has grown so dear and beautiful through the years, had disappeared between night and day and left a sad and vacant spot in our lives.

With a tenderness passing that of woman, for sixty-five years he labored unceasingly among the people of these hills and valleys to make the bodies of men and women healthier and more wholesome and their lives happier.

Though his life was long and full, it does not span the measure of his usefulness or the good he accomplished. To all his people, of whom he was fond, whom he served, and who knew and loved him as a father, —men, women and children—he has saved much suffering and some of them years of misery. To the best and the worst, the lowest and the highest, he was the impartial good Samaritan, the learned and skilful physician, and a prince of strength and hope.

A single incident of many is typical of his life and experience. One night, after he was more than eighty years old, he responded to a hurry call from the cold northwestern slope

of "old Kearsarge." At midnight, through the drifting snows of a mid-winter blizzard, with "Solomon" he made his way. He left the horse at a farmhouse (being unable to drive him farther) and trudged along on foot; but the overstrained heart and legs which forty years earlier had stood by him bravely on many a similar errand had grown weaker, though not the resources of his mind or his courage. So, unable to carry it, he left his coat on the fence by the road and pushed on through the drifts with his medicine case in his hand. Finally, after many rests, wet through with perspiration, his beautiful beard filled with icicles, on the point of collapse, he reached his destination, and as soon as possible, sat down by the bedside of the little child, ready to do battle for a life, with every faculty alert and every trained brain soldier ready for duty. He won the fight, but it brought him low, and we thought the sickness following his overexertion and exhaustion was his last. When on that bed of sickness, I urged him with all the fervor of an earnest and anxious friend to let younger men respond to calls so difficult and so dangerous to a man of his age. I little knew the grimness of his courage or the quality of his loyalty to duty. His answer was, "For more than sixty years, during the whole course of my practice, I have never refused a professional call I was physically able to make," and then, with a far-away look on his face which showed he had forgotten me and only saw the vision of his ideal which led him along the path of human need, he added, "and I never shall!" And he never did.

Judged by the standard of the Great Nazarene, here was a true hero. So long as the history of this little community shall last, the memory of his good work, his skill and his devotion will honor it. The summer breezes which fanned his brow and the blasts of winter which he unflinchingly faced shall bear the tradition of his life and work to generations yet unborn.

The courage to do rightly and lovingly our simple daily duty is the loftiest yet known among men.

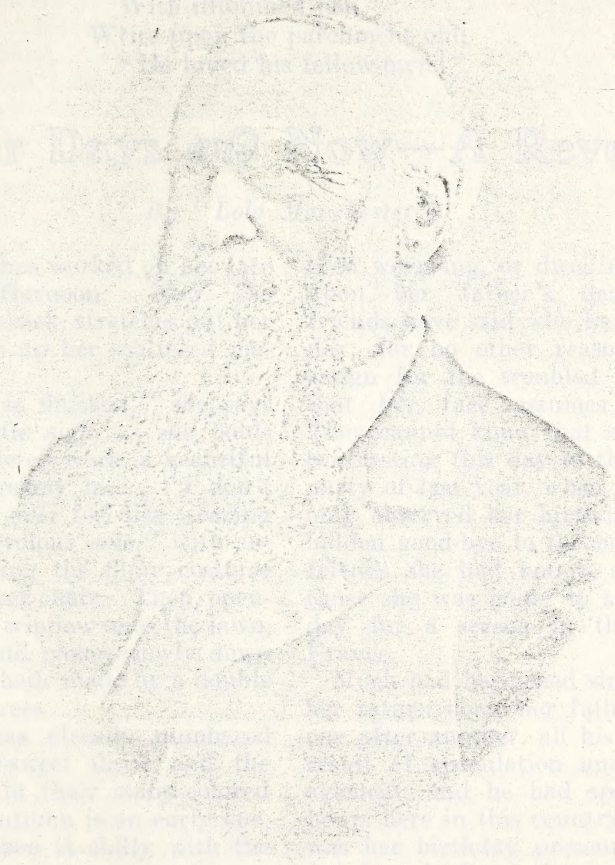
No man can devote a long life to good or ill without bearing the impress of one or the other upon his face. Behold the face! No plainer or sweeter story was ever recorded.

Here beneath the kindly sod
  Lie our hearts today,
Here with Nature and with God,
  Sorrowing, we pray,

For a great soul weary grown
  Fell at last asleep,
And the Christ who knows His own
  Watch and ward will keep.

What a story he has writ
  On the scroll of fame!
On the page by glory lit
  His a deathless name.

Never danger crossed his way,
  Never duty hailed,



Dr. Henry A. Weymouth

When his hand was known to stay
Or his courage failed.

He 's the hero of the years,
Christ-born are his creeds,
Who dispels our human fears
Or helps our human needs.

So beneath his name of gold,
With illumined pen,
Write upon the parchment old,
"He loved his fellow-men!"

Other Days and Now—A Reverie

By "Lola Manchester"

Miss Volney has worked on her lace the entire afternoon. Now she straightens her back, stretches out her arms and picks up her scattered materials.

"At last it is finished," she says with a sad little sigh, as she holds aloft the completed work, a beautiful robe of rich creamy lace. "I don't suppose I shall ever feel like wearing anything so frivolous *now*," with another sigh, laying the filmy costume on the back of her chair. Then, opening the French window onto the lawn, she steps out and passes slowly down the avenue of shade made by a double row of maple trees.

September has already numbered half its bitter-sweet days, and the trees are rich in their many-colored garb, for the autumn is an early one, and the afternoon is chilly with the touch of fall.

Shivering slightly, Miss Volney draws her shawl more closely about her. She seeks the sunshine, but it seems frozen—cold as dead hopes, such as are hers. And this is her birthday—her twenty-fifth year. But to her the day is sad, aye, bitter, and a distant bell sounding the hour seems to her like a knell and assumes to her ears a solemn tone of warning.

"Undoubtedly Miss Volney has been worrying, or dwelling too much upon her father's death," those friends have said who have called today, for no other reason can they assign for the troubled little frown that her face assumes in repose. They cannot know that she has been contrasting this day to that birthday party of last year, when she had not only observed her birthday, but had bidden good-bye to the home and the friends she had known so long, because she was going to sail the next day for a season in the south of France.

Much had happened since. Before her return home her father had lost, one after another, all his estates, the result of speculation and bad management, and he had spent his last hours here in this country house that was her birthday present from him. Grief and disappointment hastened his death, which occurred soon after her return.

No, it is not strange that she should be sad, but she chooses not to appear so, hers being a disposition that strives to disguise its sensitiveness and conceal its griefs from the world. Only that little frown has shown that it is an effort to appear cheerful today.

A melancholy has crept over her, which neither the bright fire in the

grate nor the guests she has received this afternoon have sufficed to eradicate. Twenty-five years! And to her, who has crowded so much into that quarter of a century, that is old indeed. "Twenty-five years! I feel like fifty!" she had said to those who have partaken of her hospitality this day. "Never does one feel the need of affection more than on the anniversary of some sad event," she has also remarked, "and I think my birthday such a one."

They have laughed and chatted. They do not know, how can they, that she is more serious than she appears; that under all this gaiety and sparkle of her wit is a breaking heart—a broken heart, even, she would have said had she been discussing it. But they do not guess it. She has attended to that.

But the greetings she has received, the demonstrative respect, even, only make her loneliness the more apparent, so she has come out doors in the hope that a little exercise will dispel this feeling of sadness, but only to feel more depressed among the dying flowers and falling leaves.

Now she draws out the little pocket mirror which she always carries with her—a little silver trinket—and this puts the finishing touch to her depression, for does it not tell her things that, natural and to be expected as they are, yet are as unwelcome and dreaded—things she fain would remain ignorant of. Alas, yes! Her eyes are sadder, deeper, and more serious, her forehead lined, her hair—ah, can those really be grey hairs that glisten so? No, she is only nervous and fanciful and in the little glass' clear oval Miss Volney sees much to trouble her.

A few withered leaves flutter to the ground; there is the sound of wings. The woman's glance follows wistfully the happy little creatures, sighing as she thinks of the fleeting of human happiness and of the many years she has wasted in her frivolous, gay life, with her one dearest dream vanished, leaving her to solitude and memories.

She recalls her first ball. She sees herself on the arm of the principal society "lion." That was on her birthday, too. She hears again the murmur of admiration following her progress—homage from every side to her fresh, resplendent beauty.

From that first evening her success has been complete and undisputed, and triumphant.

The mirrors at that ball, and those that have succeeded it, reflect the image of a girl, tall and dark, with imperious mien and statuesque; a haughty tilt to her head, and an aristocratic grace of bearing of her every movement that singled her out of any crowd; that makes her the cynosure of all eyes, the target for the jealousies of her rivals and the object of the admiration of all others.

She cannot remain unnoticed were she to try, and she is entirely aware of it. Not a whit of this homage escapes her. She breathes it, enjoying it as incense burned before her.

For, far back as she can remember, she has thought herself made of finer clay, a creature before whom it is quite natural that all should bow down. Growing up, the conviction has become more and more firmly rooted and therefore the universal obeisance that she receives in no wise surprises her.

But if Miss Volney is worshipped, she in her turn worships a cousin of hers—a great belle and a beauty—whose great power over the hearts of men and women alike is well known. This is the goddess whom the débutante idolizes. When her attention is at length drawn to the fact that she herself resembles this idealized being, her heart beats wildly and joyfully, and with a flush of exultation she sets herself to accentuate the likeness in every possible way, surrounding herself with portraits and sketches of her cousin, who is a reigning belle.

She becomes even more intoxicated

with the strong wine of adulation, moving on through life like a conqueror, and, at this time, would not be much surprised if some prince of the royal blood should seek her hand. Ah! this is when she is in her glory, the height of it. But—

At this stage of her reverie the sound of voices and the rustle of leaves attract Miss Volney's attention. She has reached the end of the avenue of trees that opens onto the road. Is it some one passing the gate?

As she stands, shielded by some shrubbery, she can see an old couple walking down the garden paths, arm in arm. Bent and decrepit are Clara and John, these two old servants. How heavily their seventy-five years weigh upon their shoulders! This man, whose hair is scant and white, was once a tall and vigorous youth; and she a slim and supple girl. And now their skin is like parchment, with deep and innumerable wrinkles; their hands are shrivelled, and one can see at a glance that a mere nothing would suffice to make those two old bodies, worn out by work and old age, crumble into dust.

And yet how happy they look, those two old ruins, in the triumphal purple of the autumn sunset.

A crimson ray from the setting sun shines on their heads like an aureole. How happy they look and how charming they are, walking along with tiny steps, leaning one on another. They appear to be murmuring very tender nothings to each other, as they did fifty years ago, at the time of their wedding, for they have been married for fifty years.

Just now, thinking themselves unseen and alone in the orchard, James imperiously draws his wife to his breast and lingeringly, tenderly, kisses her on her poor, faded eyes.

It goes like a knife to the heart of Miss Volney. She has just seen, and in what a touching and unexpected manner, the best and most beautiful thing in the world, true love, that defies time, becomes more perfect each year, and withstands the miseries of old age, because it bears within it the leaven of immortality.

And the mistress, more deeply depressed by this tableau, more bitterly sad than ever, buries herself once more in her memories.

Among the admirers who are thronging around her are some who seek only the pleasure of an æsthetic contemplation, but many others are bolder, and court the honor of her hand. As she is the center of attraction for many fathers and mothers who have sons to be settled in life, she has no lack of proposals, all acceptable, but who, nevertheless, fall short of her ambition.

As the procession of suitors continue, so also continues the disdain of Miss Volney, and as her parents consider her a creature apart, who can afford to wait, they approve her refusals.

Ah! but that kiss; that pure, sweet kiss in the crimson glow of the autumn sunshine! Oh, for true love; love infinite and imperishable!

And Miss Volney dreams that she also has met it in her path, and then an image rises in her memory. She clasps her hands as she recalls that past and her splendid hazel eyes grow dim.

Were it not for the many dance orders stowed away in the little desk drawer, where she keeps her trophies and her keepsakes, she could hardly now believe she had ever endured so many balls, for now it seems so long, so long ago. Yet she has danced her life away, it seems to her now, danced her little dance and has become merely an onlooker.

For it was at a dance that she first met Jack I (as she has always thought of him after meeting the other man), and at her first meeting she looked upon him as a child, a boy ignorant of the world, a dreamer of dreams, a man of theories, to whom realities and cold facts were discordant notes. At

subsequent meetings she was obliged to admit that under his boyish exterior were refined tastes and delicacy of feeling, and that every word revealed extreme warmth of imagination, a strangely romantic and enthusiastic soul. To make this imagination and this fiery soul entirely hers, in their inmost fibre, to treat this ardent poet as a toy to be flung aside at will, was a strong temptation, and Miss Volney chose not to resist it.

She intoxicated Jack Norton with her provoking beauty, encouraged him to heights of rapture, without compromising herself, and with the thousand resources she was a mistress of.

And then, one afternoon, when she had continued her skillful tactics, knowing well that he was on the point of losing his self-control, her curiosity as to how far his infatuation would carry him was satisfied.

But no emotion awoke in those deep hazel eyes. No! She carelessly scanned the garden as they paced up and down together.

Really, this poet was not at all bad, and *she* was driving him to distraction.

Then he told her that his poems were all written for *her*, and that, if she did not love him, nothing remained for him but to die; that he was poor, but he could command and conquer fame for her, with her.

What bliss to her pride to hear him tell her, bending thus towards her, quivering with supreme emotion. She smiled. The sharpest arrow in her arsenal was that smile. Without doubt she knew.

A step crunched on the ground. Someone was coming. "I am forgetting my duties as hostess," she said, "and—it is your fault."

Someone was overtaking them. Another bewitching, dazzling smile and she had disappeared. A less ingenuous man than Jack Norton would have seen in that smile encouragement and a promise. One believes so easily what one wishes to believe.

And indeed, the next day he presented himself and made his request known to her father.

Mr. Volney had observed his daughter's coquetry, and Jack's infatuation, but without imagining for a moment that they could lead to anything. The gulf between them was too great for him to believe that Jack Norton could hope to cross it. So he replied that Miss Volney had declared she had no intention of marrying; that she was her own mistress, but that he considered it useless to communicate the affair to her.

Miss Volney had secretly witnessed this comic-tragic scene, hidden behind a curtain, for it had never occurred to her that matters would go so far. When Jack had proposed to her, she simply thought that he had lost control of himself for a moment, had forgotten himself, and that night would bring council. The idea of being asked in marriage by this starving poet appeared to her so comical that she was seized by an uncontrollable fit of laughter, which broke through the silence as Jack Norton was leaving the house.

He wheeled about, saw the curtains quivering and knew from whose lips that insulting laughter had parted. He learned that he had been tricked; that she cared nothing for him, and his hopes fled.

But life went on as usual for her. Always sought after, Miss Volney persisted in refusing each suitor, in the expectation of a chimerical fortune, which never appeared.

And then she met Jack II. It seems to her now that this is the one event she is sure of—that she really did meet him—so wrapt in mystery and the darkness is the rest. And it has only been a year since she saw him—a year ago today.

Fate must have led him to her to avenge his name's sake, Norton. But Jack Carleton was as different as man could be from the dreamy boy-poet. And she had been conquered, won, by

a man who had never asked for her hand, had never spoken a word of love to her, yet one who, she was certain, loved her with his entire being.

She had not heard lover's vows without learning to detect love in one who chose not to express it, and Jack Carleton's every glance, even his silences, spoke of love, intense and painful in its intensity—love that was silent but suffering. She tried in vain her usual subtle methods to compel him to speak, yet they effected him not at all.

She learned then, alas, too well, that the ideal she had cherished in her heart had been concealed by worldliness, but that its reality was before her, and the love that she had begun to think herself incapable of feeling was making a different woman of her. Her cruel heartlessness was at an end forever. No more did she encourage men and break their hearts. Her dazzling smiles were flashed more rarely, and upon him only, this Jack II, who never took advantage of them to speak of the love she yearned to hear of.

"Why *did* he not speak? Why did he resolve to remain silent?" These are the questions that have been uppermost in her mind this long year past—this year, the only sad, dull year in her whole life. Even her father's death could not make her forget the man she loved, nor did it take her mind from him. Everything now seemed but trifles compared to this one tragedy of her heart.

It could not be that he was afraid to speak. Surely no man had ever more positive proof that woman loved him than had he. Her every accent wooed; her voice caressed him as she spoke his name; and for him alone would she sing those thrilling love-songs that she had newly acquired a taste for; and he was not blind. He must have read her heart. Then why that reticence and struggle, that silence?

He must have perceived, in spite of his silence, his love was known to her. He was his cool, commanding self no longer. Sometimes she would catch glances and gleams from his eyes that would nearly make her heart cease beating, but he held himself in check; whatever real sentiment he felt was left unspoken. Yet, in her presence alone his independence and assertive manner seemed to desert him. She knew her power over him, this man, raved over by women, honored by men, a man whose greatest charm for her had been his masterful, commanding personality.

Then, again, though kind and attentive still, he would be his old indifferent self again, elusive, tantalizing, incomprehensible. It was at times difficult for her to persuade herself that this man of *sang froid* had ever seemed all heart and soul in her presence. But in spite of this barrier of reserve, she knew that he loved her, as a man loves the first time, ere flirtations and "affairs" have rendered real love impossible.

And then they had parted. She had gone abroad, to return later to this country house, much as it had pained her to leave the spot that memories of him would always endear. He had said no word other than the usual conventional good-bye. He had asked no promise, and in no way expressed his feelings for her.

Had he never meant to tell her? Did he feel that she would not value his love? Did he think her incapable of emotion deep and true; or had he, indeed, gotten over it as suddenly and as surely as he had fallen in love?

This question and others like them run through her mind nowadays constantly. Her life, her thoughts, are become a series of catechism, for she seldom solves them in one mood as she did in another, and she is ever left where she began, in suspense and doubt.

The sun has set majestically behind the dark blue mountains. A chill pervades the garden. Afar the lights

of the town begin to twinkle. All at once a wind springs up and a thick fall of leaves flutter a moment and then drop on the wet grass.

Autumn! autumn! and after that winter!

But her winter will not be illumined and warmed and cheered by a simple and divine tenderness like that which has been revealed by that poor old couple. Hers should be named loneliness, regret, remorse.

More leaves fall, and Miss Volney feels chilled to the marrow. In the gathering darkness the silhouette of the house stands weirdly gigantic, the house less empty and deserted than her own heart. If only—

She hastens her steps, for the leaves are falling in a shower, for the wind is rising.

When she re-enters the drawing-room she opens that little locked drawer of her desk which has the memories of all her flirtations in the shape of programs and trinkets, and takes out a photograph, one she had snapped of Jack II when he was unaware of it. A fit of trembling seizes her as she lets her eyes rest once more upon that loved face. She has refrained from looking at it for what seems to her a long time. It is a luxury she does not often allow herself, hopeless as she feels her love to be. Now, indeed, she lays her weary head down upon her crossed arms, and, weary with brooding and worrying, breaks into a passion of tears.

What would the poet, or any other of her old conquests, think, were they here to see this bowed head and to hear her sobs?

When at last this storm has passed, she draws forth from the trinket box a newspaper clipping, the notice of Jack I's wedding, for he has but recently made a brilliant match. After reading it again, for she reads it often enough to remind herself of the brevity of her reign in his heart—she opens the little volume of his poems, published since his marriage. As his poems have become the fashion, this volume has been innocently presented to her by one of her former maids on this, her birthday.

Glancing over the pages ever and anon she encounters the optimistic sentiment, in some form or other expressed, that there is no loss without its attendant gain. Evidently he does not recall that first love with regret. His married life is apparently a happy one. Perhaps, even, he may wonder at that infatuation for her, and marvel at his mental "aberration." Her lip is curled in scorn now and an unpleasant light is in her hazel eyes, but it is closely followed by a look of intense pain. Can these also be Jack Carleton's thoughts? Does he, too, feel that he has gained more than he has lost?

"Can *I* not think so, too? What have I *not* lost because of him? Ambition, happiness, youth and gaiety, peace—all, all that I once found life worth living for; and what have I as a recompense? Sadness, despair, a haunting memory, a little charity, and a broken heart. Is this a comfort or a gain? To find I had a heart was hard enough, but to learn it only when it was breaking!"

Again her head is laid upon her crossed arms. Sitting thus, lost in thought, she does not perceive that a man has entered the room and is gazing hungrily upon the bowed head.

"Violette!"

She turns a frightened, tearful face towards him as she recognizes that voice and clutches her desk in her effort for self-control. Then rising proudly and coldly, she advances with outstretched hand.

"You are indeed a stranger," she says with a frigid little smile, but is taken aback when she sees that he makes no show of touching her hand.

"I do not want your hand merely, Violette," he says, his eyes alight and his voice vibrating with deep feeling. "I will not even *touch* it unless you

give me also your heart. Tell me, Violette, that you will be mine."

Her coquetishness and girlishness flash back as swiftly as color to a sunset sky.

"How shall I know that you want my hand even?"

"You knew I loved you before we parted," he replies, trying in vain to read her face, for her eyes are resolutely cast down.

"Then why did you not speak then, at the time, if I loved you, as *you* say?" she says gravely. "Why, if I loved you, should you remain silent? Is it that you have but lately decided to care for me?" with a deep indrawn breath.

"How did you know but that I might be carried off by some one more prompt in speech?"

"That was just my trial, Violette. I was watching you, trying to make sure that you were not flirting with me. I knew you could do it, none better, and I feared to trust my own eyes, fearing I was conceited to think that I should be the favored one.

"I had concluded, long before I met you, that women were all alike, soulless, cold and calculating; that one was as good as another, varying only in intelligence, but I learned that I was mistaken.

"I came very near declaring myself that eve when, after singing one of your love songs, you asked me if I would ever think of you when you were away in France. I nearly told you, but your eyes gleamed so, you seemed so happy, I felt it was exultation, and my pride did not permit me. I remained silent."

"My eyes gleamed! Exultant! Why it was because I had concluded that I would not—but you have not told me what made your pride allow you to speak tonight. How did you know I would not prove the flirt you feared; that I would not refuse you?"

"I could not explain my feelings if I tried. But you and I were both witnesses of the same tableau a short time ago. I mean the picture of love and age."

His eyes are gleaming and exultant *now*.

"I do not understand."

"I was driving by, and saw some one in the garden. Thinking I had schooled myself long enough to be able to keep back the words of love that I always used to be tempted to utter when in your presence, I dared to come towards you. But while approaching I was startled by the little drama enacted before me, and I could not help noticing how much it affected you. I felt *sure* then that your heart was true; that you had a soul, and, whether for me the prize or someone else, I chose to risk all, to win or lose all.

"So I took my horse to the next house, not wishing to disturb your reverie, and, after tea, I came back, to lose you forever, or to gain you forever. Which is it?"

"I think your pride a dangerous meddler, but as my own is rather stubborn, I will forgive you if you promise *never* to trust it, but to trust *me*."

As he clasps his arms about her his eyes answer for him, and she says, almost inaudibly, for her head is on his breast, "This is the gain, the recompense."

Revolutionary Soldiers' Graves

Marked by Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R., 1907

Following is a complete list of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, marked by Margery Sullivan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1907 :

Major Benjamin Titcomb, buried at Pine Hill, Dover.

Major in Second New Hampshire Regiment 1777, Colonel Reid commanding. One of the most gallant men in the army. He was wounded in three different battles. Died at Dover in 1799, aged 50 years.

See Adjt. Gen. Report, N. H., Vol. 2, 1866.

Immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill reinforcements went forward. Doctor Belknap's diary shows that on the second day after the battle, Benj Titcomb's company marched from Dover. This was that Benja., brother of Colonel John, who afterwards became lieutenant-colonel. He served through the war and ended his days here at his home by Dunn's bridge.

See Quint's Oration, July 4, 1876, at Dover and "New Hampshire As It Is," page 74.

Col. Joshua Wingate, buried at Pine Hill, Dover.

Born in Stratham; died February 9, 1796. Lieutenant in Captain Paul Gerrish's company, Col. Peter Gilman's regiment of reinforcement in 1755. July 4, 1776, he was appointed colonel of the second regiment raised for the expedition against Canada, but which joined the northern army in New York.

See N. H. Adjt. Gen. Report, Vol 2, 1866, pages 150, 289, 290.

Surgeon Ezra Green, buried at Pine Hill, Dover.

Born Malden, Mass., June 17, 1746; died Dover July 25, 1847; Harvard College 1765; began practice in Dover about 1768; joined the army as surgeon in June, 1775; was in the expedition to Canada; was surgeon in the sloop-of-war *Ranger*, under Paul Jones; continued in the Revolutionary War until 1781, when he engaged in trade at Dover.

See Drake's Dictionary of American Biography.

Major John Demeritt, buried on Demeritt farm, Madbury.

Born December 29, 1728; died January 7, 1826. Four months before battle of Lexington, the royal "Fort William and Mary" was captured by armed patriots. Ninety-seven barrels of powder were taken away. This John Demeritt hauled an ox-cart load to Cambridge.

Ensign Joseph Richardson, buried in town cemetery at Durham.

Born in Boston, Mass., December 25, 1756; died in Durham, N. H., November 22, 1824. He married Sarah (Burnham) Hanson of Dover, who was born December 22, 1762, and died December 19, 1831. They were married by Rev. Jeremy Belknap December 14, 1783. They had eight children.

MILITARY SERVICE.

In the spring of 1775 enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Titcomb's company in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Poor, for the term of eight months, during which he was present at an affair with the enemy at Charlestown Neck; enlisted again in same company for twelve months, being present at the retreat of the American army from Canada and wounded by a party of Indians. Near the end of this term of service was present at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in December, 1776, having volunteered the additional term of six weeks; also present at the affair at Princeton; afterward enlisted in the same company and regiment (then commanded by Colonel Hale) for a term of three years; was present and wounded at Hubbardston; was at surrender of Burgoyne in the autumn of same year, and then marched into winter quarters at Valley Forge. In 1778 was at Monmouth and spent the season with the main army at White Plain; in 1779 marched with Maj.-Gen. Sullivan into the Indian Country, and was in the engagement at Newton; January, 1780, honorably discharged at Danbury, Conn.

See "Revolutionary Pension Declarations," Strafford County, 1820-32, on file at office of clerk of Superior Court.

John Griffin, buried on Woodman Farm, Durham.

Born in Gloucester, 1740; died in Durham 1788; married Hannah Gerrish. He was of the Durham party in the expedition against Fort William and Mary; first

lieutenant in Capt. Winborn Adams' Company, Second Regiment, Colonel Poor commanding. This regiment was one of three voted in the convention of the "Friends of Liberty," which met at Exeter May 13, 1775.

Eleazer Bennett, buried on Tuttle Farm, Durham.

Born in Durham June 17, 1750; died in Durham December 25, 1851. He was one of the rebels who captured Fort William and Mary, and later did service in the army.

James Leighton, buried in town cemetery at Durham.

Ensign John Starbird, buried in town cemetery at Durham.

Died October 17, 1811, aged 87 years.

Capt. Phillip Chesley, buried on Daily Farm, Madbury.

Born 1754; died 1825; corporal in Capt. Benja. Butler's Company, organized for defense of Portsmouth.

John Trickey, buried on Dame Farm, Dover.

Died January 11, 1840, aged 87 years; private in Colonel Waldron's Company, N. H. Mil.

John Tibbetts, buried on Page Farm, Dover.

Died March 28, 1818, aged 54 years, 20 days. The slate headstone is marked "A Soldier in the Revolution."

Andrew Torr, buried on Torr Farm, Dover.

Died March 8, 1817, aged 71 years. Aided by official votes in establishing American Independence.

LYDIA A. STEVENS,
Chairman Research Committee.

Ode to the Bluebird

By Charles Henry Chesley

Thou joyous harbinger of spring,
  Thou herald of the coming days,
With tints of azure on thy wing
  And gladness in thy simple lays,
I love thee best of all the free
And varied songsters of the lea.

When thou dost come I doubt no more
  That joy and pulsing life will reign
Within the wood and by the shore
  And on the bare and withered plain,
For thy sweet note all fears dispel;
I read thy lay, "All will be well."

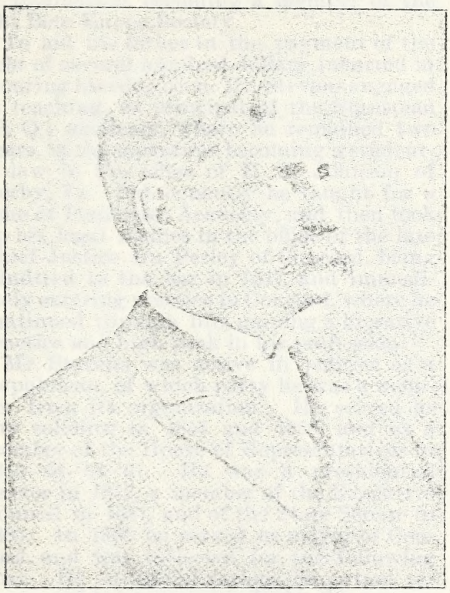
Thou seem'st to me a bit of blue—
  A joyous child of heaven's own—
From yon far wall of turquoise hue
  Sent down to cheer this earthly zone
With songs of sweetness all the day,
At morn, at noon and evening gray.

New Hampshire Necrology

COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

Carroll Davidson Wright, the most eminent American statistician and sociologist of his day, president of Clark College, Worcester, Mass., died at his home in that city, February 20, 1909.

He was born in Dunbarton, N. H., July 25, 1840, son of Rev. Nathan R. and Eliza (Clark) Wright. He received his education in the district school and academies at Washington, Alstead and Swanzey. He commenced the study of law in 1860 at Keene, and in the autumn of 1862 enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, N. H. Vols.; was later commissioned second lieutenant,



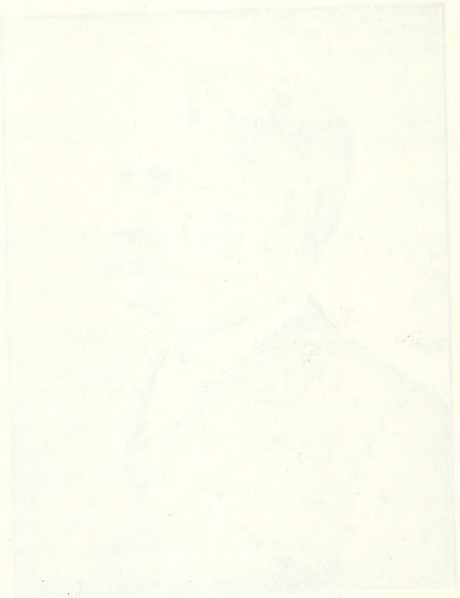
Col. Carroll D. Wright

and promoted to adjutant, serving as A. A. G. of Brigade in the 19th Army Corps in Louisiana. He was on staff duty under Sheridan during the summer and fall of 1864, in the Shenandoah campaign, receiving the commission of colonel of his regiment. A severe attack of typhoid fever caused his resignation just one month before the close of the war. Resuming his legal studies he was admitted to the bar at Keene in 1865. Returning to Massachusetts he commenced the practice of law in Boston in 1867, making a specialty of patent law. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Senate for 1872–'73, then residing in Reading. He was made chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics upon its establishment in 1873, serving with distinguished ability till 1888. He was appointed U. S. Commissioner to Europe to study the factory system for the 10th census, 1880. He served as U. S. Commissioner of Labor from 1885 to 1905, and was in charge of the 11th census of the United States, 1893 to 1897.

Colonel Wright was University lecturer on the factory system, Harvard, 1881, and held appointments to lecture upon statistics and labor at Johns Hopkins, University of Michigan, Northwestern of Chicago, and Harvard. He was honorary professor of social economics at the Catholic University of America, 1895 to 1904; professor of statistics and social economics at Columbian (now George Washington) University, since 1900; president of Clark College since 1902, and professor of statistics and economic science in Clark University since 1904. He was a member of many learned societies, among others the American Statistical Association, from 1876; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, from 1892; American Antiquarian Society, from 1893, and the Washington Academy of Science. He had been trustee of the Carnegie Institution since its foundation in 1902. He was a member and recorder of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902. He had been a member of the British Economic Association, from 1891; of the Royal Statistical Society of England, from 1893; of the Society of the Friends of Natural Sciences, Anthropology and Ethnography at the Imperial University of Moscow, from 1904; of the International Association for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy, Berlin, from 1897; Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, since 1898; and honorary member of Imperial Academy of Sciences, Russia, since 1898.

Colonel Wright received the following honorary degrees: A. M., Tufts, 1883; LL. D., Wesleyan, 1894; Clark University, 1902; Tufts, 1902; Amherst, 1905; Ph. D., Dartmouth, 1897. He was the author of many volumes on subjects related to Political Economy, Sociology, etc. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, had received the Cross of the French Legion of Honor, and was a Chevalier of the Order of Saints Lazzaro and Mauritz, Italy. He was president of the National Unitarian Association from 1896 to 1899.

He leaves a widow, daughter of the late Sylvester Harnden of Reading, Mass., and two daughters, Cornelia E., wife of John B. McPherson of Cambridge, and Grace D., wife of Dr. Samuel C. Capen of Clark College; also one brother, the oldest and last of a family of seven, Lucius B., of Everett, Mass.



HON. LYMAN D. STEVENS.

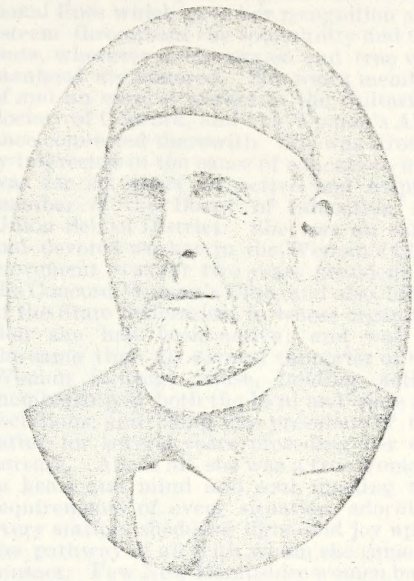
Lyman Dewey Stevens, born in Piermont, September 20, 1821, died in Concord, March 26, 1909.

He was the son of Caleb and Sally (Dewey) Stevens, and was of the seventh generation from John Stevens, who settled in Newbury, Mass., as early as 1638. Suffering from a serious physical injury received in childhood, which incapacitated him for manual labor, his father determined to give him an education that should fit him for professional life. After attending the common school, he was a student at Haverhill Academy, going thence to Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1843, one of his classmates being the late Hon. Harry Bingham of Littleton. He ranked among the first third of his class at graduation, becoming a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

To aid his father in the payment of the debt of several hundred dollars incurred in securing his education, Mr. Stevens engaged in teaching, as principal of the Stanstead (P. Q.) Academy, where he remained two years, in the meantime becoming a student-at-law in the office of E. C. Johnson of Derby, Vt. Subsequently he taught for a time at Pembroke Academy, and then took up his legal studies in the office of the late Chief-Justice Ira Perley of Concord, being admitted to the bar in 1847, and immediately entering practice in Concord, where he continued through life, gaining a lucrative practice and high rank in his profession.

Mr. Stevens was active in politics as a Republican, of which party he was a member from its organization. He served as city solicitor in 1855 and 1856, and as a member of the House of Representatives in 1860-'64-'66-'67. He was a presidential elector in 1872, a member of the Executive Council in 1881, and of the State Senate in 1885. In 1868 he served as mayor of Concord, and was reëlected for the following year. He instituted various important reforms and improvements during his incumbency, among the latter being the installation of the sewerage system, which met with violent opposition at the time, strange as that may now seem. He was president of the original Board of Trade; also of the Concord Shoe Company and the Concord Gas and Light Company; also a director in the National State Capital Bank, of which he was president for forty years from 1865 till his resignation in 1905, and was president of the Merrimack County Savings Bank from its organization in 1870 till his death. He was appointed by Governor Gilmore a commissioner to adjust the suspended war claims of New Hampshire against the United States, and was present as a commissioner from New Hampshire at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in November, 1863.

In religion Mr. Stevens was a Congregationalist, and an active member of the South Church of Concord. He was deeply interested in education, and served several years as a member of the Board of Education in Concord; also as a trustee of Bos-



Hon. Lyman D. Stevens

cawen Academy, of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, of which he was for a time acting president.

Mr. Stevens married, August 21, 1850, Achsah Pollard French of Concord, by whom he had two children, Margaret French and Henry Webster, the latter a well-known Concord lawyer, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1875, and the Boston University Law School, 1877. Mrs. Stevens died July 2, 1863. January 20, 1875, he married Frances C. Brownell of New Bedford, who survives him with two children, Fanny Brownell and William Lyman, the latter a graduate of Dartmouth, 1903, and Harvard Law School, 1906.

WILLIAM B. SMART.

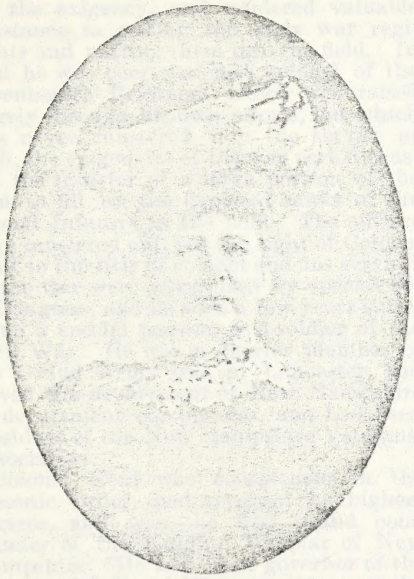
William B. Smart, an old-time newspaper man of Boston, a native of the town of Claremont, born in 1837, died at his home, 11 Allston Street, Dorchester, February 23, 1909. He was a son of the late Joseph B. Smart, long a prominent resident of Concord, and was educated in the public schools and Tubbs Union Academy. He went to Boston in youth, learned the printer's trade, and subsequently became a

reporter. He was connected with various newspapers, his last service being on the *Post*. He was active in politics as a Democrat; served three years as a member of the board of water commissioners, by appointment of Mayor O'Brien in 1885, and had been an assistant assessor for nearly twenty years past.

MRS. WILLIAM W. HILL.

Ella H. Johnson, wife of William W. Hill, passed peacefully "over the river," after long and painful illness, borne with serene fortitude, at their residence on Merrimack Street, in the city of Concord, on Tuesday morning, March 23, 1909.

Mrs. Hill was a daughter of the late Hon. James W. and Susan A. Johnson of Enfield, born in that town November 11, 1848. Her father was an active and energetic business



Ella H. Johnson Hill

man, prominently identified with the affairs of the old Northern Railroad—now the Concord Division of the Boston & Maine—and conspicuous in public and political life, having served as railroad commissioner, state senator and in other positions of honor and responsibility. She was educated in the schools of her native town, at Brattleboro, Vt., and at Tilden Ladies' Seminary, West Lebanon. On April 15, 1873, she was united in marriage with William W. Hill, a son of the late Hon. Cyrus Hill of Concord, and was for many years his helpful associate in the management of various hotel properties, from the famous Winslow House on Mount Kearsarge to the Quincy House in Boston, of which her father was a long time owner.

Upon the death of her father, some twenty years ago, they established their home in Concord, and here was the scene of her succeeding life and labors—of a work in social, philanthropic, religious and educational lines which gave her recognition and esteem throughout the community and the state, wherever noble service and true womanhood are honored. She was a member of and an earnest worker in the Unitarian Society of Concord, and the Woman's Alliance connected therewith. She was strongly interested in the cause of education, and was for six years an active and helpful member of the Board of Education for Union School District. She was an early and devoted worker in the Woman's Club movement, was for two years president of the Concord Woman's Club, and also, later, of the State Federation, in whose organization she had been active; and was at the same time an earnest supporter of the Woman Suffrage cause, holding active membership in both the local and state associations, and being vice-president of the latter for several years preceding her departure. Above all, she was a true woman, in heart and mind and soul, meeting the requirements of every situation, adorning every station, shedding light and joy upon the pathway of all with whom she came in contact. Few New Hampshire women have been better known, none more deeply loved and esteemed. Hundreds will cherish her memory among the sweetest experiences of life.

COL. HENRY O. KENT.

Col. Henry Oakes Kent, long a leading citizen of Lancaster, and of the state, died at his home in Lancaster after a long period of failing health, March 21, 1909.

Colonel Kent was born in Lancaster, February 7, 1834, son of the late Richard P. Kent, a prominent merchant of that town, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Thomas Kent, who settled in Gloucester, Mass., prior to 1643. He was educated in the Lancaster schools and Norwich (Vt.) University, graduating from the latter in 1854.

He studied law with the late Hon. Jacob Benton, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, but soon engaged in journalism as editor and publisher of the *Coos Republican*, which he conducted for twelve years, subsequently engaging in financial enterprises in Lancaster and vicinity. He was instrumental in procuring the charter for the Lancaster Savings Bank in 1868, and was its treasurer for nearly forty years, and was president of the Lancaster Trust Company from its organization in 1891 to the time of his death.

Colonel Kent entered political life in 1855

when he was elected assistant clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and served for two years, and was clerk in 1857, '58 and '59. He was a member of the House in 1862, 1868, 1869 and 1883; was a state senator in 1885; was a delegate to the National Liberal Republican Convention in 1872, and the Democratic Convention of 1884, and was naval officer at the port of Boston from 1885 to 1890. In early life he was a Republican and was a presidential elector in 1864, but in 1872 he supported the nomination of Horace Greeley and thereafter was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. He was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket several times, and twice his party's candidate for governor.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Colonel Kent organized a company at Lancaster and was appointed an assistant adjutant-general, a position created especially for the exigency, and rendered valuable assistance in raising the early war regiments and putting them into the field. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment, which was raised largely through his own efforts, but which was never mustered into the service as such, the exigencies of the war period causing the transfer of a large portion of the men to fill up the depleted ranks of the Second Infantry in the field. The officers were mustered out, but the right of Colonel Kent to the title of colonel and his services in the war were recognized by special act of Congress, and he was, a few years since, given a special pension as a soldier of the Civil War. He was a charter member of the Grand Army post at Lancaster, had served the department of New Hampshire as department commander, and had been president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association.

Colonel Kent was conspicuous in the Masonic Order, had received its highest degrees, and was the first grand commander of the Knights Templar of New Hampshire. He had been governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, president of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Hampshire, and was a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He is survived by a widow, who was a sister of the late George P. Rowell and daughter of Samuel and Evelyn Page Rowell of West Concord (Vt.), and two children, a son and a daughter.

PROF. JOSEPH W. CARR.

Joseph William Carr, head of the department of Germanic Languages in the University of Maine, at Orono, died March 4.

Professor Carr was a native of the town of Hampstead in this state, born Jan. 15, 1870, son of E. J. and Sarah (Bradshaw) Carr. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University, receiving the degree of A. B. from the latter in 1892 and A. M. in 1893. From 1893 till 1897 he was classical master in the Morristown, N. J., High School

In the fall of the latter year he entered the University of Leipsic as a student of Germanic and Romance Philology and received there the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1899. For the year 1899–1900 he was instructor in German in Harvard University and Radcliffe College. During the next year he was acting head of the Germanic Department in the University of West Virginia. In 1901 he was called to the University of Arkansas as associate professor of English and modern languages and after one year was made full professor. He was in charge of the combined departments of English, German and the romance languages and did excellent and highly appreciated work; but his love for New England induced his return East to accept the position in the University of Maine, which he held at the time of his death.

GEN. DANIEL W. BILL.

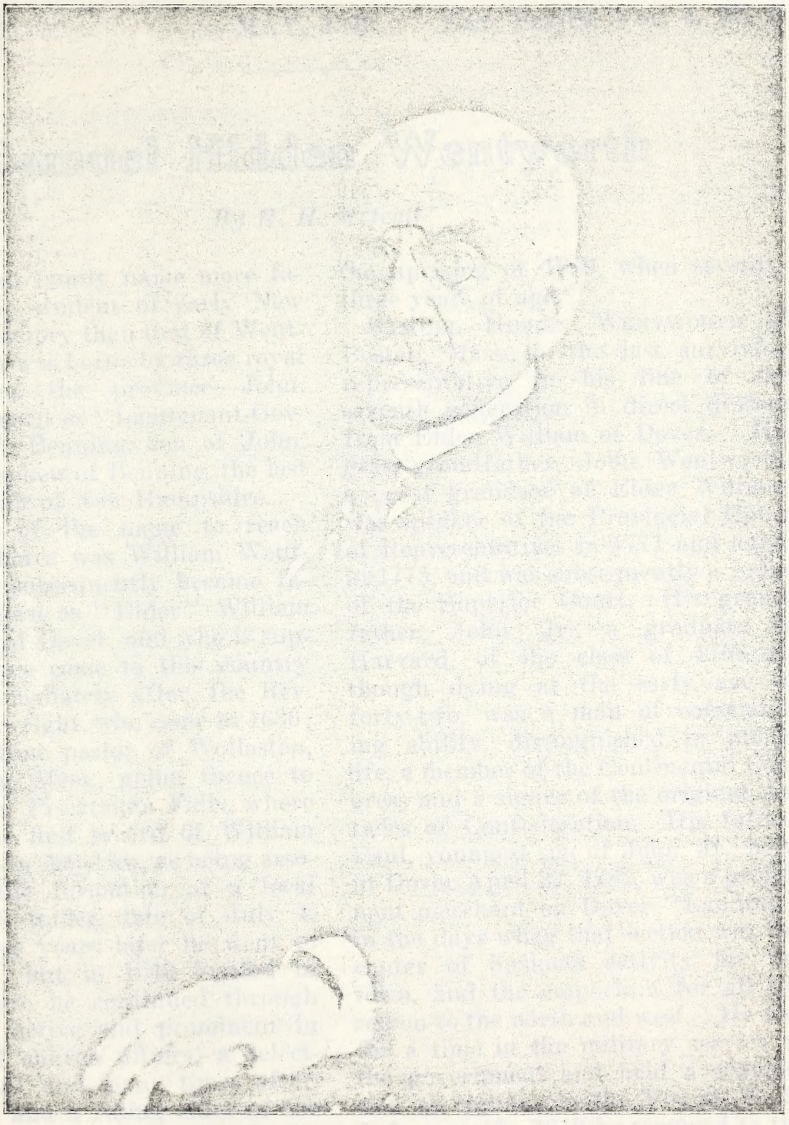
One of the oldest and best known citizens of Cheshire County, Gen. Daniel W. Bill of Gilsum, where he was born July 10, 1822, died in that town March 6, 1909. He had spent his life, until the death of his wife in 1897, on the farm where he was born, and which his father and grandfather before him had occupied, and to which he had added, until he was the largest landowner in that part of the county. He was educated in the town schools, Surry Academy and Mt. Cæsar Seminary at Swanzey, and taught school several terms in youth. He was greatly interested in military affairs and joined the state militia in early life, rising rank by rank, to the position of brigadier-general, which he held for many years, until, in 1852, the old militia system was abandoned. General Bill was an ardent Democrat in politics and was prominent in the councils of his party. He had served the town of Gilsum as selectman twenty-five years, the last time being while he was in his eightieth year. He served as moderator six times, four terms as representative in the Legislature and seven years as a member of the school committee. He was appointed a trustee of the N. H. Industrial School in 1881 and served for ten years. He married in 1846 Miss Fannie H. Butler. Since her death he had resided with his only daughter, the wife of Dr. I. A. Loveland of Gilsum.

Editor and Publisher's Notes

The legislature of 1909 closed its session at Concord on Friday noon, April 9, legislative time, although it was after three o'clock Saturday morning when the two branches were finally prorogued by the governor, the closing hours being marked by protracted disagreement between the House and Senate over various measures, necessitating the appointment of a number of conference committees and the extension of the session many hours beyond the time set in the concurrent resolution for adjournment, in order that all measures enacted might be duly engrossed and reported to the two houses. While but a comparatively small portion of the more than seven hundred bills and joint resolutions presented were enacted into law, enough was done in this line to make a formidable addition to, and very material amendment of, the body of our statute law, one hundred and sixty-three public acts and forty-one joint resolutions having passed the two branches and received the governor's sanction, besides one hundred and seventeen private acts. While not all the reforms promised or hoped for were carried out by the legislature, the measures passed included some of more than ordinary importance. In addition to the act providing for the remodelling and enlargement of the present state house, at an expense of $400,000, thus permanently settling the question of capital location, which has vexed the state more than once in the past, there was enacted a measure, coming from the same committee as the state house enlargement bill—that on public improvements—providing for a bond issue of one million dollars, the proceeds to be expended upon the construction of three trunk line state highways, running from the Massachusetts line into the White Mountain region, and beyond, which measure, though strongly and honestly opposed by many, is believed by its supporters, who proved to be in the majority, to be of vast benefit in the development and upbuilding of the state. Other measures of importance enacted were a direct primary law, an act reorganizing the forestry department and providing for a state forester, one materially increasing the appropriation for the equalization of school privileges, and another providing for an additional normal school, the same to be located in the city of Keene; also a measure for the better enforcement of prohibiton in no-license towns, which the people of such towns have been demanding ever since the present local option law went in force.

A distinct honor comes to the state of New Hampshire in the appointment and confirmation as United States minister to Greece and Montenegro, of George H. Moses of Concord, editor of the *Monitor* and *Independent Statesman*. Mr. Moses is a writer of ability and a loyal citizen of New Hampshire, wherein he was educated and has lived since childhood, though a native of Maine; and the people, his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party, are pleased with the consideration extended both him and them in this appointment.

Those who followed the course of legislation at Concord this year and noted the proceedings in detail cannot fail to have been strengthened in the conviction that the towns and cities exercising greatest influence over legislative action are always those that retain the services of experienced men to represent them in the General Court.



SAMUEL H. WENTWORTH.



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Samuel Hidden Wentworth

By H. H. Metcalf

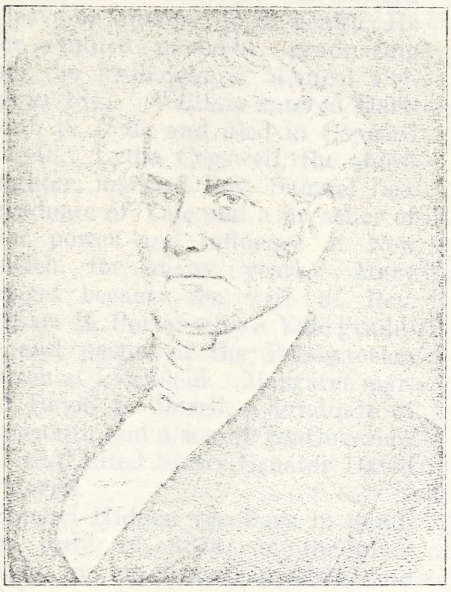
There is no family name more familiar to the student of early New Hampshire history than that of Wentworth, which was borne by three royal governors of the province—John, generally known as "Lieutenant-Governor John" Benning, son of John, and John, nephew of Benning, the last royal governor of New Hampshire.

The first of the name to reach American shores was William Wentworth, who subsequently became familiarly known as "Elder" William Wentworth of Dover, and who is supposed to have come to this country with, or immediately after, the Rev. John Wheelwright, who came in 1636; was for a time pastor of Wollaston, now Quincy, Mass., going thence to Exeter, then Piscataqua Falls, where we have the first record of William Wentworth in America, as being associated in the formation of a local government, under date of July 4, 1639. Three years later he went to Wells, Me., but in 1649 located in Dover, where he continued through life, being active and prominent in public and church affairs; a selectman in 1651 and many times after, moderator, and a ruling elder of the church, whence came his title of "Elder," and in which capacity it often fell to his lot to serve as a preacher. His last notable service was the saving of the inmates of Heard's Garrison from massacre by the Indians in the uprising of 1689, when seventy-three years of age.[1]

SAMUEL HIDDEN WENTWORTH of Boston, Mass., is the last surviving representative in his line of the seventh generation in direct descent from Elder William of Dover. His great-grandfather, John Wentworth, a great grandson of Elder William, was speaker of the Provincial House of Representatives in 1771 and again in 1775, and was subsequently a judge of the Superior Court. His grandfather, John, Jr., a graduate of Harvard, of the class of 1768, although dying at the early age of forty-two, was a man of commanding ability, distinguished in public life, a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the original Articles of Confederation. His father, Paul, youngest son of John, Jr., born in Dover April 22, 1782, was a prominent merchant on Dover "Landing" in the days when that section was the center of business activity for the town, and the emporium for all the region to the north and west. He was for a time in the military service of the government and held a commission as captain in the Fourth U. S. Infantry. In 1812 he removed to the town of Sandwich, where he became

1. William Wentworth was of the twenty-first generation in line from Reginald de Wynterwode, Lord of Wentworth, who lived in England at the time of the Norman Conquest, A. D. 1066.

a leading citizen, holding every office in the gift of his townsmen. He was mentally strong, of fine physical proportions and commanding presence. Ex-President Pierce once remarked to Mr. Wentworth that the first time he saw his father he thought him the handsomest man he had ever seen.



Paul Wentworth

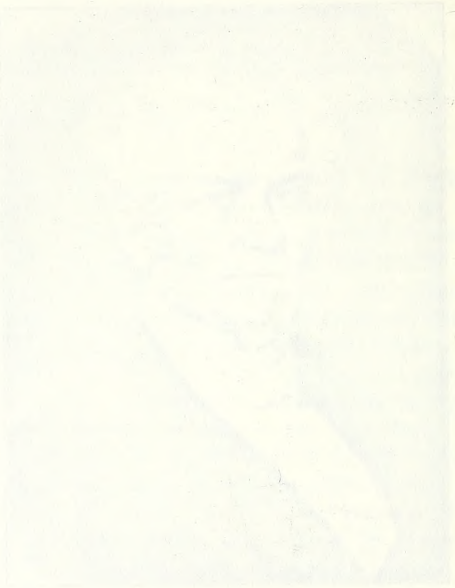
He married, March 30, 1814, Lydia, daughter of Col. Amos Cogswell of Dover.[2] She was a descendant of Elder William, Paul's descent being through Benjamin, grandson of Elder William, and Lydia's through Tamsen, sister of Benjamin and granddaughter of Elder William.

Mrs. Wentworth was of stately presence and queenly bearing, of keen intelligence, and in every way a fitting companion for her husband. She exemplified in her manner the highest type of womanly dignity, yet ever manifested the most considerate and kindly regard for the welfare of others. Her memory is treasured by her son beyond all material possessions. Her character is well portrayed in the words of Prof. Henry E. Parker, D. D., of Dartmouth College, her former pastor, on the occasion of her funeral in the South Congregational Church of Concord, who said in part:

> Honor and respect are ever due to lengthened years, in their representing so varied and protracted an experience, so many labors performed, so many cares and trials met, so many burdens borne. But when nearly four score years have been passed in the strenuous, never remitted endeavor to fill life's sphere worthily and faithfully as possible, then how suitably do we bring our garlands and pay our tributes of esteem in word and act. . . . He who is now speaking knows well and deeply feels what she herself was as the pastor's friend. Her abundant good sense, sound judgment, practical wisdom, together with her kindness and goodness of heart, made her the ever pleasant, useful acquaintance, and the more agreeable, valued friend. What she was in her own family as the devoted wife and fondest of mothers, belongs to the privacy and sacredness of her children's most cherished treasures; and the devotion of those children's uttermost efforts to promote their mother's happiness has been but the natural and fitting reflection of her own so ardent maternal care and love. Though so assiduous in thought and affection, in her own family, her goodness was not confined there; she remembered the wants of others, and shared of her means to relieve them. Pleasant acts could be mentioned of her considerate kindness and benevolence, continued down to her last days.

Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth had nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. It may safely be remarked that no family in the state ever manifested a stronger appreciation of the advantages of education than did this family of Wentworths, from which four sons went to college and three daugh-

2. Col. Amos Cogswell was born in Haverhill, Mass., October 2, 1752. He settled in Dover early in life. He served in the legislature from Dover in 1807-8-9 and in 1812, 1814-15, and was a member of the state Senate in 1818-19-20. He was also a presidential elector in 1816. He died, January 28, 1826, and his remains were buried in the Pine Hill Cemetery at Dover, where, also, repose the remains of the paternal grandfather and grandmother of Mr. Wentworth.



ters married college graduates. John, the eldest, graduated from Dartmouth in 1836. He removed to Chicago in early life, where he was twice mayor of the city and served twelve years in Congress, where he was a notable figure, commanding in physical as well as mental proportions. George entered Dartmouth in 1841, but was obliged to leave on account of ill health. He later studied medicine, graduating from the Philadelphia Medical College in 1847. William entered Dartmouth in 1846, and died in Concord in 1848. Lydia Cogswell, the eldest daughter, married Rev. Samuel Lee, a graduate of Yale and a preacher of great power and influence at New Ipswich for many years. Mary Frances became the wife of Rev. William H. Porter, also a Yale graduate and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Litchfield. Margaret married David L. Morril, a graduate of Dartmouth and a son of Ex-Governor and Ex-United States Senator David L. Morril.

Samuel Hidden was born in Sandwich July 16, 1834, on the place bought by his father in 1821, and which ever after remained in the family, and has long been familiarly known as the "Wentworth Place."[3] He was christened by, and named for, the Rev. Samuel Hidden, the noted first minister of Tamworth, whose church Paul Wentworth and wife had joined before a Congregational church was organized in Sandwich. In 1844 his father removed to Concord,[4] where Samuel attended the public schools, commencing his preparation for college in the Concord High School, continuing the same at Pembroke Academy, at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, and finishing under a private tutor, Hon. Darwin Erastus Ware, at Cambridge, Mass. He entered Harvard College in 1854, and was graduated with the class of 1858. Making choice of the profession of law, he pursued his study therefor in the office of George, Foster and Sanborn, and that of H. A. and A. H. Bellows in Concord, N. H., and the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1861. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1868, and in 1879 Dartmouth College bestowed upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. Wentworth commenced the practice of law in Boston January 1, 1862, in Joy's building on Washington Street, where he remained until the removal of the building in 1880, when he removed to School Street. Eleven months later, upon the completion of the new Rogers building, on the same site, he returned to the old location, No. 209 Washington Street, and has therefore been in the same location forty-seven years, engaged in the general practice of law, which he has followed faithfully and well, never having deviated to any considerable extent from his chosen life work, following that always along rational and conservative lines, and eschewing all sensational and spectacular methods.

3. On this farm was made the first settlement in Sandwich in 1767, by Daniel Beede. It was sold by his son, Nathan Beede, to Dr. Asa Crosby in December 1805, and was the birthplace of his son, Prof. Alpheus Crosby, the eminent Greek scholar and teacher, who was born October 13, 1810. Upon the removal of Paul Wentworth to Concord the place passed into the hands of his son, Joseph Wentworth, who was a prominent citizen of Sandwich, but who subsequently, in 1870, himself removed to Concord. His son, Paul, a graduate of Harvard of 1868, succeded in the proprietorship of the Sandwich homestead and now resides thereon. The old house in which Samuel H. was born was removed by Joseph about 1855, and a new one erected on the site.

4. Paul Wentworth bought what was known as the Kent place, on Pleasant Street, in Concord, opposite the South Congregational Church, the site on which now stands the residence built by the late Horace E. Chamberlin, where he resided until his death, though the latter occurred at the old home in Sandwich, where he had gone in failing health in July 1855, on the 31st of August following. The widow continued her residence in Concord, where she died, August 24, 1872, and her remains were buried in the family lot in the old Cemetery in Concord beside those of her husband and several of her children.

Of a quiet and thoughtful nature, seeking nothing of the notoriety and excitement, and having no special desire for the contentions and distraction of the jury trial, the office rather than the court room has mainly been the scene of Mr. Wentworth's labor as a legal practitioner. Like many another true lawyer, he has given more thought to keeping men out of litigation than getting them into it. As a counselor and adviser he has ever been at his best, and his sound judgment and discrimination and unswerving integrity, with the lofty ideals and fine sense of honor which he has ever cherished, as might naturally be expected in one of his family and lineage, have commanded for him the confidence of his clients in a high degree. While neglecting no part of the general field, his service has been largely sought in probate practice, in the making and probating of wills and in the settling of estates, wherein he has been charged with much responsibility, always faithfully borne; so that those who have relied upon him once have never failed to turn to him again when occasion demanded.

Politically he is a conservative Democrat of the Cleveland type. He was a member of the Democratic ward and city committee at the time when the late Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury was at its head. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1877 and 1878, serving as a member of the committee on probate and chancery. He has taken much interest in educational matters, and was chosen a member of the Boston school committee in 1871. He served as chairman of the Mayhew District committee for three years, and as a member of the text-book committee in the general committee. He has a natural inclination toward historical and genealogical research and has been a life member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society for forty years, serving as its secretary several years from 1870.

In religion, as in politics and in his profession, Mr. Wentworth is eminently conservative—a Trinitarian Congregationalist of the old school, to which his ancestors for four generations belonged, and for the modern "higher criticism," so-called, he cherishes a decided aversion.

Mr. Wentworth is a great lover of music and while attending school at New Ipswich during his college preparation played the organ in the Congregational Church, as he also did for two and a half years in the Harvard Chapel during his college course. For several years he was the musical and dramatic critic for a Boston daily newspaper.

For many years past he has spent his summers in the White Mountain region of his native state, to which he has always been strongly attached, at Bethlehem or Littleton, the famous old Thayer's Hotel in the latter town apparently being his favorite resort, judging from the occasional mention in the local papers of the region during the summer season, like the following from the *White Mountain Echo:* "An ever welcome guest at Littleton is Mr. Samuel H. Wentworth, one of the Suffolk Bar's well-known members, who is now at Thayer's for another season, and, as usual, is enjoying the fine drives round about. He is a Harvard man, devoted to his alma mater, and an ardent admirer of President Eliot, who was a tutor at the university in Mr. Wentworth's student days."

Mr. Wentworth is a true gentleman of the old school, courteous in manner, dignified and somewhat reserved, though by no means cold or distant, as might, perhaps, naturally be looked for in one of his training and ancestry. With those in whom he takes an interest, or with whom he becomes associated in any way, he becomes thoroughly companionable, and indeed, most entertaining, being an

interesting conversationalist, with a rich fund of information, drawn from varied fields, at his command. He has for several years occupied a suite of rooms in a well-known Boston hotel, where, surrounded by furniture and furnishings from his father's and mother's homes, in Sandwich and Concord,[5] and still listening to the tick of the old family clock, which, in the room of his birth at Sandwich told the hour of his life's beginning, when not in his office, he passes his time with his books and parlor organ, which went through Harvard with him, and has been his constant companion since, enjoying as full a measure of content, as he says, as the last of a large family, without father, mother, brother, sister, wife or child, has any right to expect. Grateful, meanwhile, for such evidences of regard and affection as nieces and nephews may choose to bestow, he awaits the last tick of the old family clock that shall fall upon his ears.

5. Mr. Wentworth, being the last of a large family, has many interesting relics that have come down to him from former generations,—silhouettes of his grandfather and grandmother, china ware and some very old-fashioned pieces of furniture and jewelry.

New Hampshire's Brave

By Fred Myron Colby

Whose voice shall sing their storied lay,
New Hampshire's brave?
Whose names are brighter than the day,
New Hampshire's brave?
O heroes in thy proud array,
Who blenched not in the battle's fray,
Whose feet marched up the victor's way,
New Hampshire's brave.

Their blood dyes many a stricken field,
New Hampshire's brave.
They broke the sword that tyrants wield,
New Hampshire's brave.
They never would to despots yield,
But chose to die upon their shield,
Mid raging hosts where cannon pealed,
New Hampshire's brave.

Their country did not call in vain,
New Hampshire's brave.
They rallied to the sweet refrain,
New Hampshire's brave.
They rushed from valley, hill and plain,
To bear the flag without a stain,
The flag that waves from main to main,
New Hampshire's brave.

On Freedom's soil there rests their dust,
New Hampshire's brave.
Their souls shall slumber with the just,
New Hampshire's brave.

Upon their swords no speck of rust,
They did not shun their sacred trust,
But faced the brunt as true men must,
New Hampshire's brave.

We twine their wreaths—a glorious throng,
New Hampshire's brave.
A mighty host ten thousand strong,
New Hampshire's brave.
Their names shall live the years along,
Their deeds emblazon scroll and song,
And dead, their lives rebuke the wrong,
New Hampshire's brave.

In May

By Bela Chapin

How pleasant 'tis today to rove
Upon the green declivities,
Along the margin of the grove
Where stand the stately maple trees,
Whose lofty branches overhead
A beauteous covert overspread.

A picturesque and smiling scene
Lies in the vale not far away,
Of lovely fields and meadows green,
Rejoicing in the springtime ray;
And spreading elm trees here and there
Add beauty to the landscape fair.

And while upon the green hillside,
I sit at ease or half reclined,
And view the pleasing prospects wide,
Sweet memories come fresh to mind,
Of early days, of seasons past
In life's fair morn, too bright to last.

So will it be from year to year,
As time flies by on rapid wing,
The many things that are so dear
Will still attend the joyous spring.
But when the spring of life is o'er
On earth it comes to us no more.

But in the better world of bliss
Forever vernal scenes abide;
Oh, how unlike that world is this—
Here sad vicissitudes betide;
There nothing blooms to fade away;
There evermore is perfect day.

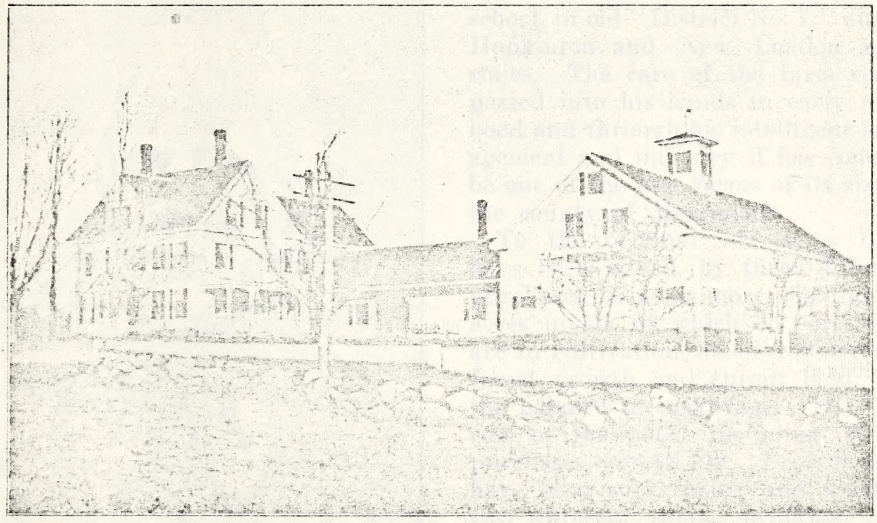
Dimond Hill Farm

By an Occasional Contributor

"New Hampshire Farms for Summer Homes" has been the topic of many a published article in recent years, and the best efforts of the State Board of Agriculture have, seemingly, been directed, for some time past, to the work of inducing capitalists from abroad to buy farms in the Granite State for summer residence purposes.

This line of effort is all right if not overdone. It is greatly to the advantage of the state to have its "abandoned farms," of which there were many in all sections a dozen years ago and more, but comparatively few today, pass into the hands of men of wealth, taste and leisure, who will beautify and improve them, make them a family abiding place for the summer season, increase the valuation of the towns in which they are located, and spend money there in other ways, thus promoting the material welfare of the community. But it is, nevertheless, to be hoped that too many of our New Hampshire farms will not pass into the hands of those who are summer residents merely, whose interests here are incidental, and whose attention to agriculture, so far as it goes, is in the nature of pastime rather than occupation.

The hope of New Hampshire is, and must remain, in her industrious, independent and successful farm yeomanry—in the men and women born on our farms, and making their cultivation and improvement their life work—if the standing and influence of the state in the nation and the world at large is to be maintained. Moreover there need be no difficulty about the matter. There are thousands of farms, all over the state, capable, with intelligent management and industrious cultivation, of maintaining families in comfort and independence, and insuring ample means of support when laboring days are over.

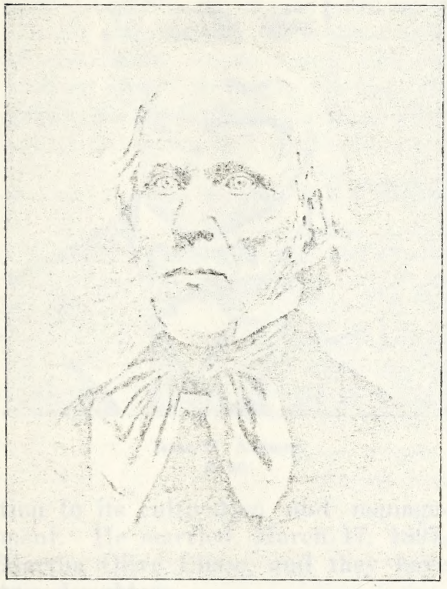


Dimond Hill Farm Buildings

As an illustration of what may be done on a New Hampshire farm,

without special effort, and with no attempt at the accomplishment of extraordinary results, attention is called to the Abbott place, or "Dimond Hill Farm," in the westerly part of Concord, four miles out from the compact part of the city, on the Hopkinton road.

This place was purchased in May, 1827, by Joseph Story Abbott, a native of Concord, born May 28, 1800, near Long Pond, now Penacook Lake, who married Esther, daughter of Ensign Isaac Farnum, a successful farmer, according to Bouton's His-



Joseph S. Abbott

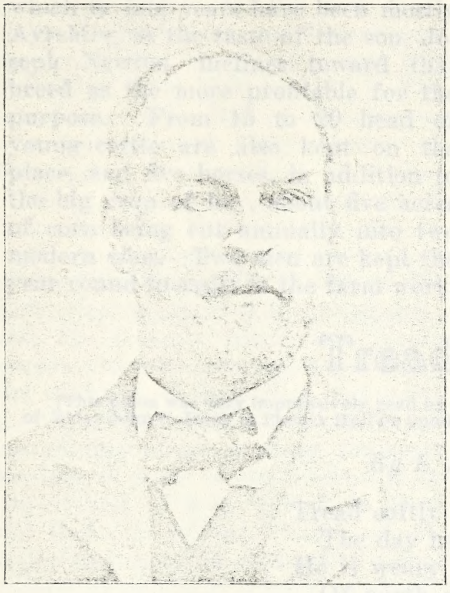
tory of Concord, December 24 of that year and immediately established his home on the farm, which then included 147 acres, the purchase price being $1,850. Mr. Abbott was himself a carpenter and builder and bought the place for a home, hiring the farm work done, while he pursued his regular occupation. His first house, by the way, was built in 1825 for Robert Means, a lawyer, in Amherst, who wrote him a very complimentary letter upon its completion. He became known as a thorough workman, constructing many buildings in central and southern New Hampshire, the old Concord depot being among them. In the winter season he had several men employed getting out doors, sash, blinds and house finish at his home on the farm, having erected a shop for the purpose, which still remains.

Joseph Story Abbott died April 10, 1878, leaving the farm to his son, Isaac Newton, who was born thereon, January 4, 1835, and who has always there resided, devoting his life to farming operations from childhood up, except such time as was spent at school, in old "District No. 7," and at Hopkinton and New London academies. The care of the farm really passed into his hands in early manhood and through his intelligent management and industry it has come to be one of the best farms of its size in the county of Merrimack.

To the original 147 acres there have been added, by three different purchases, 57 acres more, making 204 acres in all, of which 33 acres only are in cultivation, about 100 acres in forest growth and sprout land, and the balance in pasturage. The total cost of the place, including all the purchases, was $3,400. From it there have been sold timber and wood at two different times, bringing altogether $7,700. Meanwhile there has also been taken from it all that has been required for home consumption, including that used in the replacing of the old buildings with new, which are commodious and first class in all respects, making it one of the best farm homes in the state. The tillage land has been thoroughly cleared of stone and is in the best state of cultivation, producing two tons of hay per acre on the average, which is as much as can be raised anywhere with profit.

Mr. Abbott married, November 26, 1862, Martha, daughter of Aaron and Eliza (Sherburne) Smith, who died December 11, 1908, leaving three chil-

dren—Almira F., wife of Alfred Clark, highway commissioner of the city of Concord, Joseph Newton and Helen S., the two latter residing at home. Joseph Newton, the son into whose hands control of the farm recently passed, was born November 18, 1866. Like his father, he has always lived on the farm and given his atten-

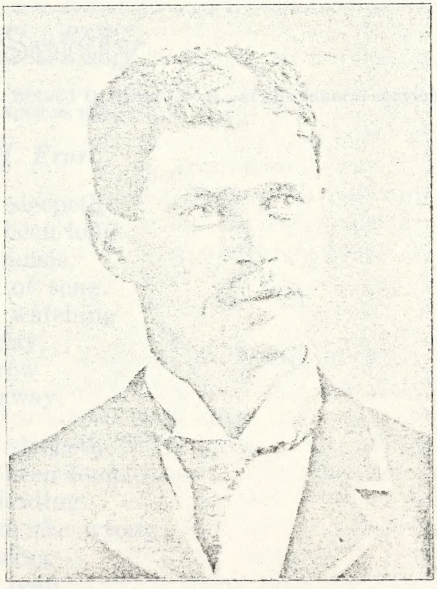


Isaac N. Abbott
At 50

tion to its cultivation and management. He married, March 17, 1897, Martha Olive Chase, and they have two daughters.

Isaac N. Abbott has a record of longer service in a single office than any other man in the state, so far as is known. He has been clerk of his school district, continuously, for fifty-two years, having been chosen at 23 clerk of old "Number Seven" and holding the position until the adoption of the town system, when he was made clerk of the town district, and has continued since, serving also as treasurer. The old Number Seven schoolhouse, about half a mile east of his home, built 106 years ago, is still occupied for school purposes and kept in good repair, and in it Mr. Abbott takes special pride. Many noted men and women have therein gained their early education, and out from its walls may go those in years to come who will influence the world for good.* The mission of the rural school is by no means yet complete. Mr. Abbott has served in both branches of the city government and in the state Legislature, has been largely trusted in the settlement of estates, and has commanded the confidence of his fellow citizens in various directions, but he takes more pride in his school district service than in any other work outside his career as a New Hampshire farmer.

Reference is made to this "Dimond Hill Farm," as heretofore said, for

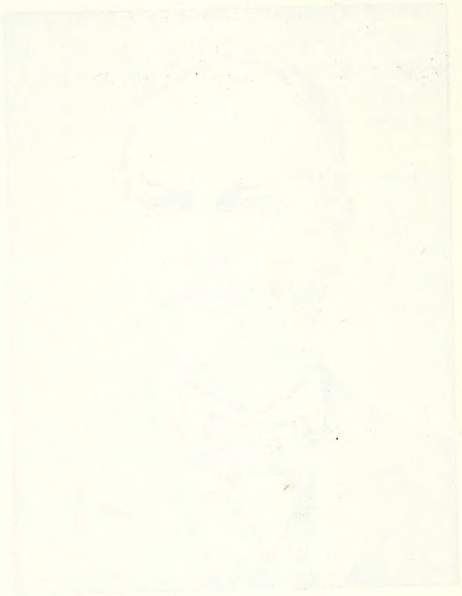


J. Newton Abbott
At 28

the purpose of showing that with industry and intelligent management, farming in New Hampshire may be

* In the diary of the late Daniel Clark of Millville, appears the following entry, which is the only record which has been preserved concerning the opening of this school house:

"January 31, 1803. Master Plumer began the school in the new house, at $10 per month."



made to pay. Here is a farm that for 82 years, in the hands of three successive generations, has supported a family in comfort, and is today in better condition than ever before. While what is known as general farming has been pursued, for many years past the production of milk for the Concord market has been mainly followed. Some 25 cows are kept, which in late years have been mostly Ayrshire, as the taste of the son, Joseph Newton, inclines toward that breed as the more profitable for the purpose. From 15 to 20 head of young cattle are also kept on the place, and five horses, in addition to the big crop of hay, about five acres of corn being cut annually into two modern silos. Two men are kept the year round to assist in the farm work, and the annual milk sales amount to about $4,000.

The location of this place is one of the most attractive in the county, the plateau on the top of Dimond Hill, overlooking a broad region, commanding a view of Kearsarge, Cardigan, the Epsom Hills, Turkey Pond and a wide sweep of rich farm lands. The name "Dimond Hill" comes from Ezekiel Dimond, one of Concord's early settlers, who built his log cabin on this spot more than 150 years ago, and who, with a force of men from this region, fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776. A choicely preserved relic, possession of which was recently secured by Mr. Abbott, is the old flint-lock musket which the original owner of this farm used in that memorable conflict.

Tread Softly

[This poem was very impressively read by Rev. Roland D. Grant, D. D., at the funeral service of Elder John G. Hook in Phenix Hall on Sunday, April 16, 1899.]

By L. J. H. Frost

Tread softly, he sleepeth;
The day hath been long.
He is weary of music,
Of mirth and of song.
Kind angels are watching
Beside him today,
Keeping all sorrow
And turmoil away.

Tread softly, he sleepeth;
The day hath been long.
He is tired of dividing
The right from the wrong;
And tired of sowing
For others to reap,
He hath folded his hands
And fallen asleep.

Tread softly, he sleepeth;
The day hath been long,
And foes have been many,
Friends long have been gone.
Lay a few white immortelles
Upon his calm breast;
To him God hath given
His peace and sweet rest.

The Nathaniel Weares

By F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass.

There has been much confusion and ambiguity in the historical publications concerning the early history of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in regard to the various members of the large Weare family, and especially the Nathaniels and Peters, who appear in the records of courts and assemblies from 1660 to 1720. The late Judge S. D. Bell of Manchester, who had married Mary Healey of Kensington, a descendant of several of these Nathaniels, and the aunt of Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall, did in 1866, in a volume of the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society, clear up some of this confusion; and the recently discovered Weare papers will settle other ambiguities by the evidence of land-titles and wills, in respect to which there can be no uncertainty except, perhaps, the exact location of some of the lands sold or bequeathed. I may remark in passing that the volume (VIII) of the collections in which Judge Bell's contributions appear was most carelessly edited and printed, so that it gave rise to almost as many errors as it corrected.

The Weare family of New Hampshire originated at Wear-Gifford in Devonshire, England, and for a few generations in this country continued to seal with the arms of that landed family. The paper herewith given in fac-simile, signed by the second Nathaniel Weare, of Hampton Falls, bears his seal-at-arms, distinctly legible on the wax after more than two centuries. He was the most distinguished and important of all the New England Weares, until his grandson, President Meshech Weare, also of Hampton Falls, but in another location, appeared on the scene and spent more than forty years of his life in public offices, to his great credit and the singular benefit of his people.

Councilor Nathaniel Weare, as we may term him for distinction, was of English birth, being the son of an undistinguished Nathaniel Weare, who came over to New England about 1637, with his brother, Peter Weare, and settled in Newbury, Mass. His name, variously spelled, but always pronounced as if "Wire," appears on the Newbury records from 1638 to 1659, when he migrated to Nantucket, and there died March 1, 1681. His brother Peter, who had settled in York County, Maine, was an Indian trader, apparently, from 1640 onward, and was engaged in some of the controversies over the ownership and government of Maine, sometimes imprisoned himself, and sometimes imprisoning others, but died quietly on his property in Maine about 1690. He is not to be confounded with his nephew, Peter Weare of Newbury, son of the first Nathaniel, who died in Newbury, a youth, October 12, 1653; nor with Peter, the son of Councilor Nathaniel, who lived in Hampton Falls; nor with a third Peter, brother of President Weare, who also settled in Maine (at North Yarmouth) and died there in 1743, leaving a widow, Sarah (Felt) Weare. The first American Peter was born in England in 1618, and lived to be about eighty. His brother, Nathaniel, was older, had married in England, probably about 1628, and there Councilor Nathaniel was born in 1631. As a child he accompanied his father, Nathaniel, to Newbury, and there married Elizabeth Swayne, December 3, 1656. She was the daughter of Richard Swayne, one of the original proprietors of Hampton, N. H., and it was upon land of Swayne that Councilor Nathaniel settled in Old Hampton (now Seabrook) in

1662. Four of his wife's brothers were already landowners in Hampton, but two of these, with their father, Richard, removed to Nantucket soon after 1660. One of them, John Swayne, married Mary Weare, a sister of Councilor Nathaniel, in November, 1660. An older sister, Hester Weare, had married, in 1647, Capt. Benjamin Swett of Newbury, and removed with him to Hampton in 1663, settling in the Falls parish, afterward Hampton Falls, near Councilor Nathaniel. Captain Swett had been a lessee with his brother-in-law Weare of the Newbury farm of "the Honorable John Woodbridge, for seven years, from 1655," as Weare afterwards testified. Mrs. Swett was born in England in 1629, probably the first child of the first Nathaniel Weare. She outlived her warrior husband (who was slain fighting Indians in 1677) by more than forty years, and married, in 1678, Ensign Stephen Greenleaf of Newbury, of the same family from whom the poet Whittier was descended. It is worth noticing that her first husband, Swett, lived on the homestead at Hampton Falls where Whittier died; that Christopher Hussey's great farm lay at the foot of the Swett Hill, and that a part of that farm probably went to the third Nathaniel Weare, who married a grand-daughter of Christopher Hussey, November 16, 1692, six years after her grandfather's death at the age of eighty-nine.

Councilor Nathaniel Weare's Career

Having reached Hampton in 1662, this second American Nathaniel soon began to hold public office by election and appointment. He was one of the Hampton selectmen in 1667, 1671, 1673, 1679, 1683 and 1699, after which his sons, Nathaniel, the Deacon, and Major Peter take his place in town offices. He became active in the general affairs of the new province from 1680 onward, and was prominent, along with William Vaughan, Major Waldron and his son, Col. Richard Waldron, and Edward Gove, in opposition to the oppressive land-claims of Robert Mason, supported by the tyrannical royal governor, Edward Cranfield, from 1680 to 1686. In 1694 he was made one of the royal councilors of the province, and in the same year was appointed chief justice for two years. Being a large landholder, he was naturally included in the suits brought by Robert Mason in 1682–'83 against, first, his intimate friend, William Vaughan of Portsmouth, and soon after against the two Waldrons, John Gilman of Exeter, John Sanborn, brother-in-law of Christopher Hussey, John Pickering, and some twenty more, for the payment of annual rent on the lands they had held and lived on for forty years or more, under various grants from English corporations, colonies and New England towns. In 1684 these suits were extended to include more than one hundred landowners, large and small; and Cranfield, the governor, had enlisted his authority actively on the side of Mason, being induced thereto by a yearly fee of £130 promised by Mason and secured by a mortgage of the expected rents. In December, 1682, Cranfield had written to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in London a true and moderate statement of affairs, containing these words:

> "Had I yielded to the violent courses that Mason and Chamberlain urged, I should have greatly disturbed the people without promoting the King's interest. The attempt to settle the way of the Church of England here will be very grievous to the people, whatever Mr. Mason may have said. They are very diligent and devout in their own worship, very tenacious of it, and very grateful for the King's indulgence to them therein."

But the bribe accepted from Mason turned Cranfield, who came over here

for money, and was not getting so much as he expected, to the side of the oppressor, and the lawsuits soon began to alarm the people, both rich and poor. Edward Gove, an ancestor of mine and a neighbor of Weare in Seabrook, had been a member of the elective Assembly under Cranfield in 1682, and had refused, with the rest of the members, to pass Cranfield's revenue bills. The Assembly had been dissolved, in consequence, thus leaving the whole legislative and judicial power in the hands of Cranfield and his creatures, for he could remove and appoint councilors at his pleasure, and had so done. This gave him the opportunity to pack juries, and the prospect was that the suits brought by Mason would be won by him, and the hateful rents be collected. Gove, therefore, who had not the steadiness and wisdom of Weare (though he could spell rather better), broke out into an armed demonstration against the governor and his council. After consulting more or less with the Puritan ministers and magistrates, but against their advice, Gove (January 27, 1683) armed himself, his son, John Gove, and his servant, William Healey (ancestor of Judge Bell's wife) and started on horseback for Exeter, eight miles northward. Passing the house of Justice Weare, at what is now called "Fogg's Corner," the prudent magistrate tried to stop him, and issued a warrant for his arrest. But Gove refused to be stopped, and in Exeter and Stratham he enlisted eight more men,—three sons of Robert Wadleigh, a mill owner and leading man, Mark Baker, the ancestor, I suppose, of the celebrated Mrs. Eddy, Thomas Rawlings, John Sleeper, Edward Smith and John Young,—together with a trumpeter, who escaped arrest, and whose name has not come down to us. All were armed and mounted, and most of them were young men. Taking the road to Old Hampton, they were met there by the foot-soldiers of the town, one of whose officers was John Sanborn, whose son had married Gove's daughter, and were arrested under Weare's warrant, making no resistance. Under this warrant he was taken to Great Island, now New Castle, where the province prison was; indicted by a grand jury hastily summoned, and tried by a special jury February 2, 1683, with Major Waldron as presiding justice. Gove and his followers were convicted of high treason under the indictment forced by Cranfield; and Gove, as the leader, was sentenced by Waldron to be hanged, drawn and quartered, "and your head and quarters disposed of at the king's pleasure."

King Charles II had pleasures of different sorts, and did sometimes behead his Puritan enemies, but he was usually good-natured, and when Edward Randolph, the great opponent of Puritan government in New England, carried my ancestor over to England in June, 1683, and lodged him in the Tower, along with Russell and Sidney, the king soon signified that Gove's head and quarters might remain together; and he was pardoned two years after by James II, and took part in the government of New Hampshire along with Weare, after his return to Seabrook, where he died in his bed under William and Mary. But the rapacity of Cranfield and the weakness of Mason and Chamberlain, the secretary and prothonotary of the province, continued to alarm and exasperate the inhabitants, who, with the exception of a small minority, were against the governor and his supporters, Mason, Walter Barefoot, Henry Green (a next neighbor to Weare in Hampton Falls) and a few others. On the subsequent proceedings Judge Bell says:

> The people were thoroughly roused and alarmed. Consultations were privately held, and arrangements made to send an agent to England to make complaint to the King against Cranfield and Mason for their oppressive conduct. Money was collected to defray the expense, and peti-

tions drawn up and circulated in the four towns, which very strongly indicate the fears entertained by the people, of the oppressions of the government. They set forth in very general terms their first settlement under the encouragement of letters patent to the Council of Plymouth, by purchase or consent of the natives, and the difficulties they had met with. They say that by the unreasonable conduct of Mason "and sundry other reasons that are either effects or concomitants thereof" they are in a worse condition than any of the other plantations, and reduced to confusions and extremities. They therefore pray His Majesty "to give leave to Mr. Nathaniel Weare, one of ourselves, whom we have sent for that end, to spread before your sacred Majesty, and your most honorable Privy Council, our deplorable estate, the beholding of which we doubt not will move compassion towards, and your Majesty's propensity to justice will incline to the using of such means as to your wisdom shall seem best, that the oppressed may be relieved, the wronged ones righted, and we, your Majesty's almost undone subjects, now prostrate at your feet, may, upon the tasting of your equity and goodness be raised" etc.

This petition was signed at Exeter by 34, at Hampton by 67, at Portsmouth by 60 and at Dover by 56 of the principal inhabitants of those towns. The arrangements being completed, Mr. Weare privately withdrew to Boston, and sailed for England in February, 1684. Major Vaughan accompanied him to Boston and was appointed to procure depositions and other evidence to send after him. They evidently did not dare to apply for copies of records, or to take depositions in the Province, until their agent was beyond the reach of the government.

Mr. Weare was doubtless a very wise selection as agent, being a grave and magisterial person, who in the affairs of Gove had stood on the side of law and order, and was of that gentlemanly bearing which at that time, and indeed at all times, is so impressive to Englishmen, among whom he was born and in whose native Devonshire he probably had relatives who could vouch for him. He carried money, without which nothing could be done or attempted at the court of the Stuarts, and he doubtless gained the ear of Lord Halifax, who had rendered King Charles good service in the matter of defeating the Exclusion Bill (to shut out James II from the succession), but who was a keen opponent of tyranny. He was in 1684 president of the privy council, and before him, in July, 1684, Weare presented his petitions, complaints and evidences. These have mostly been printed. The originals of a few of the printed pages exist among the Weare papers found in Doctor Cram's possession last year, and which I quoted in the GRANITE MONTHLY for January, 1909. They probably existed in a less fragmentary form in the house of Nathaniel Weare (fifth of that name in America) at Deerfield, at the very time Judge Bell was writing his account, three years before that house was sold to Doctor Cram's father (in 1869), with all these papers lying *perdue* in the garret. Alluding to them, Judge Bell said: "It is to be regretted that the papers of Mr. Weare have passed beyond the reach of inquirers in the only state where such inquiries are likely to be prosecuted. They are supposed to be in the Collections of the New York Historical Society." Some of them seem to have stuck with Doctor Belknap, who used them, and others with his friend, Mr. Hazard of Philadelphia; but a few had disappeared before they came into the hands of President Weare, at the death of his father, Deacon Nathaniel, in March, 1755. Judge Bell goes on:

The Hampton records, there is no doubt, were taken and carried by Mr. Weare to Boston, before he went to England, for fear of their falling into the hands of Mason and Cranfield. Soon after his return in 1685, if not earlier, warrants were issued for his arrest, to answer the charge of embezzling the records of Hampton; and he was subjected to a fine of £50. A hearing in London was had upon Mr. Weare's complaint, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1685, before the Lords of Trade, who reported to the King on the articles of the complaints which alleged

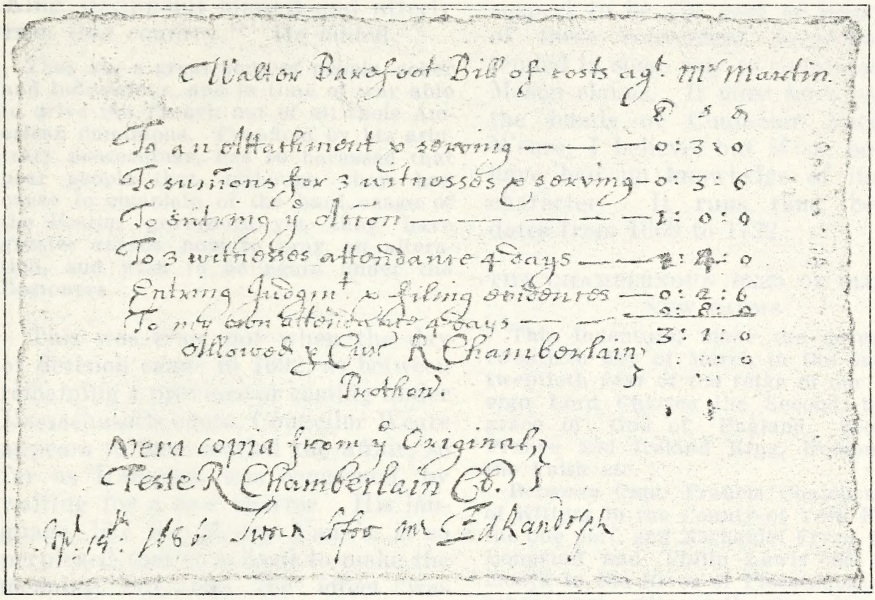
That Cranfield had not pursued his instructions with regard to Mason's contro-

versy, but instead thereof had caused courts to be held and titles to be decided, with exorbitant costs; and that he had exceeded his powers in regulating the value of coins.

This report was approved by King James on the 8th of April, 1685, and signified to Cranfield by command of the king. It would seem that the decision of titles in Cranfield's courts was represented by Halifax as extra-

caused courts to be held in New Hampshire, and permitted titles to lands to be decided there, and unreasonable costs to be allowed.

A sample of these costs appears in this certified copy of Walter Barefoot's charges in a suit against Richard Martyn, in 1683, the very year when these cases were put upon trial and decided against Waldron, Vaughan, Weare, etc. Cranfield, in


Walter Barefoot Bill of costs agt Mr Martin.

£ s d

To an attachment & serving — — — 0: 3: 0
To summons for 3 witnesses & serving — 0: 3: 6
To entring y action — — — — — 1: 0: 0
To 3 witnesses attendance 4 days — — 1: 4: 0
Entring Judgmt & filing affidavites — 0: 2: 6
To my own attendance 4 days — — 0: 8: 0
Allowed & Cur R Chamberlain 3: 1: 0
Pro tem.

Vera copia from y Original
Teste R Chamberlain Cl.
Sworn 14th 1684 before me Edw Randolph

judicial, and a royal order issued to suspend further proceedings in the matter of Mason till it should be brought before the king in council. The actual rebuke to Cranfield by Halifax (April 28, 1685) was in these words:

You have not pursued your instructions in reference to the propriety of the soil which Robert Mason, Esq., claims in the Province of New Hampshire. You were instructed, in case the inhabitants should refuse to agree with the said Mason, that you should interpose and endeavor to reconcile all differences; which if you could not effect, you were then to send to His Majesty such cases, fairly and impartially stated, together with your opinion, for His Majesty's determination. Instead whereof, you have

the meantime, had prudently foreseen the evil day and withdrawn to Barbadoes and Jamaica, under a leave of absence, in June, 1685. In November, 1683, when informed by Halifax that Edward Gove was not to be executed, but "continued in the Tower," where he stayed at King James' cost until March, 1686, Cranfield wrote that "the news of Gove's pardon has had a very ill effect on the people"; who, when pursued by the marshals for rents and taxes, rose and repelled force with force. Eight months later Randolph, then in London, had written to a Boston friend (July 26, 1684), "Wyre hath lately put in articles against Mr. Cranfield, which

render him here a very ill man, and in time will do his business." And it was the influence of Nathaniel Weare through Halifax and others in England, which caused the release of Gove and the retirement of Cranfield. Randolph, who had much good sense mingled with perversity and time-serving, wrote in March, 1685, that any man who went over to govern New Hampshire to make his own selfish fortune will "disserve the King, disappoint himself and utterly ruin that country." He added:

> They are a great body of people, sober and industrious, and in time of war able to drive the French out of all their American dominions. Cranfield by his arbitrary proceedings, has so harassed that poor people that, although they had cause to complain of the hard usage of the Boston governors, yet they have greater reason now to pray an alteration, and wish to be again under the Bostoners.

This was true, but when the day of decision came, in 1692, as between remaining a province or coming under Massachusetts again, Councilor Weare appears to have settled the affair, so far as Hampton was concerned, by waiting for a new charter. His language, like Sir Henry Vane's, is so perplexed that it is hard to make the meaning out, but the effect was against "trotting after the Bay horse." The provincial government was in fact continued, only one governor was to have by royal appointment the general powers of governor, both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, from 1692 to 1741, when Benning Wentworth succeeded Belcher as governor of New Hampshire. Under this establishment it was that Mr. Weare became councilor and chief justice, and he continued in public activity till a few years before his death, at the age of eighty-seven, in May, 1718.

The suits of the claimants under John Mason's grant of New Hampshire continued, however, till after Councilor Weare's death, and were never finally settled by distinct decree, either of a New Hampshire court or by act of the privy council in England. During these suits, lasting some forty years, various forged papers were put in, the most famous of which was the Indian deed to Wheelwright and others (one of them my ancestor, Thomas Leavitt) who died without knowledge of any such grant. Among the Weare papers I find a mysterious document which I suspect to be (in part at least) one of these convenient forgeries, intended in some way to counteract the Mason claims. It must have been in the hands of Councilor Nathaniel Weare, I believe, but if so, he may have had no knowledge of its real character. It runs thus, bearing dates from 1669 to 1722:

THE CHAMPERNOUN DEED OF OLD AND NEW FARMS

This indenture, made the seven and twentieth day of March in the one and twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith etc.

Between Capt. Francis Champernoone of Kittery in the County of York Esq. of the one part, and Nathaniel Fryer, Henry Longstaff and Philip Lewis of Portsmouth in the River of Piscataqua of the other part, witnesseth that the said Capt. Francis Champernoone, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred Pounds of lawful pay of New England in hand before the ensealing and delivery of these Presents well and truly paid, the receipt whereof the said Francis Champernoone doth hereby acknowledge, and himself to be fully satisfied, contented and paid, and thereof, and every part parcell and penny thereof doth acquit, exonerate and discharge them the said Nathaniel Fryer, Henry Longstaff and Philip Lewis, their heirs, executors and administrators, and every one of them for ever, by these Presents hath given, granted bargained and sold, aliened enfeoffed, conveyed and released, assured, delivered and confirmed, and by these Presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, convey and release, assure, deliver and confirm unto them the said Nath'l Fryer, Henry Longstaff, and Philip Lewis, their heirs and assigns,

All that tract, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being at Greenland, within the Territory and precincts of the town of Portsmouth and Strawbury Bancke, and commonly called and known by the Old and New Farms, or by what other name or names soever the same is or heretofore hath been called and known; and also all houses, edifices and buildings, barns, stables and outhouses whatsoever to the s'd farm or farms belonging or in anywise appertaining, and now or heretofore used, occupied and enjoyed as part, parcel or member thereof, or of any part or parcel thereof; and also all ways, paths, passages, trees, woods, and underwoods, comoridths, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said farmes belonging or in any wise appertaining; and to or with the same now or heretofore used, occupied and enjoyed as a part, parcel and member thereof, or of any part, parcel or member thereof, or of any part or parcel thereof; and also all the right, title, claim, use, possession, reversion, remainder and demand whatsoever of him the said Champernoon of in and unto the said premises and of, in and unto every or any part or parcel thereof;

To have and to hold the said before hereby granted and bargained premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and also uses, edifices and building, commons, easements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract, piece or parcel of land and farms belonging and appertaining, unto them the said Nath'l Fryer, Henry Longstaff and Philip Lewis, their heirs and assigns forever, to the sole and only proper use and behoof of the said N. F. H. L. and P. L. their heirs and assigns forever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever;

In witness whereof the parties abovenamed to these present indentures interchangeably have set their hands and seal, the day and year first above written.

Francis Champernown, (Seal.)

This deed or instrument was acknowledged to be the act and deed of Capt. Champernown, before me this 30; March 1669. (Signed) Rich'd Waldron.

Sealed and delivered and quiet and peaceable possession and seazon of the lands above granted was given and delivered by the abovenamed Francis Champernown in name of possession and seazon of all other lands and easements in the Deed abovewritten contained; to have and to hold unto them the said Nathaniel Fryer, Henry Langstaff and Philip Lewis their heirs and assigns forever according to the sincere and true meaning of the Deed above written, in presence of

Walter Nealle
John Shurburn
Sam'l Haines Sen'r.
James X Kidd
his mark
Abraham Corbett

Province of New Hampshire.

Capt. Walter Neale personally appearing before me the subscriber, owned voluntarily and freely that his name which is underwritten for the livery of seizin above mentioned, togather with John Shurburne, Sam'll Haines, James Kidd and Abraham Corbett, was his the said Neal's own hand, this 15th of November, 1705, in the fourth year of hir Majesty's Reign. (Signed) Thomas Phipps, Justice of Peace.

Entered and recorded according to the Origenall, the 22;d day of Agust: 1713 (Erased) per Hunking Record'r. 'substituted) Pr. A'm Vaughan Recorder.

A trew Copy taken from the Province Records for New Hampshire, Book no. 9, peag; 63; this 27th day of December, 1722 Per H. Hunking Recorder.

This is all that properly belongs to this curious instrument. But on the untorn half of page 4 of the foolscap sheet, of which the watermark is a crown, is this further entry:

Hutchinson to Partridge (erased). A Copiea out of the Province New Hampsheir Record-Book No. 9, page 63; for Holbrook:

December 27th 1722.

Champernon to Fryor etc.

On another fold of this page,

Copy. Champernoon to Fryer & others

DEED.

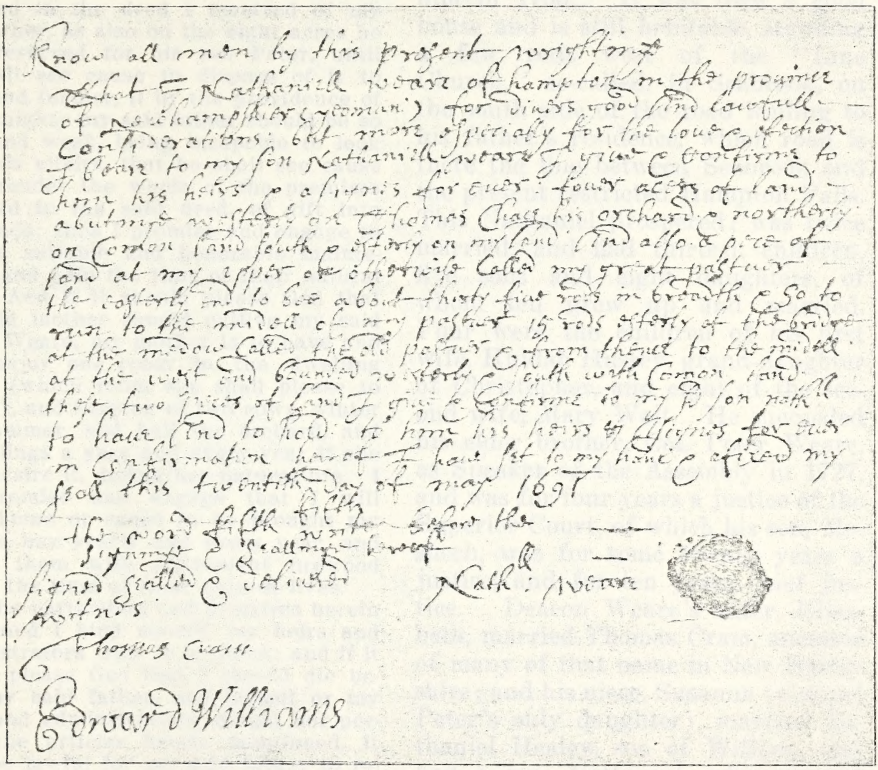
On the middle fold: "Champroons Deed."

There are differences of ink and spelling in this document, yet the whole may be in the same hand. By Champernown himself and Waldron, the grantor's name is spelled as he spelled it; elsewhere it is spelled as pronounced, *ow* being then sounded like *oo*,—thus "Cowley" was pro-

nounced "Cooley." I see no natural relation of this paper to Councilor Nathaniel Weare.

When this agent of the New Hampshire planters went to England for the first time—for he and his friend Vaughan went again in 1686–'87—he seems to have given some of his land in trust to his son Nathaniel, who in youth was called "Ensign" and in later life "Deacon." This may have been for fear of defeat and confiscation, as in the case of his neighbor, Gove, whose release from the Tower Weare must have promoted. After his second return from England, the town of Hampton, then the most populous of the four towns, though not the wealthiest, voted (June 19, 1689) "to raise £.75 in silver to pay the expense of sending Messrs. William Vaughan and Nathaniel Weare to England, and for other expenses in a course of law in defence of proprietary interests." The cost of the first and more important agency is not certainly known, but was probably £.150.

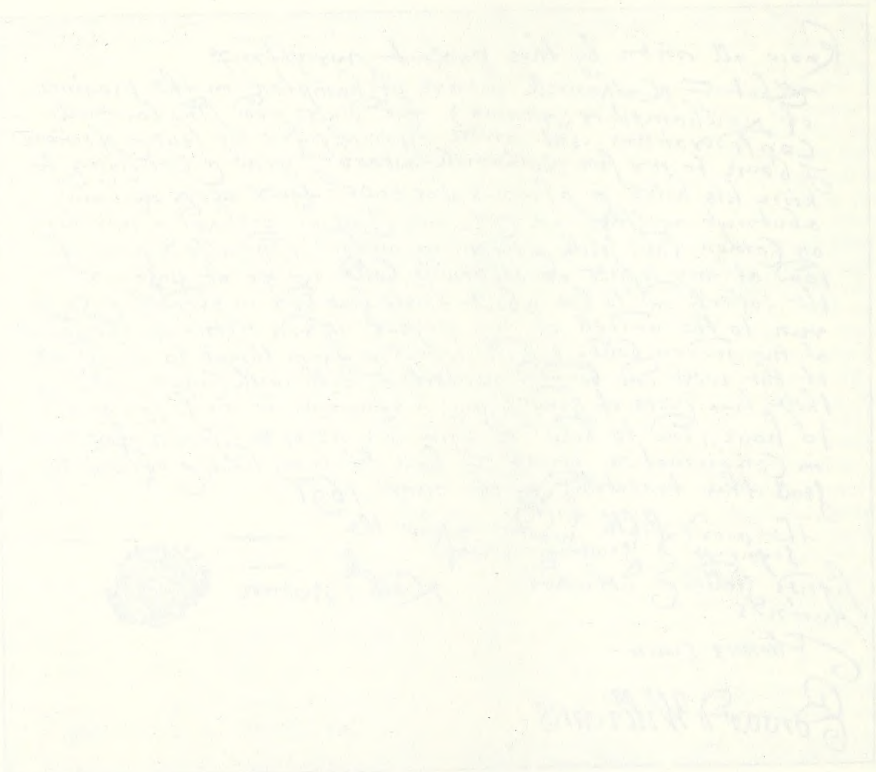
In 1706, Councilor Nathaniel, being seventy-five years old, and Ensign Nathaniel thirty-seven, the son executed an agreement to support his father and mother in their infirm age, which ran as follows:



To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come:

Know ye that whereas I, Nath'll Weare Junior, of Hampton in the Province of New Hampshier, having received a deed of gift of house, barn and orchard, and several pieces of land specified in said deed which deed bears date of; 25 of October, 1706, of my honored father, Nath.ll Weare Esq.:

Now be it known to all men by these presents that I, Nath'll Weare Junior, do covenant, promise and engage to my honored father Nath'll Weare Esq., and to my mother, Elizabeth Weare that I will



be careful, and faithfully endeavor for their comfort and honorable maintenance during the time of their natural lives in manner as followeth, viz.

My said father possessing and enjoying house, barn and orchard, with planting-land and pastuer, as he does usually make use of for sowing and planting and pastuer, I will find a man or suitable help to the improvement thereof for the use of my said father and mother, and for the keeping of the stock of Cattle to have half of the hay of the grass that yearly grows on the marsh and meadow specified in the deed I received of my said father, as also on the eight acres he have reserved for his son Peter, until he shall see cause to dispose of it to him: and further, if by the providence of the Almighty my said father should be so aged and weak, being incapable to look after his affairs, that he shall see cause to surrender the whole of the premises specified in the said deed, of gift into my hands: then I promise and engage to provide suitable and honorable maintenance and help the time of their natural lives. And if it should please God that my said mother should outlive my said father Weare, my mother is to have and shall enjoy one room in the dwelling house, (which room she shall please to choose), and keeping of two cows, winter and summer, and half the orchard, and 40 shillings a year and every year if she shall desire it, during her natural life. I also promise and engage that I will bring home or cause to be brought my father's hay yearly and every year, and supply them with convenient firewood during the time of their natural lives.

To the particulars and promises herein mentioned I bind myself, my heirs and administrators truly to perform; and if it should please God that I should die before my said father, and myself or my heirs and administrators should not perform the articles herein mentioned, it shall be lawful for my said father to reenter on these lands specified in the deed of gift to me from my father; myself or my successors being paid the charge that I or my successors shall be at.

In confirmation of the above said promises I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 26th of October 1706, and in the fifth year of her Majesty's reign.

Nath'll Weare Junior (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Jabez Dow, Henry Dow.

Province of New Hampshire. Ensign Nathaniel Weare personally appeared the 26th of October, 1706 and acknowledged this above instrument to be his voluntary act and deed. Before me,

Henry Dow,
Justice of Peace.

Nathaniel Weare, Ensign and Esquire (1669–1755).

This third Nathaniel lived almost to his father's age, and in the house still standing which his father gave him in 1706. It was then a good house and is still habitable, standing a few rods west of the "Line Church," so-called, in Seabrook, on the south side of the road leading to his father's residence, which road is there the line between Seabrook and the present restricted Hampton Falls. This Nathaniel prospered; was twice married, and had thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, of whom ten grew up and married. Four were the children of his first wife, Huldah Hussey, grand-daughter of Christopher, and eight of the second wife, Mary Wait. He succeeded his elder brother, Col. Peter Weare, as Speaker of the Assembly in 1727, and was for four years a justice of the Superior Court, of which his son, Meshech, was for some twenty years a justice, and for ten years chief justice. Deacon Weare's sister, Elizabeth, married Thomas Cram, ancestor of many of that name in New Hampshire; and his niece, Susanna (Colonel Peter's only daughter), married Nathaniel Healey, son of William, and had a son, Nathaniel, who married another Susanna Weare, granddaughter of Deacon Nathaniel, from whom the wife of Judge Bell was descended. The prosperity of the early Weares came down, along with the name Nathaniel, to the Healeys, but the fourth Nathaniel Weare, son of Ebenezer, who was the son of Colonel Peter, did not distinguish himself. He was a ward of his cousin, Meshech, colonel, judge and president; and Meshech had a son, Nathaniel, who was an esquire, town clerk and clerk

of the Rockingham County Court, with his home in Deerfield, and with the family papers in his custody. He was the only one of the five Nathaniels who graduated at Harvard, where he succeeded his father, Meshech, at an interval of forty-three years, from 1735 to 1778. The letters of Meshech's family of ten children, so far as preserved, were mainly in the hands of Nathaniel of Deerfield, and being found among the older papers in the Deerfield house of this last Nathaniel Weare will contribute something to the memoir of President Weare, which I am now preparing.

The Catbird

By Harry Leavitt Perham

A black-capped rogue, a singer of sweet strains,
A saucy bird, producer of refrains
That put to shame the sweetest song e'er sung,
Or ballad down from distant ages rung.
A sorry prober in the home affairs
Of lesser birds, and yet he little cares
How many times he is accused of wrong,
For all his heart is filled with joyous song.
In suit of slaty gray he well might be
The meekest minstrel in the alder tree.
'Tis here he is misjudged. His heart is proud,
His notes are varied and his song so loud
Pours forth for all the happy world to hear.
He claims no friend, and yet he has no fear..

Twilight Music

By Mary Chandler Butler

When the twilight's slowly falling
  O'er the broad, fast-purpling plain,
Then the earth melts into music,
  Into song and grand refrain;
In the rills and streams there's music,
  In the flowers and whispering trees;
Then the stars in heaven make music,
  And the sighing of the breeze.

Gently, then, the straying fingers
  Wander o'er the ivory keys,
And each soul pours out its passion,
  All its joy, its pain or peace,
For 'tis not the hand that's playing,
  But it is the heart within,
Throbbing, joyous, full of shadows,
  God's sweet paradise in men.

One of the Delights of Being a Boy*

By E. P. Tenney

The first opening of the eyes to the beauties of the natural world is a keener delight to a boy than any after eye-opening to such scenery as he may find outside his native horizon.

My sister Mary did much to awaken in me a love of the beautiful in common things in the little world of my nativity. In her earliest life she had the eye and taste of an artist. My sister Helen, too, whom I idolized and idealized, was a poet by nature, and what she saw I saw: the love divine in everyday sunsets, the rise and fall of great ranges of cloud banks, the retreat of the hills when thickening mist dimmed their outline, the contrast of white snow near the dark forests of far-away hillsides. We wondered over the mystery of growing grass; or in another mood we followed the sun-browned mowers, listened to their musical whetstones, the swish of sweeping scythes and falling grass. We watched the sunbeam lives of glittering insects, the flaunting butterfly upborne by the wandering wind, or caught at floating films by fairies spun, or studied spider snares.

With what wonderment did I first note that the dewdrops, which I saw atremble on the tender grass, did not fall from the thunder clouds; and I learned to watch them softly gathering in silent benediction, filling the cups of thirsty flowers.

To a noise-loving child what could be more impressive than the silence of nature. In the summer dreaming of an idle boy, the floret bells swung by the bees, the sweet meadow grasses rippled by the south wind, the unfolding color of the clover, the buttercups at their gilding work, the lilies of the field or of the pool,—by their stillness quieted my boisterous tongue.

The days of May, silent but for the bird calls and running water, became very dear to me, for then in the perfumed air of pasture pines, I often searched for the fragrant bloom of the trailing arbutus, half hidden by mosses or leaves in decay,—its priceless white and pink, and its sweet overflow from a heart of honey.

Dear to me was the September haze, the gathering halo of the sainted year. Dear to me were the autumn winds that tossed the golden rod plumes and floated the seed of the thistle. And near to me was the merry-hearted whistle of November through the leafless maples, and the musical winter winds amid the sombre pines.

Water at will, whether a bubbling spring or the singing wayward brook, was more to my mind than Uncle Tom's dilapidated and fascinating sawing flume, into which my brother and I used to peer on our way to school, although that was water at will more than at mill, since the flume leaked like a sieve. If we set out to compete with Uncle Tom by a mill of our own, it was solely for the fun of playing with wild water.

Save for the tinkling hammers of the rain on the roof of my attic "study," there was no music in the world so sweet to me as that of the little brook, where I played when a boy, with its unceasing melody. It seems strange to the eyes of my manhood that so little a stream could carry so much pleasure in it; but it is one of the joys of my life that I was born near the headwaters of this Liliputian rivulet.

The "Fern Dell" of my childhood might well have been named "The Meeting of the Waters," since here to the right was the Quaker River, an unfailing stream four to six inches

* This paper relates to life at West Concord, New Hampshire, 1840-1850.

wide, rising from springs in a dell a few rods west; and to the left, Butternut Spring is another perennial fountain; each having cut for itself a well-grassed and broad trough, some twenty feet deep, with gently sloping sides. These waters mingle at the foot of the promontory where the Mill River begins, with waters artificially expanded that once bore a fleet in miniature, and with water power in the bend of the stream which once drove the wheels of a great infantile industry, and whose banks resounded with the noise of railway traffic, on a track built by contract at a cost of two thousand dollars,—paid for in coin of corn or by paper money cross-barred on the back. This important stream, after playing, here and there, hide and seek with the sun, and after boxing two-thirds of the compass as to direction—watering great tree roots and wetting the base of many a bowlder—joins at last the Meeting House River that comes in from the west and north through a deep ravine; and then the united streams sweep away to the south, to join the Lake Penacook outflow that meanders far through the intervales before losing itself in the Merrimack. I close my eyes at this moment and see various outcropping fragments of rock near the perished metropolis—the Bib-city of bygone years—and see every inch of the water way on its tidal march toward the sea.

When we went "down below" on our miniature river, as if to the wider world we heard of through raftsmen and teamsters, we were easily led by the bobolinks to the Merrimack; as, upon our working days, we were led to the farm lands on the plain by the pigeons in the pines. We had often sought points of advantage for viewing the mysterious river, whose intervales broadened out to the sloping hills and groves of maple; but its liquid roadway was to us for beauty, not for use. The wholesome childhood awe in which we held it was heightened by the furious sweep of the springtime river at high flood, uppiled with ice-layers at all angles.

Rarely could we use the winter moonlight river for crackling fire and flaring pitchknot and mercurial wings of steel. For burnished and gleaming ice we sought a land-locked surface; often the lake of our summer floating.

In pasture lands near the spring-fed lake, we sought wild fruit, the strawberry, blueberry, raspberry and spiced apples. There was an endless fascination in it, to live afield and dine with the birds and squirrels.

Yet other fruit I gathered beneath the scraggy orchard trees at home in Maying time, where I did my daily stint of reading ancient history. My eyes could but frequently glance at the gnarled limbs above me, drifted with perfumed flakes, and wind-tossed, gently rising and falling.

Yet the trees in autumn color were the most attractive, and I sought the granite highlands when the mellow sunlight fell upon the green slants of the hills. Often I was disturbed by an exploding ledge or the music of the stone-cutters. I followed the stone walls of the pastures; not regular enough in line or outline to suggest that they were not a part of the natural scenery, half hidden by russet ferns and ruddy vines.

The hills gave glimpses of smooth water ruffled by the wind, or—in the morning hours—of lake-like expanses of mist in the valley or along the water courses. Then they offered, too, points of advantage for watching a gathering storm, the rise of the thunder heads or the advancing curtain of the rain. Sometimes I could hear the preliminary harping of the wind before the storm broke.

The wild beard and warlocks of the Ice King had no terror for me. Drifting snow or crunching crust was a delight. How well I remember the pleasure of wandering cross-lots

afield, on a moon-lighted, keen-aired, night of midwinter, with no exact sense of direction as to whither I should go.

How can I but recall at this day the gleaming of my boyhood axe upon a serene December morning as I set to felling the green pines. So busy was I with dreaming as well as mast-felling that I scarcely noted that the sun in rising high was closely shorn of his dazzling rays, and that soon his fire went out, veiled by thickly drifting haze. The snow drew nigh, the pines were tasseled white, and the trunks and under limbs grew darker in contrast with the ermine ground. Then the storm brought in a premature night of thick and blinding snow. Through all these blissful hours my ringing axe awoke the hill, till the returning sound was dulled and deadened by the falling flakes. Turning slowly homeward, my axe helve and all my garments were wreathed by white rose leaves, as if by a fall of celestial flowers.

I have no memory of hours or years in which I could tire of the joyous woodpaths; the dance of flickering shadows; the odor of evergreens heated by the sun; the sleeping woodlands, or the rustle of the ash and moving plumes of birch; delicate leaf forms, or shaggy bark trimmed with green mosses; vast leaf-mats hiding the brown earth; or the fall of twilight in the forest. Nor could I tire of the great trees with trailing boughs on the intervales and their uptossed fountains of foliage; or the young and slender elms bending to the winds like meadow grasses.

I cannot say that this sense of beauty and the glory of nature came to me when I was eight years old or ten or fifteen, but during the happy days of boyhood I came, by the acquaintance of familiar years, to know it and love it. Nor do the chestnut woods, sun lighted in the autumn, come back to me more surely at this moment,—with their possibilities of mystic dreaming and soundless tread of elfin feet,—than there came to me somewhere in youthful days a sense of the linking of my human spirit to the ineffable source of all that I saw or knew of the forces of nature.

NAHANT, DECEMBER, 1908.

Some Other Day

By Cyrus A. Stone

Some other day the ills we bear,
  The treasures lost, the trust betrayed,
The grief no kindred soul may share,
  The promised bliss so long delayed,
All, all that stern misfortune brings
  Shall range along the rugged way
As stepping-stones to better things,
  Some day, some other day.

Some other day these rested hands,
  Released from anxious care and pain,
Shall gather up the tangled strands
  And bind the broken ties again.
Then love shall rise from buried hate
  And all the wayward world shall see
That neither time, nor chance, nor fate,
  Can keep my own away from me.

Some other day the loveliest bride,
Arrayed in flowing robe of white,
Shall walk in beauty by my side
Through flowery paths of joy and light.
The summer days will come and go,
The harrowing years their tale will tell,
But no regretful tear must flow
From those dear eyes I love so well.

Some other day life's setting sun
Shall gild the glowing lighted west,
The heavy tasks will all be done,
The weary limbs be laid to rest.
Fear not, true hearts shall meet again
Though heaven and earth should pass away.
My faith still sings her glad refrain,
Some day, some other day.

Life's Afterglow

By Adelaide George Bennett

[Dedicated to Hon. Wm. S. Carter of Lebanon, N. H., on the death of his mother, Mrs. H. B. C. Whitney, March 14, 1909.]

Didst dawn for thee, dear heart, one strange, drear day
When the white sun shone like a spectral flame
And all, like phantoms, silent went and came
Because within the hushed room's shadows gray,
She who had given thee being, lifeless lay?—
She who for fourscore years and ten, the same
As when thy infant voice first lisped her name,
Traveled with thee life's lengthened, love-lit way.

Look! On life's broad horizon hanging low
And drooping like a roseate curtain drawn,
Is seen for aye the beauteous afterglow
Of her sweet, sunny life which does adorn
With ruby aureole raying row on row,
The path she trod to the eternal dawn.

Light In Darkness.

There is no way of life so dark and narrow—
Hemmed in by Care and curtained o'er with Grief—
But that some gleam of glorious coming morrow
Sends in its light and gives the soul relief.

How I Knew Lincoln

[Address delivered by Edwin H. Leslie, Commander Storer Post of Portsmouth, N. H., Grand Army of the Republic, at the Lincoln Centennial Exercises in that city, February 12, 1909.]*

Not long ago the Grand Army was invited to the Portsmouth navy yard to assist in the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of some of the members of the United States Marine Corps formerly quartered at the barracks, who laid down their lives in the service of their country in the Spanish War. The principal speaker was a senator from New Hampshire. When he was introduced a comrade at my side said to me, "I know that man, I shook hands with him at Concord."

When I was told that I had been selected to make a few remarks it occurred to me that I once had the honor of shaking hands with Abraham Lincoln and, if you will bear with me, I will tell you a short story of the Civil War. In 1864 I was seriously wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor and brought to Washington in bad condition. I was carried to Harwood Hospital and lay there for a long time.

One hot day the fly of the tent was opened and a very portly man entered and asked for Edwin Leslie. He stated that he had been to nearly all the hospitals to find me. The nurse escorted him to my cot and he shook my hand, while the tears came to his eyes. He told me with choked voice how sorry he was for me, and that he was from Portsmouth and had come to carry me home to my family. The doctor was called and said it would kill me to be moved. My Portsmouth friend urged the doctor to allow him to take me away, promising that I should have every comfort and attention, but the doctor would not consent.

This good man was the representative from the First Congressional District of New Hampshire. Well, he said he would take care of me then, and he saw that I was taken care of. During a short recess he went home and on his arrival in Portsmouth was carried to my house to tell my wife all about me before he went to his own family, the noble-hearted man.

When he returned to Washington he purchased me a fine pair of crutches, and as I began to grow convalescent I took short rides at his expense. Finally one day, by his consent, I took three of my friends in the landau and rode down to Washington, bearing a card introducing myself and friends to the president of the United States. The card of introduction was signed by that noble man, Daniel Marcy, M. C. The card gained us admission to the White House and there and then I knew Abraham Lincoln, and we all received an honest shake of the hand and a fervent "God bless you." "My boys," said he, "I am sorry to see these signs of battle, but you were doing your duty." We then left him.

I had been told that the president did not forget faces, if he did names, and some time after I met him on the avenue and he came up to me and shook hands with me and said that he was glad to see that I was getting better, and there again I knew Lincoln. I knew him again that fatal night at Ford's theater.

Stamped upon my memory is that sight of him as he sat in the box at the theater, but I had to return to camp, and soon after the sad news was brought to us that he had been shot. Strong men sat down or threw

*Edwin H. Leslie, of Portsmouth, N. H., enlisted, April 23, 1861, under President Lincoln's first call for troops, as a private in Co. K, 2d N. H. Infantry, but was discharged for disability three months later. He re-enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. F, 13th N. H. Infantry; served as corporal and sergeant, and was severely wounded in battle at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865, at the close of the war.

themselves upon their cots and gave way to their grief. Such anguish I never saw.

Washington was all in mourning, the buildings, both public and private, were draped with emblems of mourning. A short time and the day of the funeral came, and I tried to march upon crutches but could not. I went to the capitol and saw him, that martyr to his country, lying in state, and then, the saddest time of all, with tears in my eyes, with people all around me mourning and weeping, I again knew Lincoln; and I have kept him in my mind through many years as I saw him on those several occasions, and I shall continue so to remember Abraham Lincoln as one of the greatest men of modern times and as a true, honorable, peaceful friend and benevolent man.

That is how I knew Lincoln.

The Window Way Up In the Air

Elizabeth Thomson Ordway

I have in my home a small window,
Called for the one who has made
From every-day, common-place subjects,
Pictures that never will fade.

This window lights well a quaint cupboard,
Pride of a housewifely care,
And all of our days are more cosey,
Because of the window up there.

In the morning the sun sends glad greetings
Through this window, 'way up in the air,
And at night, the soft moonbeams are lying
Curled up fast asleep, on the stair.

Or, perchance, if the weather be dreary,
And I'm kept at home by the rain,
Its lullaby rests me, and soothes me,
And I hark to it, played on the pane.

And when the wind howls in mid-winter,
And my window holds back the deep snow,
It comforts me there, at the top of the stair,
As I dream by the fire below.

Or, for a last look, just at bed-time,
Through my old attic window I peep,
The silent stars give me their blessing,
And I lay me down gladly to sleep.

Oh! the window 'way up in the attic:
Oh! the window right under the sky:
My heart grows more warm, as I list to your song
Of the years that are over and by.

New Hampshire Necrology

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL M. WHITE

Maj. Gen. Daniel M. White, long prominent in military affairs in this state, and for some time brigade commander of the N. H. N. G., a well-known Democrat and a member of the Hillsborough County bar, died at his home in Peterborough, his native town, May 1, 1909.

General White was the second son of the late Isaac D. and Timnah (Mansfield) White of Peterborough. He had been an active, public-spirited citizen, and served the town as a member of the board of selectmen from 1901 till 1908. He was also president of the Peterborough Old Home Day Association, delivering the address at the Old Home Day celebration last August, which event was a military reunion. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Peterborough Historical Society, and has served it in an official capacity; a vice-president of the board of trade for a number of years and secretary of the board of health.

He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been associated with them since 1869. He was also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having joined A. F. Stevens Post at Peterborough in 1869. He was a past post commander and had held many offices in the department, including junior and senior vice department commander.

The following tribute to the memory of General White was presented at the recent meeting of the N. H. Bar Association by James F. Brennan, Esq., of Peterborough:

"Daniel Mansfield White was born in Peterborough May 4, 1843, and died in that town of progressive muscular atrophy of the arms and throat May 1, 1909. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He attended the district school, and, at his own expense, pursued his studies in the Peterborough and Appleton academies and McCollom Institute. In 1864, while attending the latter institution, he enlisted as a private in the First New Hampshire Cavalry for the War of the Rebellion. He was soon thereafter appointed quartermaster sergeant and subsequently promoted to lieutenant. He was mustered out of service in 1865 and resumed his scholastic studies. After graduation he taught school until March, 1869, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Ezra M. Smith, and was admitted to the bar at Amherst May 12, 1874, commencing the practice of his profession the June following.

"He organized the Peterborough Cavalry and was commissioned its first captain in 1872, was promoted to major of the Second Regiment, N. H. N. G., in 1875, to colonel in 1877, and to brigadier-general in 1884, commanding the brigade for five years, when he retired from the service.

"He was appointed by Governor Cheney in 1877 a member of the commission to revise the military laws of the state; was state senator in 1878; appointed United States consul at Sherbrooke, P. Q., in 1887, which office he held for about four years.

"He was commissioned in 1898 major and assistant inspector-general and assigned to the Second Division Fourth Army Corps in the Spanish War. During a portion of his military service he acted as chief ordnance officer of the division, and inspector general of the corps.

"His inherent bright intellect and genial disposition, combined with his acquired legal knowledge and a practical experience with men and affairs, rendered him peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of the several important public offices with which he was entrusted with an ability and faithfulness that rendered his services to the nation and state of the greatest value. With his military knowledge and experience, he brought to the work of the commission to revise the military laws a proficiency which made him the moving spirit in the adoption of the first harmonious and progressive military code the state ever had, advancing the military organization of the state up to the improved modern standard. In the state senate his ability as a legislator was shown in the introduction and advocacy of valuable legislation.

"Possessing a vigorous, analytical mind, he early exhibited an ability as a lawyer, attracting a valuable clientele, which he held for many years, but his military duties and his extensive fire insurance business, together with the care of his attractive home and surrounding land, drew his attention somewhat in later years from his law practice. He was a staunch Democrat and did effective work for his party in its councils and on the stump, being in 1896 the Democratic candidate for Congress in the second district. At the sesqui-centennial celebration of the town, in 1884, he delivered a carefully prepared address on "The Lawyers of Peterborough." In August, 1908, he was appointed judge of the Peterborough police court.

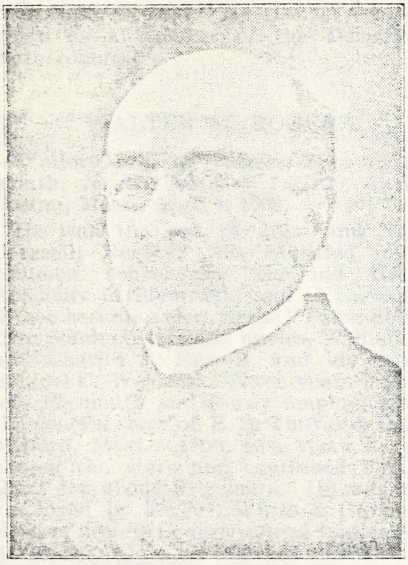
"With a heart full of sympathy, he was

ever ready to aid the unfortunate, so far as his means would allow; possessing a happy, genial disposition, he imparted good cheer to those about him and by his good counsel and kindly encouragement gave new hope and strength to those who sought his advice and aid. The many good qualities exhibited during his active and useful life will remain a lasting and beautiful memorial.

"Brother White is survived by a wife and three children, the eldest by his first marriage."

CAPT. BAXTER GAY

Capt. Baxter Gay, youngest son of the late Benjamin W. and Sarah (Messer)



Captain Baxter Gay

Gay, born in New London August 22, 1851, died in that town April 19, 1909.

Captain Gay gained his military title as commander of the Messer Rifles of that town, a company long connected with the National Guard, in which he took a deep interest. He was an active and enterprising farmer and leading citizen, and was one of the pioneers in developing the summer boarding business in New London, having built and managed the Glengae, a capacious summer boarding house which was largely patronized.

In politics he was a Republican and had served his town as treasurer, tax collector, selectman and representative in the Legislature of 1907. He was also a trustee of the town library and a director of the Sunapee Fire Insurance Co. He was early interested in the Grange movement, had been master of New London Grange and a district deputy.

He married, December 25, 1873, Anna, daughter of Lendon and Lucy (Morrill) Brown, who survives him, with five sons and two daughters.

GEORGE F. JONES

George F. Jones, born in New Durham September 16, 1840, died in that town, where he had ever had his home, April 21, 1909.

He was the son of John L. and Nancy (Chamberlin) Jones, and was educated in the Dover schools and at Wolfeboro Academy. He served in the Civil War as a private in the First New Hampshire Cavalry, Troop K, and was a member of the M. H. Savage Post of Alton from the time of its organization. He was married June 28, 1868, to Jennie E. Savage of Alton, whose death preceded his about a year, one son, George H., surviving.

Mr. Jones conducted a general store on New Durham Plains over forty years, retiring from active business three years ago. He was postmaster most of the time during his business life, and had been town clerk and treasurer and a member of the Legislature in 1887–8. Politically he was a Democrat and active in his party's interest. He was a member of New Durham Grange and of Winnipesaukee Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Alton.

SIDNEY B. WHITTEMORE

Sidney Benjamin Whittemore, son of Benjamin and Almira (Chandler) Whittemore, and one of the best known citizens of Coös County, died in Colebrook, his native town and life-long place of residence, May 6, 1909.

He was born July 21, 1839, and was reared to farm life, attending the common schools and Colebrook Academy. He married Emeline, daughter of Jesse Corbett, who survives, besides two sons, Albert F., a merchant at Colebrook, and Everett S., a creamery manager at Conway, and a graduate of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, of which his father was for several years one of the trustees, as well as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having always taken a strong interest in farming and all that pertains to agricultural progress.

Mr. Whittemore had a large farm, in the eastern part of the town, and the same was well cultivated. He was one of the first to introduce pure bred Durham cattle

into his section of the state, and is said to have raised more pairs of fancy matched steers than any other man in Coös County. He was a charter member and the first secretary of Mohawk Grange of Colebrook, organized March 30, 1874. Afterward he was its master and was the first master of Upper Coös Pomona Grange, holding the office several terms. He was also a state deputy. He also held membership in the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Knights of Honor.

Politically Mr. Whittemore was an earnest, active and life-long Democrat, serving his party and the public as a selectman, moderator, collector of taxes, representative in the Legislature in 1885 and 1886, deputy sheriff and county treasurer, and was a Bryan candidate for presidential elector in 1896. He also served many years as a member of the Democratic state committee.

WALTER M. ROGERS.

Walter Mulliken Rogers, born in Plymouth, N. H., January 1, 1830, died in Boston, Mass., April 4, 1909.

He was the son of John and Nancy (Russell) Rogers; was educated in the common school and the old Holmes Academy in Plymouth, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in the "Brick Store," then conducted by his uncles, William W. and Charles J. Russell, and his cousin, Samuel C. Webster. Three years later he left Plymouth and found employment in the general store of E. S. Thayer & Co., of Milford, Mass. After two years he purchased the store and continued business there for about five years. He was then employed by Parker, White & Gannet of Boston, dealers in agricultural implements, until 1862, when he engaged with the late William L. Bradley, the founder of the Bradley Fertilizer Company, now merged in the American Agricultural Chemical Company, the largest manufacturers of fertilizers in the world. To the growth and prosperity of this industry his energy, foresight and sagacity contributed in large measure. In 1894 and 1895 Mr. Rogers was president of the White Mountain Travellers Association, and later held the same office in the Commercial Travellers' Eastern Accident Association, and the Commercial Travellers' Benefit Association of Boston.

He married, Sept. 25, 1884, Miss Helen G. Byron of Chelsea, Mass., who survives him, as do two sons, Walter Byron and John Albert.

The old Granite State had no more loyal son than Walter M. Rogers, who, for more than fifty years, journeyed annually through its territory in the prosecution of his business, knew its people more intimately than almost any other man; was inspired and invigorated by its pure air and magnificent scenery, and loved every foot of its territory, particularly that of his native town and the region round about.

HON. GEORGE W. DARLING.

George W. Darling, a native of Malone, N. Y., born in 1847, and for several years past a prominent business man of Whitefield, died March 20, from apoplexy.

His family came to Campton in this state when he was ten years of age, and at 16 he went to work for the Brown Lumber Company, at Rumney, removing later with the company to Whitefield. Later he was for some years in the lumber business in Vermont, and was general business manager of the Bartlett Lumber Company for four years. He engaged in the jewelry business in Whitefield in 1885, and subsequently added drugs and medicines. In 1893 he also bought a half interest in the Fiske House hotel property.

Mr. Darling was one of the directors and treasurer of the Whitefield Manufacturing Company, president and director of the Lancaster and Jefferson Lighting Company, treasurer and director of the Brown Lumber Company, and a director in the Whitefield Bank and Trust Company. He was a member of the House of Representatives of 1903 and represented the Coös district in the Senate of 1907. He was a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias and Mt. Washington Grange.

GEORGE D. HARVEY

George Daniel Harvey, born in Walpole, N. H., December 20, 1840, died at Auburndale, Mass., April 1, 1909.

Mr. Harvey was the son of Daniel and Fatima (Shedd) Harvey, and attended the public schools and Walpole Academy. He was engaged for a time in boyhood in the dry goods store of Norman H. Farr at Bellows Falls, but soon went to Boston and entered the employ of Farley, Bliss & Co., remaining there until 1865, when he entered the wholesale department of what was then the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., remaining until 1868. In that year Mr. Harvey was made junior member of the firm of Farley, Amsden & Co., which was changed in 1874 to Farley, Harvey & Co. He became senior member in 1891, upon the death of N. W. Farley. He was a member of the Auburndale Congregational Church and of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., St. Andrew's Chapter, of Boston, Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newton, the Home

Market Club and the Republican Club. He served the Fourth National Bank of Boston as a director. Mr. Harvey was twice married. His first wife was Miss Abba S. Briggs, by whom he had two sons, William D. and Fred P. Harvey. His second wife was Miss Carrie V. Balch of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. His wife and two sons, who were associated with him in business, survive Mr. Harvey.

PROF. AMOS N. CURRIER

Amos N. Currier, one of the best known educators in the West, for forty years professor of Latin in the University of Iowa, and for twenty years dean of the College of Liberal Arts in that institution, died at his home in Iowa City May 16, 1909.

Professor Currier was born in Canaan, in this state, Oct. 13, 1832, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1856, received his A. M. in 1859, and in 1893 was honored with the degree of LL. D. by Des Moines College. He was a teacher all his life. From 1848 to 1852 he taught in district schools in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In 1854 he was principal of the academy in Danbury. From April, 1857, to July, 1861, he was professor of Latin and Greek in Central College at Pella, Ia., but at the latter date he enlisted in the Union Army and served throughout the Civil War as a private in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry for two years, and then as an officer in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. On his return from the war he resumed his work at Pella, going thence to Iowa University in 1867.

Professor Currier was the head of the Latin department from the date of his first connection with the university, June 26, 1867, till June, 1907, when he retired on a Carnegie pension, and engaged in the gathering and arrangement of historical matter concerning the university. He was acting president of the university in 1898–9. He is said to have enjoyed a wider personal acquaintance among the students than any other man connected with the instituion, and to have taken a kindly and genuine interest in every boy and girl who came within the sphere of his influence.

HON. DENNIE L. FARR

Dennie L. Farr, born in Chesterfield, N. H., November 29, 1861, died at Holyoke, Mass., May 18, 1909.

He was the son of Larkin L. and Mary (Young) Farr, the family being one of the oldest in the town. He attended school at Newark, Bellows Falls and Westminster, Vt., and Swanzey, N. H., and went to Holyoke in 1879, entering the employ of the Farr Alpaca Company, first working in the mill and later being transferred to the office, where he was employed as paymaster and later as assistant treasurer, which office he resigned because of ill health in 1902. For the past three years Mr. Farr had held the office of United States storekeeper at the bonded warehouse connected with the Farr alpaca plant.

He always took an active interest in public affairs, being identified with the Republican party, and was treasurer of the Republican city committee for some years. He was elected to the common council in 1888 and in 1889 was elected to the board of aldermen. From 1890 to 1893 he served as city treasurer and in 1893 served as mayor of Holyoke. October 12, 1886, he married Miss Augusta Shaefer of Windsor Locks, Conn., who survives him with one son, Leonard S., and two daughters.

COL. HENRY L. TILTON

Henry L. Tilton, who was for many years a prominent business man and leading citizen of Littleton, but who has of late resided at Pasadena, Cal., died there April 31, at the age of 81 years, having been born in Danville, Vt., May 3, 1828, and removing to Littleton at the age of twenty, when he engaged as a clerk in the store of Eastman, Tilton & Co., an elder brother being a member of the firm. In 1850 he went to California, with a party of young men, where he remained four years, meeting with financial success. Returning to Littleton, he engaged in mercantile business, and conducted various enterprises in other directions, including extensive land and lumbering operations. He also had an interest in various mountain hotels, and did much building in Littleton. He also started a banking business which developed into the Littleton National Bank, of which he was a director and also vice-president for many years.

He was a Republican in politics and a strong partisan. He served in the Legislature in 1884. He was also a member of Governor Straw's staff in 1872. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention, and also one of the presidential electors that year.

Colonel Tilton was active in the movement which first developed Spokane, Wash., and invested heavily there in banking and building, some twenty years ago.

Editor and Publisher's Notes

The governor and council, at a recent meeting, filled the office of state auditor created at the last session of the legislature, by the appointment of Hon. William B. Fellows of Tilton to the position, he having resigned the office of judge of probate for the county of Belknap in order to accept the same. The vacancy occasioned by this resignation was filled by the appointment of John B. Morrill of Gilford. Thus the two surviving members of the tax commission of 1908, who would naturally have gone on the board if the permanent tax commission recommended in their report to the legislature had been established, are provided with official positions. The appointment of Judge Fellows as auditor is as good a one as could be made, but there is no probability that any great advantage to the state can result from the creation of the office. It has never been shown that the state has lost a dollar for want of an auditor.

The sale of an unusually large number of New Hampshire farms for summer homes for people of wealth who regard the Granite State as a desirable place of residence during the rest and recreation season is reported for the last six months. There seems to be a constantly increasing tendency on the part of city residents—business and professional men—to secure permanent summer homes, instead of patronizing hotels and boarding houses, here and there, in the vacation period, as so many have been in the habit of doing in years past. New Hampshire is glad to welcome these summer residents, who, acquiring some portion of her soil, naturally take an interest in her prosperity. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the main portion of our territory will remain in the hands of those whose homes are here all the year round, and whose chief occupation is its cultivation and improvement.

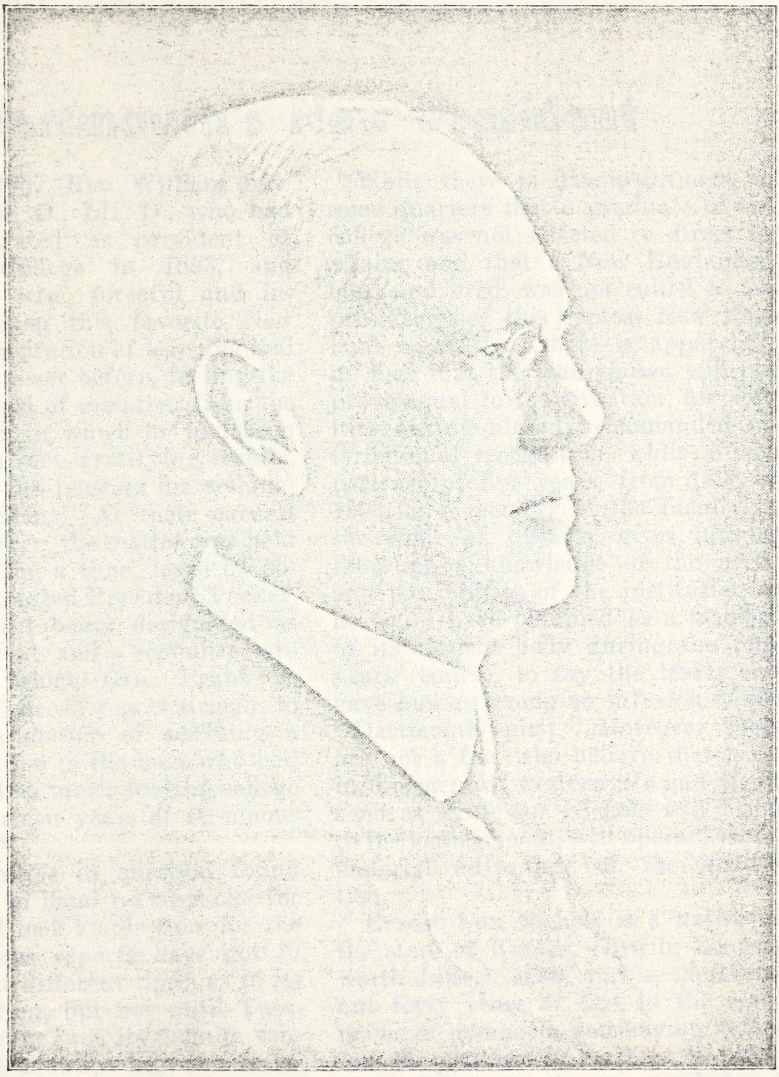
As summer time approaches the thought of Old Home Week comes up in the mind of the country town resident especially, and preparations will soon be in order for the annual Old Home Day gatherings that have come to be a recognized feature of social life in many of our New Hampshire communities. It was here that the movement, which has already extended across the continent, had its inception, and there is little danger that the Old Home Day observance will ever relapse into "innocuous desuetude" within our borders. Nevertheless individual interest should never be allowed to lapse, in the idea that somebody will do the necessary work anyhow. What is everybody's business is generally nobody's. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mrs. Addie M. Messer-Fellows of Wilmot has published a little booklet containing a dozen or more New Hampshire Old Home Day songs, copies of which may be had by addressing her.

Mr. Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., has recently published, in two large volumes, of some 600 pages in all, his "Recollections of Seventy Years," which will be found of no little interest to the general reader because of his clearness of style, and his intimate relation to the political and social life of New England and the nation during two generations past; and also of particular interest to New Hampshire people from the fact that Mr. Sanborn is a native of the state, and has never lost his love for its soil and his interest in its welfare. Especially will these "Recollections" be of interest to many readers of the GRANITE MONTHLY, to whose pages their writer has freely

contributed in time past. The prominent features of the work are those which cover Mr. Sanborn's political activities, of which his intimate connection with the anti-slavery cause constitutes a conspicuous part, and his close relations with the famous Concord school of authors and philosophers, among whom he himself held no mean rank. His active connection with the movement to keep slavery out of Kansas, and his experience as an agent of the Massachusetts society organized to that end, together with his relation with John Brown and his operations, are set forth in a most vivid and entertaining manner, and the account will be read with interest by all who care for the history of that exciting episode in our national life; but his recollections of the noted men and women of Old Concord, whose lives and labors have contributed no less to the fame of the place than did the historic fight on that April morn in 1775, which are presented in the second volume, will more fully command the general interest.

The greatest step in advance, in the line of municipal progress, made in this state for many years, was achieved in Concord on the eleventh day of the current month, when the people of that city, by a majority of 742 in a total vote slightly in excess of three thousand, adopted the revised charter submitted to them by the legislature at the recent session. This charter abolishes the common council, and reduces the board of aldermen from eighteen to fifteen—one from each of the nine wards, chosen by wards, and six at large, chosen by the entire city; the six chosen at large, with the mayor, constituting a board of public works and having charge of the streets, sewers and all other matters of a material nature, and directing the expenditure of all appropriations, though the latter are voted by the full board. The board of assessors is also reduced from nine to three, and the same are to be elected by the people at large for six-year terms. The assessors are to keep an office constantly open, and the salary of the clerk, chosen by the board from its membership, is to be $1,500 per annum; that of the other two members $750 each. The purpose is to secure the services of competent men for this important work, and to place them above any dependence upon ward bosses for their positions. The municipal election is to be separated from the state and general elections, occurring on the odd years, and the nominations are to be made at a general primary, participated in by all the people, no party designations being allowed. The leading purpose of the new charter is the complete elimination of party politics from municipal affairs. This will be the first experiment in this style of city government in the state of New Hampshire, and its operation will be awaited with interest.

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ERNEST FOX NICHOLS, D. Sc.
President Elect of Dartmouth College



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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Dartmouth's New President

In April, 1907, Rev. William Jewett Tucker, D. D., LL. D., who had been inaugurated as president of Dartmouth College in 1893, and under whose wise, forceful and inspiring direction this favorite New Hampshire institution of learning had prospered as never before, feeling the imperative need of cessation from the arduous labor in which he had been engaged with such gratifying results, presented to the trustees his resignation as president. At their earnest request, however, the matter was held in abeyance for a time, leave of absence being granted President Tucker, Professor Lord being designated as acting president, and a committee appointed, of which Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord was chairman, to take up the matter of selecting a proper successor to the man who had accomplished so much for the college in those fourteen years of strenuous effort.

The committee in question found the problem in hand no easy one for solution, and took ample time for the work. Various reports have got in circulation at different times as to its proposed action, but not until Tuesday, 8th instant, was its definite conclusion made known, when, at a meeting of the board of trustees in Concord, the committee formally reported its choice of Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., professor of experimental physics in Columbia University, New York, which choice was ratified by the trustees in his unanimous election as president of Dartmouth.

While there is disappointment in some quarters that a graduate of the college was not selected to direct its affairs, and that a New Englander, born and bred, was not called to the presidency of this typical New England institution, there is apparently no fear that the man chosen will not prove equal to the situation, his abilities having already commanded international recognition, while an experience of five years, from 1898 to 1903, as a member of the faculty in the chair of physics, gives him as thorough a knowledge of the needs and possibilities of the institution as he could have obtained as a member of its student body during the four years' course, to say the least; and gave him as strong an infusion of the "Dartmouth spirit." Moreover, there are not a few who believe that a reinforcement of western life and vigor, such as Professor Nichols will bring to the management, will operate to the material advantage of the institution.

Ernest Fox Nichols is a native of the state of Kansas, born in Leavenworth June 1, 1869, and is, therefore, but forty years of age, in the early prime of manhood, and having before him the prospect of a career, as president of Dartmouth, as extended and notable as Doctor Eliot has just completed at Harvard, or Doctor Angell at Michigan. He was graduated a bachelor of science at the Kansas State College when nineteen years of age; was engaged the next year in teaching and for the three years fol-

lowing was a graduate student in mathematics and physics at Cornell University, where he took the degree of master of science in 1893 and that of doctor of science in 1897, both in course. Meanwhile he was appointed to the chair of physics and astronomy in Colgate University in 1892, serving six years in all, though two years and a half of the time was spent in Europe, on leave of absence, in study under Professors Planck and Rubens of the University of Berlin, where he made important scientific discoveries, which were received and published by the Royal Prussian Academy of Science. In collaboration with Professor Rubens he published a research entitled "Certain Properties of Heat Waves of Great Wave Length." During this experimental work he devised a new form of the radiometer, by which radiant energy can be accurately measured, rendering it possible to measure the heat from the stars and planets, a discovery which has given him world-wide celebrity in scientific circles.

Called to the chair of physics at Dartmouth in 1898, Professor Nichols took up his work with characteristic energy, and soon thoroughly reorganized his department, making it one of the strongest and most efficient in the college. It was during the first years of his service here that he made the first practical use of his invention for measuring stellar and planetary heat by the radiometer, his achievements in this direction commanding special attention. It was here, too, in 1901, working in conjunction with Professor Hull, that he discovered the pressure of a beam of light, and was enabled to measure the same with accuracy.

He remained at Dartmouth until 1903, when he responded to a call to the chair of experimental physics at Columbia, where he has since remained, carrying with him at his departure the degree of D. Sc. from Dartmouth. His work at Columbia met the highest expectations of his most sanguine friends and has placed him in the front rank of the world's great scientists. During his incumbency there he spent a year, 1904–'05, abroad, during which time he delivered lectures at the Royal Institution in London, and at the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University. He has received marked honors and prizes for scientific achievements, and holds membership in numerous notable organizations for the advancement of science.

The choice of Professor Nichols for the Dartmouth presidency is commended in the strongest terms by President Tucker himself, who has now announced July 15 as the date when his own official connection with the institution shall cease, and by prominent educators elsewhere. Doctor McLaurin, the newly installed president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who also comes to his new office from the Columbia faculty, speaks of him, from intimate acquaintance and association, as a most popular and efficient instructor, and one of the great leaders in the domain of physical science, and declares that his appointment to the Dartmouth presidency is one of the most cheerful and hopeful things done in the American scientific and educational world for many a day, and declares the expectation that he will make a great president in every sense of the word.

The president-elect has visited Dartmouth since his election and been accorded an enthusiastic reception by both faculty and students. His formal inauguration will take place early in the autumn, a committee, consisting of Trustees Streeter, Matthewson, Brown and Hilton having been appointed to take charge of the arrangements for the ceremony.

Doctor Nichols was united in marriage in 1894 with Miss Katharine Williams West of Hamilton, N. Y. They have one daughter.

To the Man with the Hoe

By Fred Myron Colby

We bow to the toiling millions.
We bow to the man with the hoe.
Who says that his life is a failure,
His lot one of wearisome woe?
Slave is he not, but a freeman,
Who lives by the sweat of his brow;
Lift off your hats, ye triflers?
Before him e'en princes might bow.

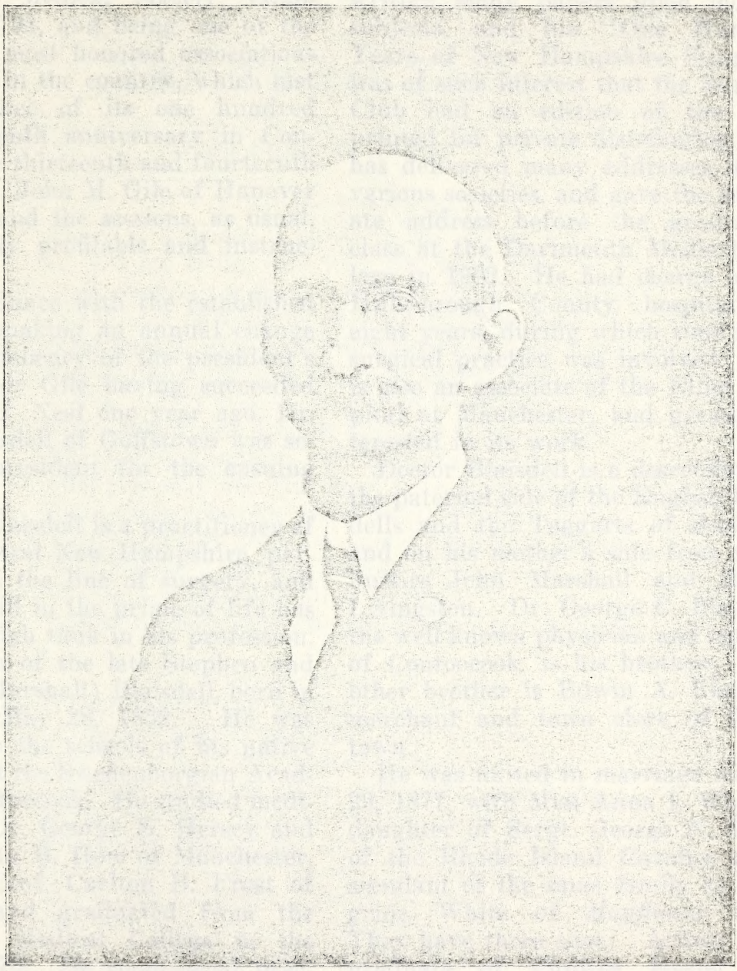
Man's proudest birthright is labor,
To shovel, to plough and to hoe;
To win the sunshine and raincloud,
And make great harvests to grow.
When God placed man in the Garden
He made him a tiller of land:
And where to-day there's an Eden
There's a man with a hoe in his hand.

This earth would be but a desert
Were it not for the man with the hoe.
Who raised from the waves fair Holland?
Who drained the vales of the Nile and Po?
His hand has made the zones to bloom
With affluent harvests broad and free;
And lands where once the savage roamed
Now teems with wealth from sea to sea.

No paladin or knight of old
Who led their hosts 'gainst Moslem foe,
Deserves a prouder wreath of fame
Than he who labors with the hoe.
His hands have beautified the earth,
Have raised the dyke and cleared the fen,
And in the centuries to come
May bring the Golden Age again.

He drinks the joys of harvest fields,
The summer's balmy winds that blow;
The songs of birds are benizons
To him that wields the useful hoe.
No stolid "brother to the ox,"
No "blinded laborer" is he,
But emperor in his wide domain
Of Peace and Health and Liberty.

Then toil with courage new, my friend,
Toil on, whate'er may be in store;
Earth's richest blessing all are thine,
And monarchs could not ask for more.
When the world's story is written
And its proudest lesson we know,
Ah, then, as its truest hero
Will stand the man with the hoe.



FRANK BLAISDELL, M. D.

President New Hampshire Medical Society



Dr. Frank Blaisdell

The New President of the N. H. Medical Society

Among the various state organizations holding their annual meetings during the last month was the New Hampshire Medical Society, established in 1791, and being one of the oldest and most honored associations of its class in the country, which met in observance of its one hundred and eighteenth anniversary in Concord, on the thirteenth and fourteenth of May, Dr. John M. Gile of Hanover presiding, and the sessions, as usual, being highly profitable and instructive.

In accordance with the established custom of making an annual change in the incumbency of the president's office, Doctor Gile having succeeded Dr. John H. Neal one year ago, Dr. Frank Blaisdell of Goffstown was selected as president for the ensuing year.

Doctor Blaisdell is a practitioner of note in central New Hampshire, particularly in the line of surgery, and although still in the prime of life has long held high rank in his profession. He is a son of the late Stephen and Amanda (Marshall) Blaisdell, born in Goffstown May 28, 1852. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the Swedenborgian Academy at Contoocook. He studied medicine with Dr. George E. Hersey and Prof. Lyman B. How of Manchester, and with Prof. Carlton B. Frost of Hanover, and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1876. He commenced practice in his native town in November of that year, where he has ever since continued, with marked success, his professional services being in demand throughout a wide range of territory.

Doctor Blaisdell is a member of the American Medical Association and a member of the New Hampshire Surgical Club, and ex-president of the same. He has also long been an active member of the Hillsborough County Medical Society. He has written many papers upon medical subjects, and his "One Hundred Years of New Hampshire Surgery" was of such interest that the Surgical Club had an edition of the same printed for private distribution. He has delivered many addresses before various societies, and gave the doctorate address before the graduating class at the Dartmouth Medical College in 1902. He had charge of the Hillsborough County hospital for eight years, during which time much surgical practice was involved. He is also an associate of the Elliot Hospital at Manchester, and greatly interested in its work.

Doctor Blaisdell is a descendant on the paternal side of the English Blaisdells and the Taggarts of Scotland, and on his mother's side from Chief Justice John Marshall and Robert Livingston. Dr. George C. Blaisdell, the well-known physician and surgeon of Contoocook, is his brother. Another brother is Edwin A. Blaisdell, merchant and town clerk of Goffstown.

He was united in marriage August 29, 1877, with Miss Anna I. White, a daughter of Sergt. George N. White of the Rhode Island Cavalry, a descendant of the same family as Peregrine White of *Mayflower* fame. They have three sons: Arthur G., a graduate of Phillips Exeter and Yale, now with McVicker, Golliard & Co., Fifth Avenue, New York; Percy N., a graduate of Hesser's Business College, now at Hampton; and Willie E., also a graduate of the latter institution, with H. W. Parker & Co. of Manchester.

Doctor Blaisdell has taken a lively interest in public affairs in Goffstown,

Dr. Frank Bisbee

The New President of the N. H. Medical Society

particularly in educational matters, and has been chairman of the board of education for fifteen years. He is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Congregational Church. He is a loyal Dartmouth man, and, with his love of sports, takes no little interest in the triumphs of its champions on the athletic field. It should also be added that he has always been a friend of the old soldier, and has delivered numerous addresses on Memorial Day and similar occasions.

The Forest Shrine

*By Sarah J. Holden**

O, lightly, lightly move!
There is a power, a spirit in the woods,
A viewless being, that with life more pure
And passionless than ours doth fill these shades,
Hallowing, as by some deep, mysterious spell,
Each broad, dim aisle and cloistered nook where sleep
The shadows through the long, bright summer day.
—Yes, lightly tread! 'tis Nature's solitude!
The world's vain tumult hath not entered here,
Nor care nor passion ever hath disturbed
This peaceful life. But here, from purer shrines
Than human hearts, riseth sweet incense; here,
'Neath the vast dome no mortal hand hath reared,
'Mid Nature's glorious temple, voices sweet,
Varied, yet blending all in harmony,
Break the deep stillness with their notes of praise.

Fitting shrines are thine,
O Nature, for the worship undefiled
Of human hearts; amid thy quiet haunts,
How the vain world and all its transient joys
Recedeth from the sight. The tear-dimmed eye
Of faith grows brighter and its vision clear;
The spirit, freed from all its weary weight
Of worldliness, and meeker, humbler grows,
In its dim comprehension of the power,
The love and mercy of the Infinite—
And, taught this lesson by each bird and tree—
"God loveth all His works," bows at His feet
Like a returning prodigal.

*These lines were written by Miss Holden of West Concord, a daughter of the late Daniel Holden, in 1855, and never before published.

A Notable Occasion

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Congregational Association

By H. H. Metcalf

An occasion of unusual interest in the religious history of the state was that at Boscawen on the 18th, 19th and 20th ultimo, when and where the General Association of Congregational Churches of New Hampshire held its one hundredth anniversary meeting.

This association was organized, under a charter granted by the legislature, on the 8th day of June, 1909, at the residence of Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D., in Concord, and its first regular meeting was held in Boscawen on Tuesday, September 20, at the residence of Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., then pastor of the church in that town. At this meeting there were nine delegates only present, all clerical, as was the custom for many years following, representing the different local associations of the state. They were Rev. Elihu Thayer, D. D., of Kingston, who was chosen moderator, Rev. John H. Church of Pelham, who was made secretary, or scribe, and who also gave the sermon; Rev. Jesse Remington of Candia, Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., of Boscawen, Rev. Thomas Worcester of Salisbury, Rev. John Kelley of Hampstead, Rev. Moses Bradford of Francestown, Rev. William Rolfe of Groton, and Rev. William F. Rowland of Exeter.

Fifty years later, on August 23, 24 and 25, 1859, the fiftieth annual meeting and anniversary of the association was also holden in Boscawen, on this occasion the church at the Plains being occupied for the purpose. It was naturally an occasion of great interest for the denomination in the state at large, and particularly so for the local church and the townspeople, who kept open house and extended unlimited hospitality. The meeting opened on Tuesday forenoon, with the annual sermon by the preacher selected for the occasion, Rev. J. G. Davis of Amherst, at the conclusion of which the preacher took the chair and the business of the association was opened by the presentation of the credentials of delegates, of whom there were thirty-one present, representing the following district associations: Belknap, Derry, Harmony, Hollis, Hopkinton, Lancaster, Manchester, Monadnock, Orange, Piscataqua, Sullivan, Suncook and Union. There were also several delegates present from other state associations and conferences. Organization was effected by the choice of Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., of Keene as moderator and Rev. J. W. Ray of Manchester as scribe.

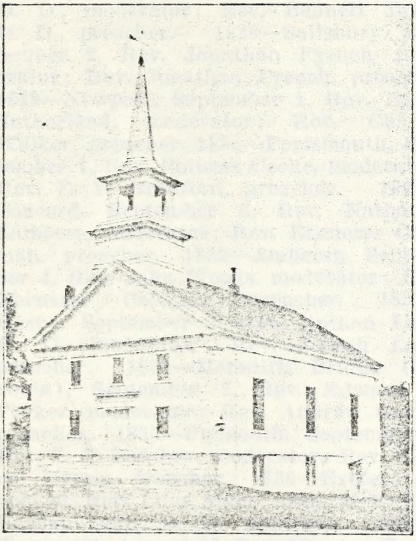
In recent years, it may be noted, the custom has prevailed of electing officers and committees at the closing session of each annual session, to serve for the year following.

Up to this time the association had been composed entirely of clerical members; but at this meeting a recommendation, presented the year previous, to the effect that a lay representation be admitted in conference was adopted, and a committee appointed to provide for carrying out the arrangement.

On Thursday, the closing day of the session, occurred the anniversary exercises proper, the attendance being very large. The historical address was given in the forenoon by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of Concord; and in the afternoon a dozen or more short addresses, replete with interesting reminiscences, were given by as many clergymen in attendance.

The one hundredth anniversary meeting this year was held in the same church as the fiftieth, and on the second day, when the anniversary exercises proper occurred, there were present quite a number of those who were in attendance fifty years ago, among them being Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Dorchester, Mass., then a student, whose home was in the adjoining town of Webster.

Rev. Alfred T. Hillman of Conway presided as moderator at this centennial gathering, having been chosen at the previous annual meeting, and the annual sermon was given by the Rev. Richard L. Swain, Ph. D., of Laconia.



Congregational Church, Boscawen

The centennial addresses, Wednesday afternoon, were three in number, given by Rev. L. H. Thayer of Portsmouth, whose special subject was "Congregationalism in New Hampshire in the Last Century"; Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, D. D., of Manchester, who discussed "The Development of Religious Thought in the Ninteenth Century," and Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., who spoke on "New Hampshire Congregationalism Abroad."

At the meeting this year a resolution was adopted, in accordance with the recommendation of the national body, changing the name of the organization from the General Association of Congregational Churches of New Hampshire to the General Conference.

At the closing session, on Thursday, at which officers were chosen for the ensuing year, Mr. Charles T. Page of Concord was elected moderator. Other officers named included Rev. Thomas Chalmers, Manchester, vice moderator; Joseph Benton, Concord, statistical secretary and treasurer; Rev. Albert H. Thompson, Raymond, annalist; Rev. Joseph Clough, Nashua, auditor; Rev. Joseph Lyman, Pittsfield, narrator; Rev. Arthur W. Bailey, Keene, preacher.

The election of the annual preacher has ordinarily been regarded as the most important one made, although in recent years the office of moderator has come to be regarded as one of honor and responsibility.

As a record of historical interest we are able, through the courtesy of Mr. Benton, the statistical secretary, to present the following complete list of moderators and annual preachers of the association, with the dates and places of meeting:

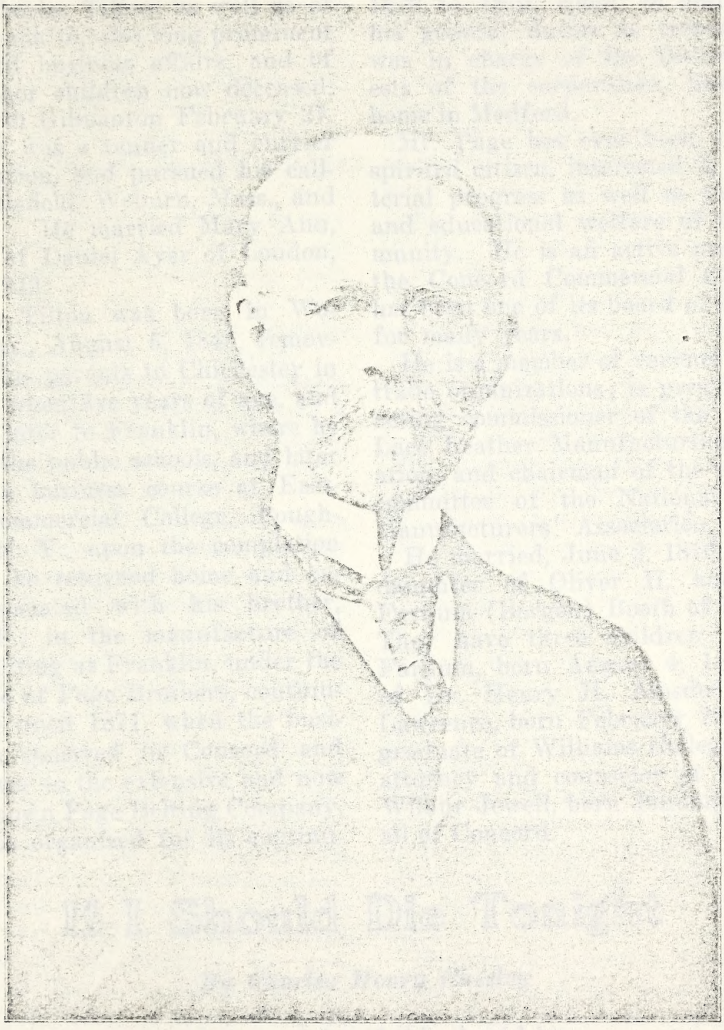
1809—Boscawen, September 20, Rev. Elisha Thayer, D. D., moderator; Rev. John H. Church, D. D., preacher. 1810—Exeter, September 19, Rev. William F. Rowland, moderator; no preacher. 1811—Dunbarton, September 17, Rev. Pearson Thurston, moderator; Rev. Pearson Thurston, preacher. 1812—Hollis, September 15, Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., moderator; Rev. Walter Harris, D. D., preacher. 1813—Plymouth, September 22, Rev. Isaiah Potter, moderator; Rev. Eli Smith, preacher. 1814—Hanover, September 20, Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., moderator; no preacher. 1815—Keene, September 19, Rev. William F. Rowland, moderator; Rev. William F. Rowland, preacher. 1816—Concord, September 17, Rev. John Smith, moderator; Rev. Phineas Cooke, preacher. 1817—Exeter, September 16, Rev. John Kelley, moderator; Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., preacher. 1818—Dover, September 15, Rev. Huntington Porter, moderator;

Rev. Sylvester Dana, preacher. 1819—Haverhill, September 21. Rev. Samuel Wood, moderator; Rev. Josiah Webster, preacher. 1820—Portsmouth, September 19, Rev. Eli Smith, moderator; Rev. Zedekiah S. Barstow, preacher. 1821—New Ipswich, September 18, Rev. Jonathan Ward, moderator; Rev. Jonathan Ward, preacher. 1822—Pembroke, September 3, Rev. Ebenezer Hill, moderator; Rev. John Kelly, preacher. 1823—Acworth, September 2, Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, moderator; Rev. David Sutherland, preacher. 1824—Londonderry, September 7, Rev. John H. Church, D. D., moderator; Rev. Joseph Rowell, preacher. 1825—Lyme, September 6, Rev. Drury Fairbank, moderator; Rev. Amasa Smith, preacher. 1826—Durham, September 5, Rev. John H. Church, D. D., moderator; Rev. Robert Page, preacher. 1827—Rindge, September 4, Rev. Walter Harris, D. D., moderator; Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., preacher. 1828—Salisbury, September 2, Rev. Jonathan French, moderator; Rev. Jonathan French, preacher. 1829—Newport, September 1, Rev. David Sutherland, moderator; Rev. Charles Walker, preacher. 1830—Portsmouth, September 7, Rev. Phineas Cooke, moderator; Rev. E. P. Bradford, preacher. 1831—Concord, September 6, Rev. Nathaniel Lambert, moderator; Rev. Ebenezer Coleman, preacher. 1832—Amherst, September 4, Rev. John Woods, moderator; Rev. Ebenezer Coleman, preacher. 1833—Keene, September 3, Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., moderator; Rev. Joseph Lane, preacher. 1834—Meredith Bridge (Laconia), September 2, Rev. Edward L. Parker, moderator; Rev. Andrew Govan, preacher. 1835—Plymouth, September 1, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, moderator; Rev. Samuel Harris, preacher. 1836—Exeter, August 31, Rev. Lilas Aiken, moderator; Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., preacher. 1837—Claremont, August 22, Rev. Phineas Cooke, moderator; Rev. Jonathan Curtis, preacher. 1838—New Ipswich, August 28, Rev. Jonathan French, moderator; Rev. Abraham Burnham, preacher. 1839—Lyme, August 27, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, moderator; Rev. Edwin Holt, preacher. 1840—Hampton, August 25, Rev. Jonathan French, moderator; Rev. Giles Leach, preacher. 1841—Francestown, August 24, Rev. Isaac Robinson, moderator; Rev. Isaac Robinson, preacher. 1842—Dover, August 23, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, moderator; Rev. Austin Richards, preacher. 1843—Nashua, August 22, Rev. John Richards, moderator; Rev. John Richards, preacher. 1844—Concord, August 27, Rev. John M. Whiton, moderator; Rev. Jonathan McGee, preacher. 1845—Portsmouth, August 26, Rev. Archibald Burgess, moderator; Rev. John H. Young, preacher. 1846—Newport, August 25, Rev. Edward L. Parker, moderator; Rev. Edward L. Parker, preacher. 1847—Meredith Bridge, August 24, Rev. Jonathan French, moderator; Rev. Nathaniel Barker, preacher. 1848—Manchester, August 22, Rev. Thomas Savage, moderator; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, preacher. 1849—Plymouth, August 28, Rev. John M. Whiton, moderator; Rev. Thomas Savage, preacher. 1850—Great Falls (Somersworth), August 27; Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, moderator; Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., preacher. 1851—Acworth, August 26, Rev. Alvan Tobey, moderator; Rev. James T. McCollom, preacher. 1852—Pittsfield, August 24, Rev. Moses Gerould, moderator; Rev. Moses Gerould, preacher. 1853—Littleton, August 23, Rev. Jacob Scales, moderator; Rev. Amos Blanchard, preacher. 1854—Derry, August 22, Rev. P. B. Day, moderator; Rev. J. Cummings, preacher. 1855—Concord, August 28, Rev. Thomas Savage, moderator; Rev. Charles Shedd, preacher. 1856—Exeter, August 26, Rev. E. I. Carpenter, moderator; Rev. E. I. Carpenter, preacher. 1857—Keene, August 25, Rev. Rufus Chase, moderator; Rev. J. M. C. Bartley, preacher. 1858—Hampton, August 24, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., moderator; Rev. John H. Merrill, preacher. 1859—Boscawen, August 23, Rev. Z. S. Barstow, moderator; Rev. J. C. Davis, preacher. 1860—Claremont, August 28, Rev. C. W. Wallace, moderator; Rev. Asa P. Tenney, preacher. 1861—Portsmouth, August 27, Hon. Thomas J. Melvin, moderator; Rev. Joseph B. Hill, preacher. 1862—Concord, August 26, Rev. J. M. R. Eaton, moderator; Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, preacher. 1863—Haverhill, August 25, Rev. S. G. Brown, D. D., moderator; Rev. E. W. Cook, preacher. 1864—Manchester, August 23, Rev William T. Savage, moderator; Rev. Erdix Tenney, D. D., preacher. 1865—Newport, August 22, Rev. Amos Foster, moderator; Rev. Edward Robie, preacher. 1866—Dover, August 28, Rev. John H. Young, D. D., moderator; Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., preacher. 1867—Nashua, August 27, Rev. P. B. Day, moderator; Rev. Jeremiah Blake, preacher. 1868—Concord, August 25, Rev. E. A. Lawrence, D. D., moderator; Rev. George Duston, preacher. 1869—Keene, August 24, Rev. H. E. Parker, moderator; Rev. H. E. Parker, preacher. 1870—Milford, August 23, Rev. J. G. Davis, moderator; Rev. George M. Adams preacher. 1871—Rochester, August 22, Rev. C. A. Downs, moderator; Rev. C. A. Downs, preacher. 1872—Bristol, August 27, Rev. S. L. Blake, moderator; Rev. S. L. Blake, preacher. 1873—Laconia, September 16, Rev. William J. Tucker, moderator; Rev. William J. Tucker, preacher.

1874—Exeter, September 15, Hon. Jonathan E. Sargent, moderator; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., preacher. 1875—Claremont, September 7, Rev. George B. Spaulding, moderator; Rev. Swift Byington, preacher. 1876—Littleton, September 11, Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., moderator; Rev. E. D. Sanborn, preacher. 1877—Great Falls, September 11, Rev. George Dustan, moderator; Rev. George B. Spaulding, preacher. 1878—Concord, September 10, Rev. F. G. Clark, moderator; Rev. E. E. P. Abbott, preacher. 1879—Lebanon, September 16, Rev. George H. Scott, moderator; Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., preacher. 1880—Portsmouth, September 14, Hon. Jonathan E. Sargent, moderator; Rev. William V. W. Davis, preacher. 1881—Manchester, September 13, Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., moderator; Rev. William A. McGinley, preacher. 1882—Lancaster, September 12, Ezra M. Smith, moderator; Rev. C. W. Wallace, D. D., preacher. 1883—Dover, September 25, Hon. Lyman D. Stevens, moderator; Rev. Samuel P. Leeds, D. D., preacher. 1884—Newport, September 16, Hon. John J. Bell, moderator; Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, preacher. 1885—Nashua, September 15, Rev. Warren R. Cochrane, moderator; Rev. Warren R. Cochrane, preacher. 1886—Manchester, September 14, Rev. George E. Street, moderator; Rev. Gabriel Campbell, D. D., preacher. 1887—Keene, September 10, Rev. F. D. Ayer, D. D., moderator; Rev. Willard G. Sperry, preacher. 1888—East Derry, September 11, Rev. Quincy Blakely, moderator; Rev. Charles E. Havens, preacher. 1889—Exeter, September 3, Rev. Charles S. Murkland, moderator; Rev. Charles S. Murkland, preacher. 1890—Milford, September 16, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D. D., moderator; Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D. D., preacher. 1891—Claremont, September 15, Rev. Charles E. Harrington, D. D., moderator; Rev. Charles E. Harrington, D. D., preacher. 1892—Manchester, September 13, Rev. George E. Hall, D. D., moderator; Rev. George E. Hall, D. D., preacher. 1893—Lancaster, September 12, Hon. John Kimball, moderator; Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., preacher. 1894—Concord, September 11, Rev. George F. Merriam, moderator; Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, preacher. 1895—Nashua, September 17, Rev. Frank G. Clark, moderator; Rev. Frank G. Clark, preacher. 1896—Littleton, September 22, Edward R. Kent, moderator; Rev. George H. Tilton, preacher. 1897—Portsmouth, September 21, Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., moderator; Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D. D., preacher. 1898—Pittsfield, September 27, Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, D. D., moderator; Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, D. D., preacher. 1899—Manchester, October 10, Rev. George H. Reed, moderator; Rev. George H. Reed, preacher. 1900—Concord, October 2, Rev. William F. Cooley, moderator; Rev. William F. Cooley, preacher. 1901—Rochester, May 1, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D. D., moderator; Rev. Rufus P. Gardner, preacher. 1902—Keene, May 6, Rev. George E. Hall, D. D., moderator; Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., preacher. 1903—Newport, May 5, Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, moderator; Rev. Wilbert L. Anderson, preacher. 1904—Berlin, May 24, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, moderator; Rev. Edward P. Drew, preacher. 1905—Franklin, May 22, Hon. Daniel C. Remich, moderator; Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, preacher. 1906—Exeter, May 22, E. Scott Owen, moderator; Rev. John M. Wathen, preacher. 1907—Laconia, May 21, Rev. B. W. Lockhart, D. D., moderator; Rev. Samuel H. Dana, D. D., preacher. 1908—Lebanon, May 19, Rev. Charles L. Merriam, moderator; Rev. Willis A. Hadley, preacher. 1909—Boscawen, May 18, Rev. Alfred T. Hillman, moderator; Rev. Richard L. Swain, Ph. D., preacher. 1910—Dover, May —, Charles T. Page, moderator; Rev. Arthur W. Bailey, preacher.

It will be noted that no layman was chosen to the office of moderator until 1861, when the choice fell upon the Hon. Thomas J. Melvin. Since then but nine laymen in all, including Mr. Page, the moderator-elect, have been named for this office, Hon. Jonathan E. Sargent serving in 1874 and again in 1880; Ezra M. Smith in 1882; Hon. Lyman D. Stevens in 1883; Hon. John J. Bell in 1884; Hon. John Kimball in 1893; Edward R. Kent in 1896; Hon. Daniel C. Remich in 1905, and E. Scott Owen in 1906.

Charles Tilton Page, the newly elected moderator of the association or conference, has been a prominent citizen and business man of Concord for many years, and an active member of the First Congregational Church of that city. He is of the ninth generation in direct descent from John and Phebe (Paine) Page, who came from England in 1630 with their pastor, the Rev. John Rogers, in Winthrop's Expedition, and settled at Watertown, Mass., where John Page was made first constable of the town in September of that year and ad-



CHARLES TILTON PAGE

Moderator Elect of the General Conference of Congregational Churches of New Hampshire



mitted a freeman on May 18 following. The line of descent from John is through Samuel, Joseph, John (one of the early proprietors of Gilmanton), Moses, Andrew, Moses and Moses Webster. The latter, the father of Charles Tilton, as well as of George Franklin, also long prominent in Concord business affairs, and of several other children now deceased, was born in Gilmanton February 27, 1820. He was a tanner and currier by occupation, and pursued his calling in Pittsfield, Woburn, Mass., and Franklin. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Ayer of Loudon, June 7, 1843.

Charles Tilton was born in Woburn, Mass., August 5, 1846, removing with his parents to Chichester in this state when five years of age, and six years later to Franklin, where he attended the public schools, and later pursued a business course at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., upon the completion of which he returned home and became associated with his brother, George F., in the manufacture of leather belting at Franklin, under the firm name of Page Brothers, continuing there until 1871, when the business was removed to Concord and turned over to the extensive and now widely known Page Belting Company, which was organized for its continuance and incorporated the following year, of which company Mr. Page has been treasurer since its organization, except for a brief period of a few months, and has had his residence in Concord, except three years, from 1872 to 1875, when, in addition to his general duties as treasurer, he was in charge of the Boston interests of the corporation, having his home in Medford.

Mr. Page has ever been a public-spirited citizen, interested in the material progress as well as the moral and educational welfare of the community. He is an active member of the Concord Commercial Club and has been one of its board of directors for many years.

He is a member of various national trade organizations; is president and acting commissioner of the National Lace Leather Manufacturing Association, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Belting Manufacturers' Association.

He married, June 2, 1870, Almira, daughter of Oliver H. and Sarah Farnum (Bergen) Booth of Lebanon. They have three children: Grace Farnum, born August 4, 1872, wife of Dr. Henry H. Amsden; Elwin Lawrence, born February 22, 1876, a graduate of Williams College and an attorney and counselor at law; and Wilbur Jewell, born January 4, 1883, all of Concord.

If I Should Die Tonight

By Charles Henry Chesley

If I should die tonight, if this should be
The last effulgent sunset I may see,
Yet have I lived full well, for love has come
And spread for me of all life's gifts the sum.

If I should die tonight, yet have I seen
The treasuries of earth a-blaze with sheen;
Love oped the door and I am well content,—
If I should die tonight, life were well spent.

If I Should Die Tonight

By Charles Henry Checkley

If I should die tonight if this should be
The last outgiven sunset I may see,
Yet have I lived full well, for love has come
And spread for me all life's gifts the sum

If I should die tonight, yet have I seen
The treasures of earth's glaze with sheen;
Love oped the door and I am well content,—
If I should die tonight, life were well spent.

Some Early Settlers of Epsom

By J. M. Moses

The standard history of Epsom is that by J. H. Dolbeer, Esq., included in Hurd's history of Merrimack County. His sources were mainly the town records and a historical pamphlet written by Rev. Jonathan Curtiss in 1823. Mr. Curtiss got his information mostly from tradition, as children of some of the first settlers were then living.

While Mr. Dolbeer's history is very full, considering the space limits imposed, it could not include many particulars about early settlers and their locations. I hope to supplement it somewhat in this respect.

Mr. Curtiss wrote: "It appears from various facts that there were a number of families in town a considerable time before its incorporation." (Incorporated May 18, 1727.)

No doubt adventurous white men, hunters and trappers roamed the forests and camped at various places, in more or less Indian fashion, at very early dates. It is harder to believe that white families lived in this section before they could have title to land, and I have not seen that assumed by other historians. On the contrary, Epsom and the adjoining towns were incorporated too early, before settlement was practicable, as a means of holding the land against the encroachments of Massachusetts.

It was not till June 12, 1732, that any lots were laid out or any attempt at settlement was made by the proprietors of Epsom, so far as the records show. Then twenty fifty-acre home lots, with thirty acres each of out-lying land, were granted to twenty proprietors, who undertook to settle the first twenty families. The requirement was only to build a house and settle a family and plant or sow three acres on each lot. There was no requirement as to how long the families should stay. At least one lot was forfeited from failure to comply with these conditions.

The charter required that the annual meetings should be held in Epsom as soon as the settlement was "perfected," meaning, I suppose, the twenty families and improvements required by the charter. No meetings were held there before 1742, and they were not held there regularly before 1750. Barrington lost half its people in the time of the French war of 1745–'49 by removal, and no doubt Epsom suffered as much. The number of families had not reached fifty in 1761, and did not much exceed that number in 1773.

After considerable search of deeds I have yet to find proof that any other settler was there as early as Charles McCoy. He was "of Epsom" by a deed in October 29, 1735, and Mr. Curtiss thought he had a daughter, Mary, born there as early as 1731. She lived till 1828, and was believed to have been the first white child born in the town.

Mr. Curtiss said that McCoy came from Londonderry, and deeds show that a Charles McCoy, farmer, of Londonderry (the only Charles McCoy of the recorded deeds of that period) bought land November 12, 1728, in Chester, a home lot of twenty acres, with outlying land. He sold this June 30, 1730, a wife, Mary, signing.

He may have been in Epsom a few years before 1735, as settlers were often required to locate and make improvements before receiving title to land. Probably he was a son, or younger brother, of Alexander McCoy, a Scotch Highlander, who settled in the part of Londonderry that became Windham, and who is said to have been six feet, seven inches tall and to have weighed 296 pounds. The pioneers were not apt

to be dwarfs. All the McCoys mentioned in the New Hampshire Province Deeds seem to have been of the Windham and Epsom families, excepting, perhaps, a Francis, who bought land in Exeter April 4, 1748. Charles of Epsom deeded to sons Nathaniel and Francis, May 23, 1752, and they deeded this land in 1760. Francis of Epsom had deeded November 1, 1752.

Mr. Curtiss mentioned also a son John, adult or nearly so in 1747, and "younger children." He gave an interesting account of the capture, August 21, 1747, of Charles McCoy's second wife, Isabel, by the Indians. The place is now marked by a memorial stone. The people left the town at this time for the older settlements, and this makes it not improbable that the Francis McCoy who bought land in Exeter in 1748 was the Francis, son of Charles. Exeter then extended to Chester and Raymond.

The McCoys left Epsom in 1760. For more about them see the interesting article in the GRANITE MONTHLY of June, 1908, by Byron Moore; also a note in the Boston *Transcript* April 14, 1909. Charles was probably living in Allenstown as late as 1790, perhaps included in the family of Charles, Jr., who was the Charles of the census, and had wife, Sarah. April 6, 1787, Charles McCoy and wife, Mary, of Allenstown deeded to the town their farm where they then lived, bounded north on the Suncook River. Nathaniel was of Pembroke in 1761 and owned land on the west bank of the Merrimack. In 1772 Francis bought the land on which the Hooksett railroad station now stands. John was perhaps the John McCoy of Durham who bought land in Nottingham August 27, 1761, and died there before 1789, leaving a son John and several daughters.

The McCoy farm in Epsom was sold April 30, 1760, to Reuben and Eliphalet Sanborn of Hampton, and has remained in the Sanborn family to this time, the present owner being Judge Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul, Minn.

Andrew McClary was "of Epsom" by a deed April 30, 1741. He is said to have settled there in 1738. He came from the north of Ireland in 1726, reaching Boston August 8 of that year. October 8, 1728, Andrew "McCleary" of Hanover, Plymouth County, Mass., bought land in Nottingham, N. H. He was "of Nottingham" by a deed October 16, 1735, also "of Nottingham" February 27 and March 7, 1747, but "of Epsom" again June 10, 1747, and onward. He died there between September 13, 1764 and October 15, 1765, leaving a widow, Agnes, and children: John, born in 1719; Andrew, said to have been about ten years younger; Jane, who had married, January 8, 1756, John McGaffey; and a daughter that had married Richard Tripp. By tradition this daughter's name was Ann. The church records have it Nanny. A deed signed by her mark October 15, 1765, has it "Agnas." An older deceased daughter, Margaret, had married George Wallace early enough to have a child baptized in 1740.

The McClarys had the most easterly of the home lots, near Deerfield, John living on the south side of the road and Andrew, Jr., on the north side. The three sisters lived near. All had large families, and the McClary blood became widely diffused, though the name has disappeared. This noted family was so fully treated by Warren Tripp in the GRANITE MONTHLY of October, 1900, that I will pass it without further notice here.

Among the proprietors who undertook to settle, the first twenty families were Samuel Wallace of Rye and William Wallace of Greenland, probably brothers, though I have not seen proof of that. Samuel was son of William, who was son of a George *Wallis* (generally so spelled) "some-

time of Newfoundland," who bought land and buildings at Little Harbor November 6, 1660. This George was not the George that came from London in 1635, as claimed in the history of Rye, for that George settled at Chelsea, Mass. The men who undertook to settle frontier towns were generally interested for sons or sons-in-law; and accordingly we find Samuel Wallace deeding his son George, June 1, 1741, the home lot in Epsom, *where he now lives*, a fifty-acre lot on the south side of the road "granted me for settling the town"; also the thirty-acre outlying lot, and Lot 68 in the second range. The same day he willed to his son William "my fifty-acre lot in Epsom on the north side of the road," between Joshua Berry's land on the east and parsonage land on the west; also the eastern half of Lot 101 in the third range. This William, then of Rye, bought, June 30, 1742, another home lot in Epsom. If he ever lived in Epsom it was but a short time. He died before March 25, 1747, leaving three young boys: Samuel, who in 1771 was a carpenter of New Castle; William, who settled in Northwood; and Spencer, who was of Exeter in 1790. This Samuel is believed to have died in Epsom in 1800, having bequeathed to a son, Joseph Chase Wallace of Epsom, also children, Samuel, Shadrach, Peggie and Comfort. The half of Lot 101 was in 1778 in possession of Jonathan Knowles (son of Simon, son of John of Hampton) and was occupied by his descendants nearly eighty years.

George Wallace lived in town to old age, a deacon and man of prominence. About 1765 his "home lot" was a lot between John McClary's and Deerfield line. He left sons, Ebenezer, who married his cousin, Sarah McGaffey, and settled on Lot 68 in the Mountain District; and George, Jr., who married Rachel, daughter of Philip Babb, and settled a mile or so southeast in Deerfield. Among their children were William, who married Sally True and was ancestor of the Wallaces of Northwood Narrows; John, who married Mary True and had eleven children, among them John and George of Epsom; and Philip, who married Rachel Babb and had children, Alonzo, Caroline, Joseph and Clarinda. Daughters of Dea. George Wallace were Martha, who married Benson Ham; Margaret, who married Eliphalet Sanborn; and Elizabeth, who married Thomas Babb, all of Epsom; and Hannah, who in 1781 was Hannah McGaffey. Another daughter was Jane, who married Capt. James Gray of Epsom and died early, leaving a son, John.

William Wallace of Greenland probably took part in the settlement of the town, but I have not seen record of any of his family being there very early. He was probably there in 1761 and a member of the church, but returned to Greenland and died there in 1772. His son William was in Epsom 1767–'69, but returned to Greenland. Another son, Samuel, had bought forty acres in Epsom before February 27, 1747. He was "of Greenland" then, "of Barrington" in 1754, when he bought land in Epsom that was later in possession of his sons, Nathaniel and Abraham, both of Epsom. A William Weymouth Wallace, a Revolutionary soldier from Epsom, was a grandson mentioned in the will of William, Sr., of Greenland. He removed to Sandwich. A John "Woles," chosen assessor in Epsom in 1750, may have been of this family. A daughter, Jane, was wife of Mark Moses, who lived in Epsom from 1762 onward. For a more genealogical account of the family, see notes in the Boston *Transcript* June 10, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908.

John Blake (then spelled Black) of Greenland, son of John, son of Jasper of Hampton, was another proprietor instrumental in the settlement of Epsom, though he himself

was "of Greenland" as late as March 2, 1741–'42. He was of Epsom December 2, 1743, and had been moderator of a proprietors' meeting held there May 4 of that year. His son, Samuel, according to Mr. Curtiss, came to Epsom as early as 1733, not as a settler, for he was then only fifteen years old and did not marry till 1743. Probably something was done on most of the home lots as early as 1733. John Blake, Jr., the eldest son, born in 1716, was probably there by that time, though he did not marry till May, 1740. He then married Jemima Locke of Rye. He was chosen highway surveyor and fence viewer for Epsom in 1743 and was undoubtedly a resident. It cannot be assumed that all the town officers at this time were residents, for the voting power was vested in the non-resident proprietors as well as in the inhabitants, and the meetings were held mostly in Portsmouth or New Castle. This John and Jemima had a son, William, born in Epsom in 1741, who is said to have been the first white boy born there. If this is true, it argues that the place had not been very populous in the preceding decade, and the three sons of Charles McCoy must have been born before he came to town. John, Jr., was "of Epsom" by a deed April 21, 1749, and then received of his father a deed of forty-seven acres near Pittsfield. He was later of Pittsfield. His son, William, lived in Epsom till 1766; was in Nottingham in 1767, and later of Barrington.

John Blake, Sr., and wife, Mary, lived in Epsom to old age. His location is given in a deed of October 11, 1759, in which he conveys to his "beloved son," Thomas Blake of Epsom, fifty acres "where my now dwelling house stands." "that first division lot," originally of Thomas Berry and numbered 4. In 1754 he had deeded to his son, Dearborn Blake, then of Epsom, Home Lot No. 5. Dearborn Blake was of Epping in 1764 and deeded this lot to his brother, Thomas, who sold it the same year to a distant relative, Jethro Blake of Epping, who came to Epsom and lived there to old age. Thomas removed to Chichester. Another son, Benjamin, of Epsom 1762–'65, went to Wolfeboro.

The Blakes were an excellent family, devoted to the interests of the church and town, ranking next to the McClarys in prominence and esteem. Their name has disappeared from the region, but their blood is even more widely diffused than that of the McClarys. Especially is this true of Sergeant Samuel Blake, son of John, Sr., who is said to have had nineteen children. Thirteen of them lived to marry.

The first of these children were baptized in Rye, perhaps born there. Before the Epsom church was established some went to the eastern towns to have children baptized, and some mothers went to their friends there before the births of their children for better care.

Samuel's first wife, whom he married November 24, 1743, was Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Marston) Libby of Rye. His second wife, whom he married about 1760, was Esther Bickford, sister of Thomas and Samuel of Epsom, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Adams) Bickford of Madbury, and granddaughter of Thomas Bickford of Durham, who was son of John of Dover.

Samuel Blake was "of Epsom" February 8, 1742, when he bought Home Lot No. 14, on the south side of the road, also part of a sawmill. He was "of Epsom" April 21, 1749, when his father deeded him Home Lot No. 10, bounded east on Wm. Hains' land, west on Samuel Wallace's, south on Charles McCoy's, north on the road. He is said to have lived at the place where his son Samuel lived as late as 1823, now the home of D. G. Chesley, a descendant. This farm, by a deed of that year, was said

to be in Home Lots 9 and 10. He died August 19, 1801; his second wife June 27, 1804.

His will, dated August 22, 1797, mentioned thirteen children, all but Mary living. The first three were by the first wife, the rest by the second. They were: Hepzibah, wife of Abraham Wallace of Epsom; Mary, wife of Simeon Chapman of Epsom; Mehetabel, wife of William Moses of Chichester, son of Mark of Epsom; Esther, wife of Josiah Knowles of Epsom, son of Jonathan; Sarah, wife of Jonathan Fellows of Chichester; Abigail, wife of Simeon Locke of Epsom; Rebecca, wife of Thomas Lake of Chichester; Mercy, wife of Joseph Goss; Temperance, wife of Joseph Knowles of Concord, son of Simon of Pembroke; Hannah, wife of Robert Lake of Chichester; Samuel, Jr., residuary legatee; Elizabeth, wife of John Chesley of Epsom, son of Lemuel, son of Lemuel of Durham; and James, who married Jane Sherburne, daughter of William of Epsom, settled in Chichester and had a large family, as did nearly all the others. For more dates, see a note in the Boston *Transcript* August 8, 1908.

Mr. Curtiss mentioned William Blazo, a Frenchman, as a pioneer settler in Epsom; also one Whitaker, of whom I have found no trace. I do not find mention of Blazo in Epsom till 1756, though he had bought land there ten years earlier, being then "of Greenland." He and wife Catherine were "of Portsmouth" in 1832. Both are mentioned in the church records of Greenland, where they had children baptized from 1728 to 1749. Probably they did not come to Epsom till the close of the war. He was highway surveyor there in 1756. A deed of 1757 called him "cooper." His son, William, Jr., was constable there in 1758, and his son John tythingman in 1759. Early in that year he deeded his land to his sons, John and Amos, including his homestead of fifty acres, "on which my dwelling house now stands." This was the home lot originally granted to Simon Knowles, and was on the south side of the road. The sons soon sold it to Andrew McClary. William Blazo, Sr., is said to have been the first person buried in the old cemetery; and this was referred to as "the burying place" August 14, 1761. John and Amos soon removed to Pittsfield, just above New Orchard, and the latter soon after to Parsonsfield, Maine. William, Jr., returned to Greenland, where he had the homestead of his father-in-law, William Wallace.

The French war of 1745–'49 was the great interruption in Epsom's history and caused a complete desertion of the town at one time. Of the period before this war the town records are scant. Doubtless there were other pioneers, who failed to gain mention in them or in land or probate records. It is likely that the Locke, Berry and Allen families were represented. The McCoys, McClarys, Wallaces and Blakes were probably the only families of that period that became permanent residents.



Aeronautics

By P. G. Parsons

Continued and increasing public interest in the subject of aeronautics, upon which something was said in an article published in the March number of the *Granite Monthly*, prompts further consideration of the matter, and we now continue the subject entering a little more fully into the detail of the different types of ships; modes of flying; noted aeronauts; great casualties and other points of interest.

There are many and various forms of apparati designed to navigate the air. The ideal of the bird's flight has always been sought by inventors as the ne plus ultra of aerial locomotion, and aside from the balloon, which has been merely a vehicle for wandering aimlessly about, following the currents of the atmosphere, the dirigible, aeroplane, aerodrome, and other "heavier-than-air" machines, all denominated under the term "flying-machine," have been invented to emulate the movement of the birds, and lend themselves to the guidance of human agency in flight above the earth.

But the one great desideratum has been to get a machine which will answer readily to the sudden changes of air currents with the flexibility of the bird's wing, and, at the same time maintain its poise; and the inability to do this has been the stumbling block in the way of practical, reliable aerial machines up to the present time. There are, however, now, many types of machines which will at least partially fulfill the laws of aerial navigation, and among them the dirigible seems to be the most uniformly successful.

Of these there are many types and sizes, but the one which most nearly meets the situation is the new Zeppelin ship, which has so recently made great records in Germany, and stands to-day the best machine for navigating the air that has been produced.

This vessel is composed of many small balloons encased in a thin "envelope," that is, an outer covering of prepared silk, and the whole structure is maintained on a light aluminium frame, which carries underneath two boat-shaped cars, one fore and the other aft, for carrying passengers, and fitted with equipment for floating, should the machine, by any chance, drop into the water. It is about 480 feet long; the propulsion is by engine especially designed for dirigibles, and the speed attained has been as great as forty miles an hour.

This machine seems to be able to weather a moderate gale, and can change its course, dip, and reverse, with greater freedom and more certainty than any other apparatus hitherto produced.

Another type of dirigible, which has been fairly successful in its operations, is the well-known type of the French war-balloons, "La Patrie," and "Republique," the former of which was mentioned in the first article on this subject.

They are large egg-shaped affairs, with baskets beneath carrying four or six men, and are "fairly dirigible in moderate winds." Their motive power is light engines and having made as much as twenty-eight and thirty miles an hour their performances are looked upon with great admiration and they form standard models of the French aerostation corps.

Probably the most interesting of the dirigibles, especially in the public eye, have been the Santos-Dumont air-ships which some time ago sprang into prominence by reason of the daring inventor's sensational flights over

Paris and around the Eiffel Tower. These ships were really the first successful dirigibles, though all dirigibles are more or less developments from the models of Tissandier, (1883), and Renard and Krebs, (1884-5), and commanded attention by reason of their fine workmanship and novelty of construction.

The envelopes were for the most part of silk, and so light was the framework beneath, that there was just room enough on the skeleton body for the light engine at the rear, and the seat, a sort of saddle, for the operator at the forward end.

Santos-Dumont was very successful for a time with these machines. He built seven or eight of them, but came to grief in one of his later flights around the Tower, by hitting the corner of a building and greatly damaging the apparatus. A high wind, which he could not stem, was the cause of this, and he has since said that he did not think that the dirigible would solve the problem of aerial navigation. This was, however, before Zeppelin's recent successes in Germany.

Other dirigibles, such as the Beachy air-ship, which navigated in and around Boston a year or so ago, are of the same type as these, and need but little comment other than to say that they are more or less successful and can be navigated in moderate winds with considerable certainty.

Of aeroplanes and other "heavier-than-air" machines there are a great number of all descriptions and sizes, from the "man-flight" machines of Pilcher, in Germany, (1896); M. Ader, France, (1897); Horatio Phillips and Hugh Baston, England, (1893 and 1902 respectively), down to the modern ones which can carry two or more men; but probably the best known and certainly the most successful is that of the Wright Bros., which has attracted so much attention recently.

This apparatus is composed of two parallel, horizontal frames across which is stretched canvas, and has a horizontal rudder in front to give fore-and-aft stability. It has a light steam-engine of about 25-30 h. p., and can make about twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour. Its flights have been very successful, notably one on December 31, 1908, in France, where it flew nearly a hundred miles and was in the air about two and a half hours. Like all aeroplanes, however, it flies comparatively near the ground and its circuit is somewhat restricted.

The next best known aeroplane was probably that of Sir Hiram Maxim, who in England in 1902, built a machine consisting of a series of aeroplanes over a platform which carried the motive power. Two large propellers were between the planes and the platform, and they gripped the air with a forward movement. The machine rose as a bird rises, and the planes were adjustable according to the wind, but the machine seems to have been dependent on the direction of the wind, which was, of course, a weakness for practical purposes.

Another interesting apparatus was that of Otto Lilienthal in Germany, who in 1895 experimented with a machine composed of two winged aeroplanes superposed, as in the case of the Wrights, 100 ft. square, and with curved edges: (he was the first experimenter to use such arched surfaces), and he could soar in circles in imitation of birds. The motor was gravity, and the apparatus carried one or more men, but of course the machine could not be used for practical purposes, and indeed proved fatal to himself, for he was killed by a fall in August, 1896, from a thousand feet, by the machine being struck by a sudden gust of wind.

Of the aerodromes that of Professor Langley is the best known. It was of aluminium, composed of four aeroplanes each 8 by 12 ft., and a steam-engine which drove the propellers. It had many trials on the Poto-

mac River below Washington, being kept on top of a house-boat especially prepared for it, but it was not very successful and no substantial results came from it.

Another machine on the "heavier-than-air" principle which has been in a measure successful, is that of the tetrahedral kites of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. This was composed of a series of huge kites set in pyramidal form; each pyramid being composed of a number of "cells," that is triangles whose sides and base were of canvas, and each formed a unit in itself so that it could be attached or detached to any part of the main structure. Air passing through these gave the buoyancy, and a sufficient number of them considerable lifting power. The motive power was a light steam-engine, one or two men could be carried and several successful flights were made at Prof. Bell's experimental station in Cape Breton.

Other experimenters with kites have been Hargreaves, the inventor of the celebrated Hargreaves kites, in New South Wales and Australia, in 1885 and 1893, respectively, and Mr. S. F. Cody, in England, in 1901, but in the latter case the ascents were captive, and there has been no commercial value to the kite machine, and, so far, no practical demonstration that it will be classed with the aeroplane or dirigible for efficiency or reliability.

Of the great aeronauts of the past history furnishes no finer example of skill, bravery, and daring than that of M. Pilatre de Rozier, who was one of the two (the Marquis d'Arlandes being the other) human beings to make the first ascent in a free balloon; and his record for ascents and daring adventures in the upper air stands out as a mark for emulation and example for subsequent aeronauts who have followed his career and journeyed aloft.

Another noted aeronaut, and probably the one who has done as much for the science as anyone, was Blanchard, Jean Pierre, a Frenchman, born in Andely 1753. He made a great number of ascents, about thirty-six in all, and beside making a balloon with wings and a rudder, a fore-runner of the dirigible, was one of the two (Dr. Jeffries of Boston, Mass., being the other) to cross the English Channel in a balloon. This feat was accomplished on January 7, 1785, and occupied about two hours, and M. Blanchard was liberally rewarded by the King of France with 12,000 libres, and a pension of 1,200 libres for life.

He also made many other notable ascents, one in particular, his first in America, January 9, 1793, at Philadelphia, where Gen. Washington looked on, and he is also noted as the first to use the parachute in conjunction with the balloon: he having sent down a dog in a parachute on August 7, 1785, from Lille, France.

Other noted French aeronauts were M. Jules Garnerin, born and died in Paris, (1769-1823), the celebrated parachute jumper, who made over fifty ascents in all, and introduced the pastime of night ascents with fireworks; M. Giffard, of Paris (1825-1882), the inventor, who established the captive balloon at the Paris Exposition in 1878; the Bros. Goddard, who ascended in balloons during the French campaign in Italy; Nadar, who built the monster balloon "Nassau"; M. Dupuis Delcourt, who constructed the balloon used by MM. Bixie and Barrel in their scientific ascents in 1850; Mme. Blanchard, wife of Jean Pierre, who made many intrepid ascensions both with her husband and alone, and who was killed by a fall when her balloon caught fire in a night ascent on July 7, 1819; and Mme. Thible the first woman to ascend in a free balloon.

Among the noted English aeronauts none stands higher than Mr. Charles Green. Born in London July 31, 1785, this aeronaut had a long and interesting career, making about 526 ascents

in all, and is considered the leading English aerial navigator. His claim to distinction, aside from the many interesting and valuable ascents he made, lies in his invention of the guide-rope, so called, which he used with good effect in the famous journey of the "Nassau" balloon. This was a contrivance for preserving the equilibrium of the balloon. It consisted of a long rope, usually about a thousand feet, which could be payed out to any length and hung from the car to the ground; this saved the expenditure of both gas and ballast, for when the balloon came down the weight of the rope on the ground served to raise it again, and when the balloon went too high the weight of the rope hanging caused it to return so that the lower end dragged on the ground.

Mr. Green is also noted for an equestrian ascent, the first on record, which he made on the back of a pony on July 29, 1828, and he was also with Cocking when the latter was killed in his fatal parachute jump on July 24, 1837. Other famous exploits were the building of the "Nassau" balloon, a specially prepared bag containing 85,000 cubic feet gas which could life 4,000 lbs.; the attainment of an altitude of five and a half miles, the highest but one on record; crossing the Irish Sea three times; and writing more scientifically upon the subject of aeronautics than any navigator up to that time, and equaled by few since. He died in London March 26, 1870, aged 85 years.

Other noted English aerialists have been the Sadler family, James the father, and John and William the sons, and Windham the grandson who made many famous trips between the years 1870 and 1824, Windham crossing St. Georges Channel June 2, 1817, and William sailing from Birmingham to Boston (England) in four hours, a fast record at that time; Mr. James Tytler, who made the first ascension in Great Britain, from Comely Gardens, Edinburgh, August 27, 1784; Mr. Coxwell, navigator of the balloon for Mr. Glaisher in his scientific ascents for the Royal Society in 1862-3; Vincentio Lunardi, who though not an Englishman was private secretary to the Neapolitan ambassador, and who practically introduced aerostation into England; and Monck Mason, who was with Green and Holland in the famous "Nassau" balloon trip, and whose book "Aeronautica" is a standard work upon the subject.

Chief of the American aeronauts and the pioneer in the sport in this country, and one who took a scientific view of the matter and wrote scientifically on it (see his "System of Aeronautics") was John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa. Born on February 24, 1808, he devoted his life to aeronautics, though for a time he was librarian of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; and the story of his life and experiences is romantic in the extreme. From his first ascent in Philadelphia on May 2, 1835, to the end of his life in 1879, he made some 400 ascents, many for scientific purposes and many for pleasure. He was with La Mountain, with others, in the giant balloon "Atlantic," which ascended from St. Louis July 1, 1859, and traveled 1150 miles to Jefferson County, N. Y., in 19 hours and 50 minutes, going at one time 826 miles in an air line. He petitioned Congress for an appropriation to cover expenses of a balloon to cross the Atlantic ocean, which venture, however, fell through, though the money was given. He likewise petitioned for an appropriation to build an air-ship which should drop missiles from aloft on invading forces on sea and land, a project which has just been renewed both in this country and Europe; and he ascended with the parachute and used it many times.

The most tragic thing in his life was his death. He ascended with a party from St. Louis in the balloon

"Pathfinder," on September 28, 1879, with the intention of remaining up as long as possible. The balloon was last seen over Carlinville, Illinois, but no tidings were ever received from it afterward. A body was found on the shore of Lake Michigan some time later, and it is supposed that a storm came up, the balloon fell into the lake and all were drowned.

Another noted American aeronaut, and a contemporary of Wise, was La Mountain, born in Wayne County, N. Y. in 1830, and died in Lansingburgh, N. Y. in 1878. He was a man of small education though he acquired considerable knowledge by his own efforts, and chiefly of an aeronautical nature. He made a large number of ascents; was in the balloon which went from St. Louis to Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1859, and was lost four days in the Canadian wilderness, after an ascension from Watertown, N. Y., and was finally rescued by Canadian lumbermen, one hundred and fifty miles from Ottawa. He was also aeronautic engineer of the Army of the Potomac under Thaddeus S. E. Lowe, but stayed but a short time, and thereafter lived an uneventful life till his death in 1878.

Two other American aeronauts hold a somewhat prominent place in the history of the science, though neither of them added much to it, while both had many adventures and exploits. Washington H. Donaldson, born in Philadelphia in 1840, traveled widely through the United States, was a tight-rope walker and general circus performer before taking up aeronautics. His most notable ascent was one from Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 7, 1873, in an enormous balloon of 700,000 cubic feet of gas, which weighed three tons. The purpose was to cross the Atlantic ocean, but the huge machine became unmanageable and traveled inland, where, after being dragged over the ground and buffeted about, Donaldson and his two companions jumped to the ground at New Canaan, Conn., while the balloon was more or less damaged.

Donaldson also made an ascent from Gilmore's Garden, New York, in July, 1874, in a huge car, with five passengers, and on October 19, 1874, two persons were married in his car over the city of Cincinnati. Like his contemporary, Wise, Donaldson came to his death by drowning in Lake Michigan on July 15, 1875, after an ascent from Chicago, by being overtaken by a storm late at night.

Of Prof. S. A. King, the fourth aeronaut in the group of American voyagers, not a great deal is known, except that he made about three hundred ascents in all, was born in Philadelphia April 9, 1828, built the giant balloon, "Hyperion," in which, on October 19, 1869, he ascended, with seven others, from Rochester, N. Y., in the presence of 50,000 persons.

One of his most famous adventures was an ascent from the common, Boston, Mass., in July, 1872, when his car was blown out to sea, where, after a considerable time in the air, he was rescued by a yacht which came to his assistance.

Though accidents in aerial navigation are rare, the loss of life being comparatively small, much less in fact in proportion than on the sea, they are nevertheless terrible in their hideousness and shocking in their suddenness.

Among the great casualties there have been none more heart-rending than the death of Mm. Pilatre de Rozier and Romain, who were killed by a fall of a thousand feet by their balloon collapsing upon a Montgolfier which they had beneath, and which took fire, on June 15, 1785. De Rozier was killed instantly, and M. Romain survived a short time. A monument marks the spot upon the sea-coast, near Bourlogne, where they fell.

Another accident equally shocking was that to Count Zambeccari and M. Bonaga, who ascended from

Bologna September 21, 1802, in a Montgolfier. The grapnel iron caught in a tree, the machine caught fire and to save themselves they jumped. The count was instantly killed, but Bonaga, though severely injured, lived.

These two fatalities, it will be noted, were due to the use of Montgolfier machines inflated by rarefied air from a fire kindled beneath, and such, in fact, have been a large proportion of the casualties in ballooning. (Though statistics are lacking in recent years, Monck Mason, in his book mentioned above, published in 1865, says that out of 417 ascents, nine persons were killed, and of these six used fire-balloons.)

But accidents to hydrogen balloons, though rare, sometimes occur with equally frightful results. Such was that in which Lieutenant Harris of the English army met death when he ascended from London with Miss Stokes, a well-known aeronaut, May 25, 1824. Owing to mismanagement of the valve-rope all gas suddenly left the bag and it fell from a great height, killing the lieutenant instantly, though Miss Stokes, as if by a miracle, was comparatively uninjured. Windham Sadler also was killed by his car striking a chimney on September 29, 1824; and M. Masment, who ascended from Lille, France, April 7, 1806, in a shallow car, with a dog in a parachute, is supposed to have leaned too far over the edge of the car, for his body was afterwards found in one of the parks of the city, while the balloon descended some distance away.

Accidents to dirigibles and aeroplanes are not infrequent, as that to Orville Wright, September 17, 1908, at Fort Meyer, Washington, and one to Count Zeppelin's ship last year; but death in modern times is rare, and is generally due to bravado or some daring exploit undertaken for exhibition purposes.

It would be impossible to give the number of ascents in so widely diffused a sport, for statistics are lacking, but up to 1875 there had probably been in England 1,500 to 2,000 ascents by Englishmen, and in France probably 1,000 to 1,200. Up to 1890 the total number of aeronauts the world over is estimated to have been about 1,500, and the total ascents approximately 800 or 10,000.

On the practical question of the commercial possibilities of aerial navigation, as distinguished from the popular, there are many and various opinions. The problem of flying through the air has been solved. Man has soared aloft and conquered in a measure the various elements of the atmosphere. He has sustained himself for a longer or a shorter period in numerous contrivances which have "flown" in the actual, literal acceptation of that word. But can he develop machines which will have a commercial value and hold himself out as a common carrier through the air, as on land and water?

To do this there must be certainty of departure, certainty of arrival, and certainty of time consumed; and there must be the reasonable assurance that this can be accomplished at something like regularity, and at a price which will not be prohibitive and yet return a paying income.

It seems to be a question of degree. Railroad trains cannot run in severe snowstorms, or when there are washouts; steamboats do not run in fogs or during heavy weather, and other forms of conveyance upon land are more or less influenced by weather conditions. Aerial machines have traveled in moderately heavy winds, thunder-storms, fog and other atmospheric disturbances, and it seems only a question of degree between them and terrestrial conveyances. Given a large enough space from which to start, and sufficient space in which to land, and there is no reason why there should not be a line of air-ships, that is, dirigibles, for it is conceded by the best authorities that the aeroplane is

not adapted for this purpose between the different cities of the country. Indeed, there has been a company formed in Germany to maintain such a line, and also one in the United States.

As to cost, that may be prohibitive for general commercial purposes for some time to come, but for the novelty of the thing, however, it is probable that many persons would pay a large price for traveling through the air, as many pay expensively for automobiles, motor boats, etc., but the solution of the question of aerial competitive transportation, with terrestrial conveyance, is probably very remote.

The Path I Walked In My Childhood

By L. J. H. Frost

In the path that I walked in childhood
My mind is wandering to-day;
I am picking the blue-eyed violets
And the daisies by the way.
The beautiful, golden buttercups
Stand glistening in the grass,
Smiling and nodding a welcome,
Like old friends, as I pass.

The path lies down through the meadow
Where the yellow cowslips grow,
And their sweet, familiar faces
Seem like friends of long ago.
I have reached the little streamlet,
And crossed on the trunk of a tree;
The rushes are thick on its border
As ever they used to be.

Now the path leads up through the woodland
Where berries lurk under green leaves;
And the robin and bluebird are singing
In the top of the tall elm trees.
I have reached the stone clad in mosses,
That stands in the shadowy dell,
Where I've oft sat listening to love tales
That birds to their mates will tell.

And down where the trees have parted,
The river flows on as of old;
While the wonderful alchemist sunset
Is turning its waters to gold.
And they sparkle and gleam as they used to,
While we watched them, my friend and I,
Through the gold and purple sunsets
Of days long since gone by.

Kimball Brook Valley In Newport

By Bela Chapin

Down a green valley from the western hills
The Kimball brook pursues its merry way;
From cool clear springs, and tributary rills,
It takes its source, then comes to open day.
Through vernal pastures, strewn with bolders gray,
Through grassy fields, and ferny woodland shade,
Hidden at times, then sparkling in the ray
Of solar light, its onward course is made,
Its course o'er many a fall and beautiful cascade.

Scenes of my early days! I love them still;
No other places are so dear to me.
Each grassy valley and each rocky hill,
Sweet fields and pastures all so fair to see,
And brooks and brooklets flowing cheerily,
And groves of maple holding high their arms,
And woods that clothe each hill's declivity,
Houses and barns, and cultivated farms,
These deep in memory dwell, with undiminished charms.

The good man, Ives, and his most worthy wife
Dwelt in this valley, by the brook and road;
In happiness he spent his latter life.
His farm was small and humble his abode,
But on his land much labor he bestowed.
He dug out rocks and cut huge stumps away,
And well he was repaid with many a load
Of wheat, and corn, potatoes, beans, and hay,
Which he laid by in store against a needful day.

This man had much of wealth to call his own,
Ere to this vale he came at length to dwell;
But wealth had taken wings and far had flown,
And poverty at last to him befell.
What thoughts were his I cannot surely tell,
Or what deep anguish he did suffer then,
At loss of worldly things he loved so well.
But resignation, kind, came to him when
He felt it no disgrace to work like farmer men.

Upon the southern border of this vale
My father's homestead was, my birthplace there.
The memory of that home will never fail
While I shall live and breathe earth's vital air.
The scenes I loved so well, how bright, how fair
Is their remembrance in my mind for aye.
Nor can I in my woven verse forbear
To tell objects known in early day,
Well known to me in years forever passed away.

Adown the vale a fertile mead is laid,
Through which the clear brook flows meandering.
There lofty trees afford a grateful shade;
There lovely flowers, the sweet wild flowers spring,
And bobolinks and other glad birds sing
Their untaught lays, through all the summer day.
In that loved spot tall grass, a needful thing,
Profusely grows in all its green array,
Which the stout farmer mows and dries for foodful hay.

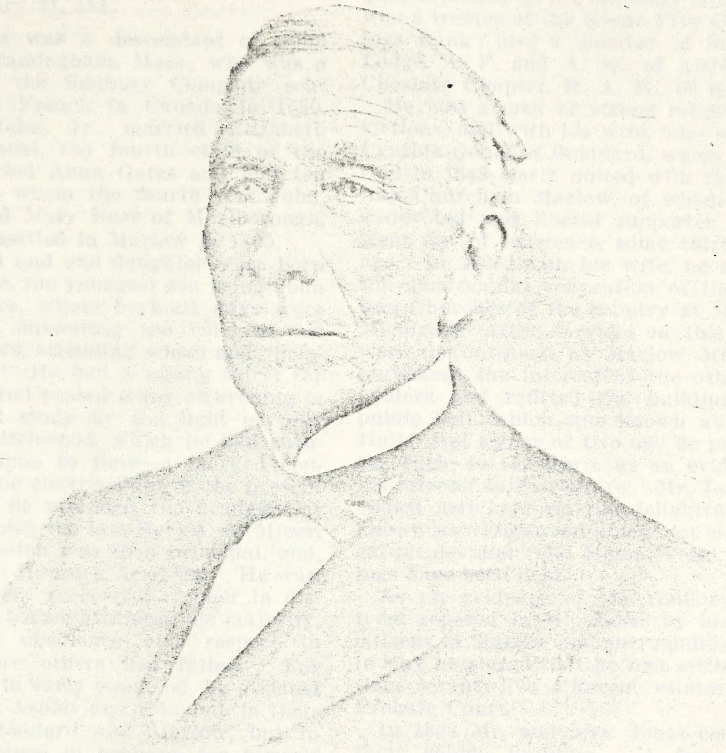
Beneath an elm, with branches bending down,
In this green valley, in a shady nook,
The Kimball dwelling stood, antique and brown.
All things around a quietude partook,
And wore a pleasant and a tidy look.
The stately trees reared wide their branches tall,
And near the house swift flowed the merry brook
Over the stones in many a waterfall;
And sweet red roses bloomed beside the orchard wall.

Beside the road, below the sandy hill,
Where birch tree boughs supplied refreshing shade,
In years agone there stood a busy mill,
Where many rakes for raking hay were made.
The brook, well harnessed, gave its needful aid,
And swiftly round compelled the wheels to go;
And there the schoolboys oftentimes delayed,
To see the foaming water outward flow,
That turned with mighty strength the water-wheel below.

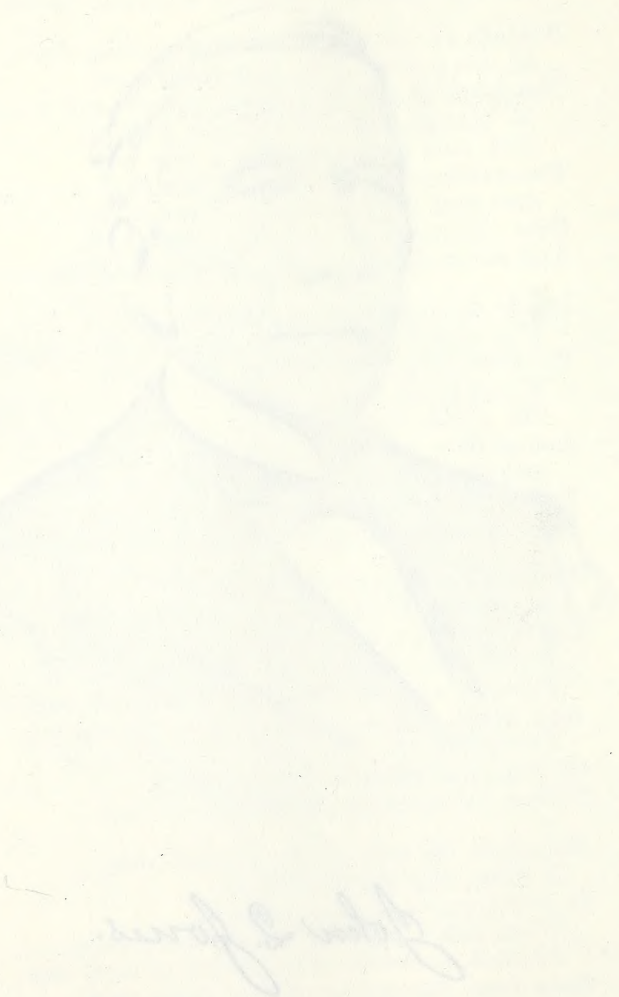
That mill is gone forever to decay;
Its whir and rattle all are heard no more.
Unhindered now the stream pursues its way
Beneath the willows, the worn pebbles o'er,
Fringed with the grasses as in days of yore,
And life is like a stream that to the sea
Flows ever on. We pass from off the shore
Of time and reach, at last, eternity.
Such is the lot of all, our certain destiny.

Here ends the lyric of the Kimball vale,
A rural, unpremeditated lay.
In retrospective oft I do not fail,
When eighty years of life are flown away,
To meet, as 'twere, dear friends of early day;
Gone from the region of that valley fair,
Now with the great majority are they,
No more to sojourn in this world of care,
But in the better land abide forever there.

Claremont, June, 1909.



John Q. Jones.



New Hampshire Necrology

JOHN QUINCY JONES

John Quincy Jones, long a leading citizen of Marlow and well and favorably known throughout southwestern New Hampshire, died at the home of his son, Elgin A. Jones in that town, April 8, 1909, at the advanced age of more than ninety-two years, having been born in Marlow, February 21, 1817.

Mr. Jones was a descendant of John Jones of Framingham, Mass., who was a member of the Sudbury Company sent against the French in Canada in 1690. His son, John, Jr., married Elizabeth Gibbs. Samuel, the fourth child of the union, married Anna Gates and had ten children, of whom the fourth was John, who married Mary Buss of Marlborough, N. H., and settled in Marlow in 1805.

Four sons and one daughter were born of this union, the youngest son being John Quincy Jones, whose boyhood days were occupied in answering the calls of his elder brothers, attending school and "helping mother." He had a strong thirst for knowledge, and passed many an evening in reading and study by the light of pine knots and pitchwood, which he had gathered from time to time—a marked contrast with the electric light of the present day. Later he attended the academy at Unity, of which the late Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., of Boston was then principal, and, subsequently, Hancock Academy. He was, himself, a very successful teacher in district schools before attaining his majority, commanding obedience and respect in schools where others had failed. For some years, in early manhood, he assisted his brothers, Ashley and Edmund, in their hotels at Stoddard and Marlow, but in 1847 he engaged in business for himself as a carpenter and builder, forming a partnership with the late Daniel Buss of Keene, continuing for several years, and also establishing a manufactory of doors, sash and blinds at Marlow, which did a large and prosperous business. Of this manufactory Mr. Jones became the sole owner in 1852, and continued its operation for nearly half a century.

Meanwhile Mr. Jones took a deep interest in public affairs and all measures tending to advance the welfare of his town. His fellow citizens reposed confidence in his judgment and elected him, at different times, to most of the offices in their gift. He was for many years moderator of the town meetings, and a member of the board of selectmen, often chairman of the same and for several terms—in 1859, 1860, 1863 and 1864—a representative in the legislature. He was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1876. Politically he was an earnest Democrat, and long the recognized leader of his party in the town, which during his active life was generally in control of its affairs. In early manhood he was interested and active in military affairs, and served as brigade quartermaster in the old state militia. He was a trustee of the Keene Five Cent Savings Bank; also a member of St. Paul's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Alstead, and Cheshire Chapter, R. A. M., of Keene.

He was a man of strong religious convictions, and with his wife, who was Miss Cynthia Gould of Stoddard, whom he married in 1848, early united with the Christian Church in Marlow, of which he was a devoted and liberal supporter until it went out of existence, some thirty years ago. In 1866, with his wife, he attended the quadrennial convention of the Christian Churches of the country at Marshall, Michigan. After services in this church were discontinued at Marlow Mr. Jones purchased the interest of the other pewholders and refitted the building for a public hall, which was known as "Jones' Hall," and a year or two ago he presented the same to the town, as an evidence of his interest in its welfare. Mr. Jones also owned and kept up the delightful resort known as "Edgewood Park," at which local picnics and "Old Home Week" gatherings have been held.

As an evidence of the confidence and trust reposed in Mr. Jones by his fellow citizens in Marlow and surrounding towns, it may be stated that he had settled more than seventy-five different estates in the Probate Court.

In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Jones celebrated their golden wedding. A few months later the latter deceased, after which Mr. Jones made his home with his son and only child, Elgin A. Jones, a graduate of Dartmouth of the class of 1874, who is also prominent in the affairs of his town and section.

HON. CHARLES H. BURNS

Charles H. Burns, one of the most noted lawyers of New Hampshire, died at his home in Wilton on Saturday, May 22.

He was a son of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Burns, born in Milford December 31, 1833. His pioneer ancestor, John Burns, of Scotch descent, born in the north of Ireland, came to this country in 1836 and settled in Milford ten years later. He spent his early youth on

New Hampshire Necrology

his father's farm, and in attending the public school, and later attended Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, graduating in 1854. He studied law with O. W. Lull in Milford and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1858. In May of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and the following October was admitted to practice in the courts of New Hampshire. In January, 1859, he opened an office in Wilton, soon acquiring an extensive practice, and devoting attention also to public and financial affairs. His reputation increased rapidly, and the extended demand for his professional services necessitated his opening an office in Nashua, which he did in 1876, retaining his residence, and spending a portion of the time in Wilton.

He took an active interest in political affairs, as a Republican. He was treasurer of Hillsborough County in 1864 and 1865, and county solicitor from 1876 to 1883. In 1873, and again in 1879, he was a member of the New Hampshire senate, serving during both terms on the judiciary committee and taking a prominent part in shaping legislation. He was delegate at large from the state to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and was president of the Republican State Convention in 1878. In 1879 he was appointed judge advocate general, with the rank of brigadier general on the staff of Gov. Natt Head, and in February, 1881, he was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire, and reappointed in 1885.

In the exciting contest in the state legislature over the United States senatorship in 1883, resulting in the election of Austin F. Pike of Franklin, he was voted for, and it was believed that he might have been elected had he been an active candidate.

General Burns was an able lawyer, and a persuasive advocate, ranking among the most brilliant in the state, and was for many years leading attorney of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire. As an occasional orator he had few equals and no superiors in the state, and as a campaign speaker he did effective service for his party for many years. He had strong literary tastes and one of the best libraries in the state. He was a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1874 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of A. M. He was a York Rite Mason and a member of St. George Commandery of Nashua, a Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of New Hampshire Consistory, Thirty-Second Degree.

General Burns was united in marriage January 10, 1856, with Sarah N. Mills of Milford. Of their eight children, four are living: Charles A. Burns of Somerville, Mass.; Atty. Ben Emery Burns of Nashua; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gregg of Cambridge, Mass.; and Miss Blanche Burns of Wilton.

ERASTUS P. JEWELL

Erastus P. Jewell, one of the oldest and best known members of the Belknap County bar, who had been in practice in Laconia more than forty years, died at his home in that city on Thursday, June 3.

Mr. Jewell was a native of the town of Sandwich, born March 16, 1837. He became a student at law in the office of the late Col. Thomas J. Whipple in 1859, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, since which time he has been in active practice in Laconia as a member of the various firms of Whipple & Jewell, Jewell & Smith, Jewell & Stone, Jewell, Stone, Owen & Martin, and Jewell, Owen & Veasey. He early established a high reputation as a counselor and won the confidence of a large clientele. He was deeply interested in public affairs, and earnestly espoused all movements for promoting the city's welfare, in many of which he was actively engaged.

He was a Democrat in politics and served the town of Laconia in the general court in 1874. He was also a member of the commission which built the structure protecting Endicott Rock at The Weirs.

He had always been intensely interested in matters of history, especially pertaining to the early settlement of that section of New Hampshire, and but few men in New England could talk so intelligently and interestingly of the Indians of the Granite State as Mr. Jewell. In this connection he had made a large and valuable collection of Indian relics, implements, arrowheads, hatchets, knives, etc. During the past two years he had been working on a history of the early settlement of New Hampshire, and also on a work devoted to the life of the Indians.

He was united in marriage November 26, 1861, with Miss Ann M. Hodgkins of Tamworth, who survives.

JAMES I. PARSONS

James Ingalls Parsons, born in Colebrook February 14, 1844, died in that town June 1, 1909.

He was the son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bragg) Parsons, coming of strong and intelligent ancestry on both sides. He was educated at Colebrook and Kimball Union

academies, and taught school for some time in youth. He studied law in the office of the late Hon. William L. Ladd, then of Colebrook, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, forming a partnership with J. H. Dudley, the firm occupying the office of Mr. Ladd, who had then just removed to Lancaster. Two years later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Parsons removed to Lebanon, but remained only a short time, going thence to Port Huron, Mich., where he was in practice two or three years, but the climate not agreeing with his health, he returned to Colebrook and formed a partnership with Edgar Aldrich, now judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire. After the removal of Mr. Aldrich to Littleton he was associated with Thomas F. Johnson for a time and later, for many years, was without a partner. He was elected solicitor of Coös County in 1900, and held the office four years. He was a Free Mason, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Patron of Husbandry. He had been twice married and leaves one son, Cushman H. Parsons of Colebrook.

MRS. GEORGE W. BINGHAM

Elizabeth Cogswell Bingham, wife of George W. Bingham, principal of Pinkerton Academy, Derry, died at her home in Derry Village on Sunday, May 30.

She was a daughter of the late Rev. Eliott C. and Sophia Ann Cogswell, born in Newmarket March 5, 1852, and was graduated from Coe's Academy, Northwood, in 1871. For several years she taught music successfully at the West, and then took charge of the department of music at Pinkerton Academy, of which she was the head for nearly twenty years. In 1905, three years after the death of her sister, the wife of Professor Bingham, she was united in marriage with the latter. She was a woman of literary as well as musical attainments, and was an active member of the Congregational Church at Derry, of the Woman's Club, and of Molly Reid Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

LYMAN C. PAYNE

Lyman Cole Payne, a prominent citizen of Lisbon, died at the Morrison hospital in Whitefield June 3, 1909.

He was a native of the town of Rumney, born May 15, 1846, and learned the trade of a tinsmith in youth, with E. & M. Cobb of Boston. He engaged in business for himself at Plymouth at the age of twenty-six, but removed to Lisbon twenty-nine years ago, where he was afterward located, engaged in the house furnishing business until a few years since, when he sold out and became superintendent of the Lisbon waterworks. He was also a director of the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company. Although a Democrat, and a member of the minority party, he had served in various town offices, and had been his party's candidate for councilor in the Fifth District. He was a director and vice-president of the N. E. Electrical Works, which he was instrumental in locating in town. He was a member of Concordia Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Lisbon. He married Miss Eliza Osgood of West Lebanon, who survives him.

REV. FRANK G. CLARK

Rev. Frank Gray Clark, born in Lyndeborough, N. H., February 22, 1838, died at Wellesley, Mass., May 20, 1909.

Mr. Clark graduated from Amherst College in 1862, after which he engaged in teaching for a time and then took up the study of theology, graduating from Andover Seminary and entering the Congregational ministry. He held pastorates at Rindge, N. H., and at Gloucester, Mass., leaving the latter on account of impaired health. He located in Plymouth, as pastor of the church there, January 1, 1890, continuing for fourteen years, when he retired and removed to Wellesley.

COL. EDWARD C. SHIRLEY

Col. Edward Carleton Shirley, a prominent citizen of Goffstown, well known throughout the state, died at his home on Shirley Hill May 17, 1909.

He was born December 5, 1834, the son of Robert M. and Sophia MacCutchins Shirley, and had always lived on the Shirley homestead, where he was born. His ancestors were hardy, prosperous farmers and the Shirley farm was brought to a high state of cultivation. He was educated in the public schools, and at eighteen years of age went to New Hampton, but the school being broken up he went with Professor Knight to New London, where he remained three years. In 1856 he went to California, where he passed two years. Returning to New Hampshire, he engaged in lumbering operations until 1862, when his father moved to Manchester, leaving the homestead in his care and possession.

He had been actively connected with various agricultural organizations, and an officer in the Amoskeag Veterans. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Person C. Cheney. He was also for a long time president of the Manchester

& North Weare Railroad. In 1888 he was chosen to the executive council from District No. 2, serving during the administration of Gov. David H. Goodell.

April 24, 1862, he was united in marriage with Amanda Malvina Baldwin, daughter of Deacon Nahum Baldwin of Manchester, who survives him. Three children also survive: Mary V., the wife of Dr. George A. Griffin of Malden, Mass.; Robert L., who resides on the Shirley homestead; and Florence S., the wife of Philip S. Marden, editor of the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*.

DR. DANIEL S. CHASE

Dr. Daniel S. Chase, one of the pioneers in dentistry, reputed to have been the inventor of the process of making gold foil for the filling of teeth, a native of the town of Hampton Falls, born November 14, 1818, died at the home of his son in Medford, Mass., May 4, 1909.

Doctor Chase studied for his profession in Philadlephia and practised for a time in the West, but soon located at Augusta, Ga., where he remained during the Civil War.

WARREN H. SMITH

Warren H. Smith, the oldest resident of the town of Northfield, died May 16, 1909, at the age of ninety-two years, having been born in that town April 6, 1817, the youngest son of Jeremiah and Betsey (Glidden) Smith.

He was reared on a farm, but in early manhood engaged in railroad construction, beginning when the Boston, Concord & Montreal Road was put under contract, of which he built sixty miles in all. This was followed by contracts on the Manchester & Lawrence, the Passumpsic and various other roads in different parts of the country, few men in New England having done as much work in this line as had Mr. Smith.

In November, 1844, he married Elizabeth G. Glines, who died in October, 1898, leaving two sons, Charles Glidden and Jeremiah Eastman Smith.

CAPT. NATHANIEL H. BROWN

Nathaniel Hazen Brown, a native and lifelong resident of Derry, and a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil War, attaining the rank of captain, died after a long illness May 11, at the age of nearly seventy-five years, having been born May 20, 1834. Although a Democrat politically, in a Republican town, he had served repeatedly as moderator and selectman, and had represented the town in the legislature. He was a member of St. Mark's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Wesley B. Knight Post, G. A. R

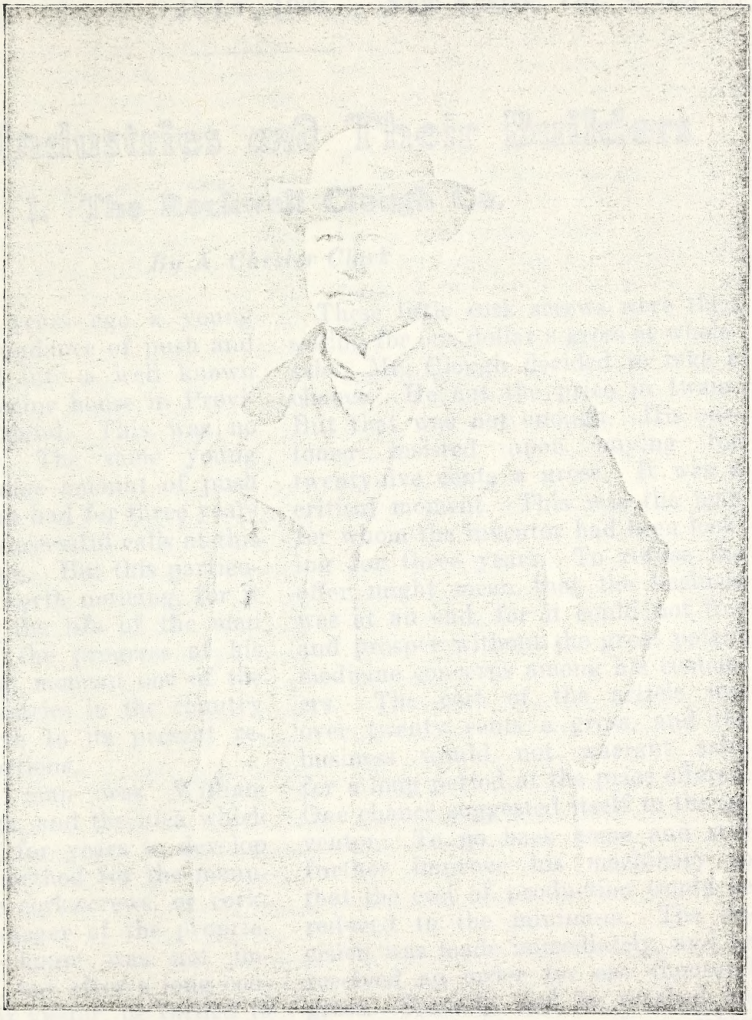
June Roses

By Mary Bassett Rouke

Roses, white June roses, in my garden grow
Bending gaily o'er the wall in a tangled row:
Other bright-hued flowers bloom in nodding ranks,—
Red and purple lilies, pansies on the banks.
Mignonette and jasmine, rosemary and rue,
Bells of Canterbury wave their wands of blue;
All are loved and welcome, but my heart's delight
Dwells among the roses lifting faces white.
Bud and open blossom,—something there I see
That must ever whisper of the "used to be."
Something there reflected of a summer moon,
Something of the glory of a fadeless June.
Glamor that yet lingers 'round a silvery night
When you, parting, gave me a dewy rose of white.

* * * * *

Like an endless chain, dear, seasons come and go,
Roses bloom and wither, bud again and blow;
And they seem to whisper of a love that glows
Pure and sweet in Heaven as a white June rose.



W. ROCKWELL CLOUGH



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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N. H. Industries and Their Builders

I. The Rockwell Clough Co.

By A. Chester Clark

About thirty years ago a young man with an abundance of push and an idea, walked into a well known proprietary medicine house in Providence, Rhode Island. This was no new occurrence. The same young man with the same amount of push and the same idea had for three years been making unsuccessful calls at this and similar places. But this particular call is well worth noticing, for it was a crisis in the life of the man himself and in the progress of his idea. From that moment one of the most novel industries in the country began its growth to its present remarkable proportions.

That young man was William Rockwell Clough, and the idea which he had worked for years to develop was a feasible method for the manufacture of wire cork-screws, or cork-rings. The manager of the proprietary medicine house was not impressed at first, but after a long conference with his visitor, he turned to him with what seemed to be two insurmountable difficulties to the transaction of the business in hand.

"We would buy your product if it were not for two things," he said. "Your cork-screw costs too much as an individual attachment to each bottle, and you cannot turn them out fast enough to supply our wants when we begin to use them in earnest."

These little cork screws were then selling for one dollar a gross at wholesale. Mr. Clough decided to take a chance. He cut the price in twain. But that was not enough. His customer insisted upon buying for twenty-five cents a gross. It was a critical moment. This was the man for whom the inventor had been looking for three years. To refuse the offer might mean that the business was at an end, for it could not live and prosper without the great patent medicine concerns among his customers. The cost of the article was over twenty cents a gross, and the business would not warrant sales for a long period at the price offered. One chance suggested itself to the inventor: To go back home and still further improve his machinery so that the cost of production would be reduced to the minimum. The decision was made immediately, and he received an order for one thousand gross. Scarcely had he reached his factory upon his return home when this order was augmented by another from the same house for ten thousand gross. This meant a million and a half for one concern. The inventor went to work on his machinery, and not only filled this order but soon had it so improved that orders which came in thick and fast from that time were filled at a profit. From that be-

ginning the immense business of the Rockwell Clough Company, with headquarters at Alton, has grown up.

This industry is little known to the people of New Hampshire in general, although it has long been an object of interest to the many persons far and near who annually visit this popular summer resort. But few appreciate the fact that thirty millions of the little wire cork screws is the average annual output of the Alton factory alone, or that as many more are manufactured in the other plants in which Mr. Clough is interested. This total output of sixty millions supplies practically the entire trade of the world, shipments being made to all parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, as well as to nearly every hamlet on our own continent. But the magnitude of the business is not its most remarkable feature. Many other concerns are able to control the manufacture of a certain line of goods. In this case, however, unlike the great majority, everything is the product of the genius of one master mind. Not only is the cork screw Mr. Clough's patent, but the entire machinery for its successful manufacture was planned and designed by him. The work of these machines is done wholly automatically. When one is in operation the wire is unwound from the reel, fed into the machine and the finished product comes out ready for market. The cutting of the wire, the sharpening of the point and the twisting of the handle and screw are all done without the interference of the operator. This process can be completed at the rate of sixty times a minute, but experience has shown that it can be more advantageously done at about half that rate, so that all machines are now regulated to turn out about one cork screw every two seconds. So nicely planned and so well adjusted is the machine that one operator can attend to almost any number. The only obstacle to a continuous operation without any interference from the hand of man is an occasional break in the wire. One man attends to the operation of every six machines at the home factory in Alton, and is not overworked at that; in fact, Mr. Clough has himself started that number, locked up the room, and returned an hour later to find all in operation.

This miracle of mechanics has come only by years of labor and experiment on the part of Mr. Clough. The first cork screw machine which he invented was a very crude affair. It was operated by hand, the person attending it feeding the small bits of wire previously pointed by a separate process into it, one at a time and tediously cranking out the finished product. Upon this kind of a machine the first large orders which he received were filled. The first automatic machines were a failure, and even as late as 1890, when Mr. Clough returned to his native town and took up the business in Alton, he was compelled to build new machinery of this type. This was done at the factory of the Huse Manufacturing Company at Laconia.

It was during the building of this machinery and its installation upon the old home farm that Mr. Clough displayed two life-long characteristics, a genius for hard work and a wonderful attention to details. For weeks he arose at five o'clock on Monday morning, drove to Laconia, and during each working-day and on many occasions far into the night, he labored incessantly upon the task in hand. Later, at his own shop, he attended to the assembling of the parts and assisted in putting the machines in operation. Once the factory was in condition for work, he found himself so overcrowded with orders that until he could have more machines built he was compelled to attend in person to its operation during the long hours of the night, after his crew of men

had worked all day in order to supply the demand which had by this time been created.

William Rockwell Clough was born in Manchester on November 8, 1844, the son of John Chesley Clough and Lydia Jane (Treddick) Clough. It was by the merest accident, however, that Alton is not his natal town, his parents being temporarily in the Queen City at the time of his birth.

local affairs, Isaac holding all the principal town offices.

Mr. Clough's father was a man of more than ordinary ability and served his town twice in the New Hampshire legislature, as well as in many other positions. It was from him, undoubtedly, that the son inherited his mechanical genius, a characteristic for which the former was widely known in his section, and which would have



Residence and Office of W. Rockwell Clough

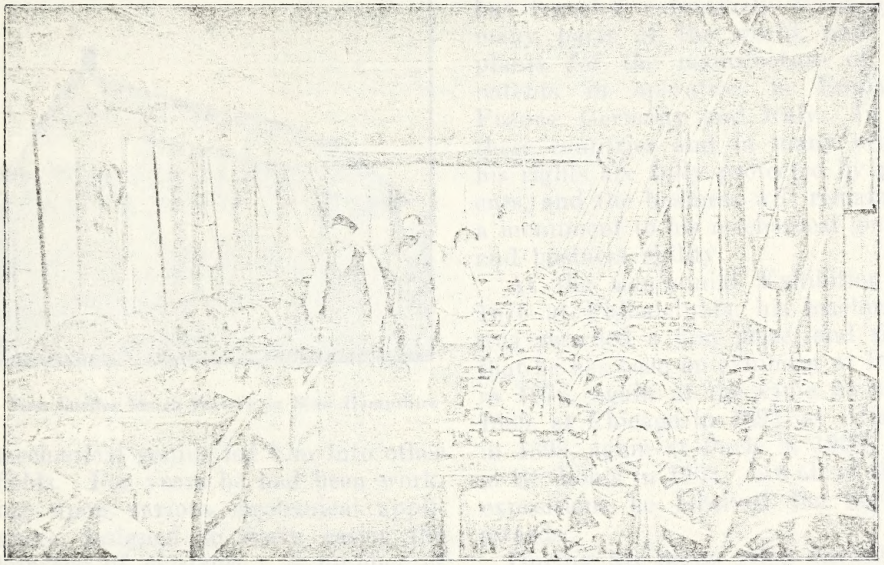
The name of Clough has long been a prominent one in the lake region of New Hampshire. More than one hundred years ago three brothers of that name, Isaac, Daniel and Samuel, bought land, cleared farms and settled in what has since been known as the "Clough Neighborhood" or "Clough-town" in the southern part of Alton. Daniel was the grandfather of William Rockwell Clough. All the brothers became prominent in

undoubtedly given him fame and fortune in a field suitable for its development. As it was, he originated a process for the manufacture of lucifer matches and carried on the business for some time until patent complications compelled him to abandon it. He was a man of frugal habits and died possessed of some property and "owing no man a cent." Mr. Clough's mother was a member of an old Farmington family which has



been for many generations universally respected in that section.

The Clough family in America are descended from Richard Clough, who was the first recorded inhabitant of Wales. A son of Richard, Sir Richard Clough, Earl of Denby, during the time of Henry the Eighth, in company with Sir Thomas Gresham, built a monument to himself, the London Royal Exchange, which stands even to this day in the heart of the world's metropolis. He was knighted for his services in the Holy Land during the Crusades.



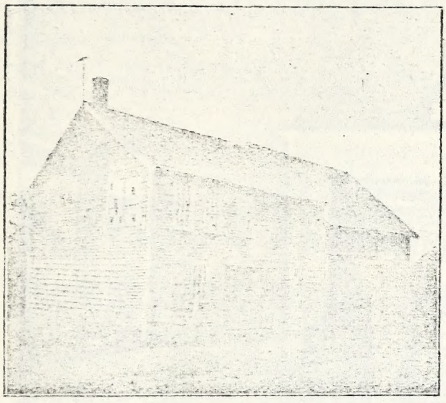
Interior of Workshop of W. Rockwell Clough

As a boy, William Rockwell Clough was, like many other New England youths, imbued with the idea that in order to succeed he must leave the old homestead and seek his fortune in the busier marts of the country.

Shortly before the war he went to Boston, but soon after his arrival the war broke out, and he went to the front as a member of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regiment. During the next year he was with that regiment, going through the bloody engagements in which it participated in opening up the Mississippi from New Orleans to Vicksburg, including the siege and capture of Port Hudson. He was one of the charter members of Winfield Scott Hancock Post, G. A. R., of New York City, and is now the president of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Regimental Association and the Fourth Battery, an organization made up of his former comrades at the front. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Clough's brother, Oscar, a life-long resident of Alton, also served in the war.

Upon his return from the war Mr. Clough, believing that his education, obtained in the public schools of his home town, supplemented by a single term at the old Franklin Academy at Dover, was not sufficient to prepare him for the battle of life upon which he was now entering, took a thorough course in business subjects at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Soon after his graduation he engaged in expert accounting in Boston. This occupation

he followed for a number of years, the larger part of the time being in the United States revenue service under William Plumer, collector of internal revenue. During that time it became his duty to examine many of the large business concerns of the city, a work in which he displayed much ability and in which he would have undoubtedly won a reputation. But finding the tracking of individual incomes an objectionable business, his



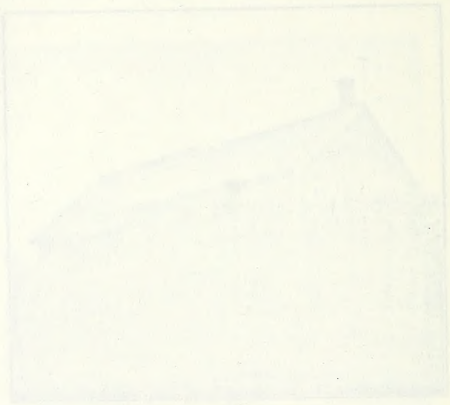
First Lucifer Match Factory in New Hampshire

mechanical genius led him into other fields. For years he had been working upon various mechanical appliances designed to make easier the burdens of existence. A number of these he had patented and had sold his rights in them to persons who afterwards placed them upon the market. One in particular, the little wire paper clip, now universally used in every business house and office, has become so familiar as to cause us to ask ourselves why someone many years before had not conceived the idea. In 1870 he removed to New York, and in 1873 he entered into a partnership under the firm name of Clough & Williamson for the manufacture of the wire cork screw, the factory being located at Newark, New Jersey. It was while located there that, three years later, he began to supply the great proprietary medicine houses of the country with his product. In 1890 his father died, and he was compelled to return to the home farm at Alton to care for his aged mother. Here he decided to establish a branch house. The entire business was later removed to that place and finally, outgrowing its facilities, it was again removed to Alton Village, where it is now located.

Mr. Clough has passed many years in building up this business in which he is today not without imitators but without successful competition. He has traveled extensively throughout many parts of the world, and has plants for the manufacture of his patents in operation in England, France, Germany and Italy. In all these countries and in many others his rights are fully protected by patents, and the business will remain as a monument to his mechanical genius and business ability.

At the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia, his machinery was awarded a first prize, and since that he has been an exhibitor at Paris in 1878, again at the same place in 1889, at Chicago in 1893, at Atlanta in 1895, again at Paris in 1900, and at St. Louis in 1904. At all of these expositions he received the highest awards.

During his many trips abroad he has devoted much time to visiting the various points of historic and scenic interest, becoming nearly as familiar with the cities of the old world as he is with those in our own country. Upon his last trip he was accompanied by Mrs. Clough and remained absent for three years. But although he has wandered in many other climes, no man can be more devoted to his home and to his home town than he. His residence in the heart of Alton Village is famed throughout the region for the hospitality of its occupants. During the years since his father's death, he has owned the ancestral farm of his people and has from time to time increased it in size until he



now numbers among his possessions what was formerly six homesteads. In securing employees he has always given the preference to local people and to those with whom he has been long associated. Edwin Stone, the machinist who assisted him in building his first automatic cork screw machine, continued his assistance for years and died in his service. His much as possible. Some years ago he voluntarily cut the hours of labor in his factory from ten hours to nine, and later reduced them to eight, always giving over Saturday afternoon in summer to his employees for recreation. For many years he has allowed each person in his employ to participate in the profits of the business, and at the close of each year a



A Corner in the Residence of W. Rockwell Clough

superintendent, Fred E. Davis, his machinist, Frank O. M. Tibbitts, together with Mr. Tibbitts' assistant, Franklin Collins, were all old neighbors and schoolmates of his younger days. All three of these men have been in his employ continually from the establishment of the business at Alton, and have proved most worthy and efficient.

Mr. Clough has long been a firm believer in the principle that with the advent of improved machinery the laborer's day should be shortened as check goes to each employee as surely as to himself.

In politics Mr. Clough has been a life-long Republican. Too busy with his own affairs to devote his time to other things, he has declined to become a candidate for public office except on a few occasions. At the sessions of 1896 and 1898 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, serving during both terms as chairman of the committee on national affairs. He has also been a valued member of the board of education of



his town and has served as justice of the local police court. Both of these positions he relinquished with the press of his personal business.

He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Home Market Club of Boston, and is a Mason. In the latter organization he has been honored with the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite by the New Hampshire Consistory, and is a member of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, at Laconia, Bektash Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Concord, and at the present time he is Master of Winnipesaukee Lodge, No. 75, of Alton. Mr. Clough was for many years too busy for the amusements which attract business men in their leisure moments, but of late he has taken to automobiling, being the possessor of two cars, in which he takes great mechanical interest and makes interesting tours.

Mr. Clough was married April 28, 1904, to Miss Nellie Sophia, daughter of George W. Place, a well known lumber dealer and business man of Alton, whose grace, genius and wit admirably qualify her to be mistress of Mr. Clough's home. He has two children, one daughter and a son, William Rockwell Clough, Jr.

Cardinal Flowers

By Ellen Porter Champion

'Tis the daintiest morning the summer has brought—
  Once summers were longer than now, I think,—
With perchance more of folly and less of thought.
Into what glad lives were those bright years wrought,
  Each day seemed a golden link.

And I ask my tired heart, "Comes there nothing but pain
  When shadows grow longer and years more fleet?"
Some wild roses still bloom with the rip'ning grain
And a blithe bird calls in low, loving strain
  To his listening mate, "Sweet! Sweet!"

There's a fragrance of bayberry spicing the lane,
  By the wall the goldenrod, all too bold,
Nods its arrogant head of its feathers vain
While saucily saying, "I've come again,
  For the year is growing old."

Here are cardinal flowers, pressed. I found them today,
  Hid, withered, forgot, in an unused book;
They were gathered one long ago holiday
When I went, with Isabelle, Ruth and May,
  A-rowing in Laurel Brook.

'Twas a morning like this, draped with rose cloud. Ah, well.
  How we sped, urged by oar stroke skillful and bold!
Before us slant arrows of sunlight fell,
Piercing every ripple and mimic swell
  With crimson, purple and gold.

We were four loving friends, far too simple to feign,
Rich in life, rich in health, in hope and youth,
And we challenged each other, nonsense most vain,
To confess the first thought that filled our brain,
Pledging strict candor and truth.

"I've been dreaming, my darlings. Such visions, I fear,
Bode ofttimes some evil," Isabelle said.
"A gold-crested bird sang three times in my ear,
Then flew, and I followed, striving to hear,
Till lost in the stars o'erhead."

"I'm thinking," Ruth whispered, half grave, half in play
(Ruth, slyest of sibyls, we all know well),
"That somebody's lover, gone angry away
From lady, capricious, will come today.
Believ'st thou, fair Isabelle?"

Quick my thought came! A secret I'd half guessed before
I told what I read in Isabelle's gaze.
Her dimpled hands trembled, she scarce dipped the oar,
Cheeks flushed as red as the gleams from the shore
With scarlet blossoms ablaze.

As we neared our wee haven, a hillock of fire,
May shouted her thought, "Isle of mythic fame,
All mortals who dare thy rich treasure desire
Are doomed by a monarch of fearful ire
To caverns of smoke and flame!"

We defied the dungeons. If tyrant of gloom
Ruled realm thus enchanted, we mocked his power;
We ravaged his gardens, wove garlands of bloom,
Then sailed forth triumphant, each pennant and plume
A regal cardinal flower.

Was it genie malicious, with quick, vengeful snare?
Was it sharp sunken rock or treacherous beach?
A plash and a plaint, like wail of despair,
And Isabelle's face and long shining hair
Went floating beyond our reach!

Who could number our heart throbs of terrible dread?
Were those moments or hours? Ah, none might tell!
We saw a strong arm part the branches o'erhead,
Browned face, tawny beard, and a low voice said,
"My darling, my Isabelle."

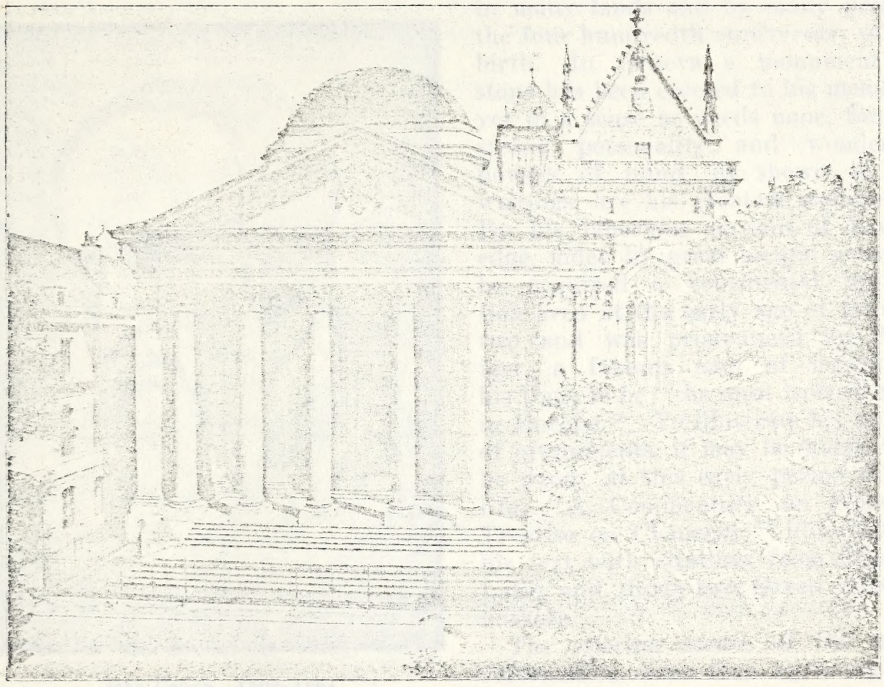
All unheeded the pennant that waved at the prow;
Unheeded the chaplets crushed at our feet.
Somebody's lover holds Isabelle now
And—is it the gold crest up in the bough
Tenderly whispering, "Sweet! Sweet!"

The City of Geneva and John Calvin 1509-1909

By John Calvin Thorne.

CONCORD, N. H.

One of the finest rides in Europe, and one to be forever cherished in memory, is that by diligence (having a beautiful day and securing an outside seat) from Chamonix, at the foot of Mount Blanc, down the grandly picturesque valley of the river Arve to the winding shores of Lake Geneva. Then the sail at the sunset hour across the beautifully blue and wonderfully transparent waters of this "calm, placid Lake Leman," to the historic and romantic old castle of Chillon. The following day on to the ancient and renowned city of Geneva, sitting like a queen, gazing into the distant horizon upon those snow-clad Alpine heights, which seem to rise into the very heavens in their majesty and glory. The very king of mountains upon his glorious white throne—as Byron says—



Protestant Cathedral Church of St. Pierre (St. Peter), Geneva, Switzerland. Erected 1024
Here John Calvin Preached

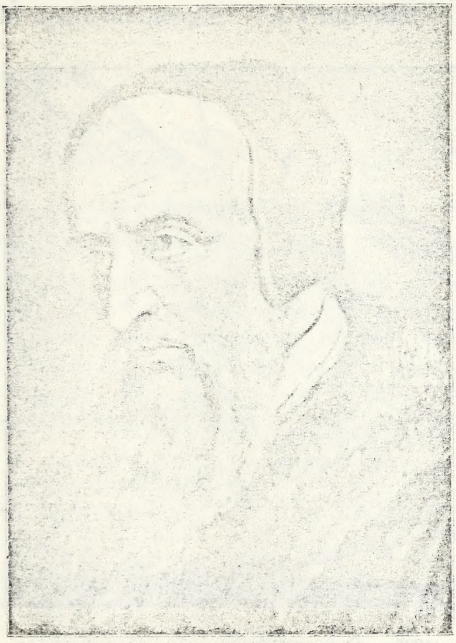
"Mount Blanc, the monarch of mountains, was crowned long ago,
On a throne of rock, in a robe of clouds, with a diadem of snow."

What a delightful region of grand mountains, exquisite lake and noble city! Perhaps its equal, in the combination of beautiful scenery, historic interest, and the association of great names, is not to be found in the whole world. "Thoughts that have shaken



mankind" and quite opposite in their tendencies, too, have taken form amid these tranquil scenes. Here have lived and labored Calvin, Gibbon, Rousseau, Madame De Staël, Voltaire, Byron and many others. The place seems filled with their very presence and is certainly consecrated to their fame.

Geneva greets, royally, all visitors to her domain. She is interesting, entertaining and instructive to all



John Calvin. 1509-1564
Painted at the age of 55

who seek her. Her young days reach back to the early times of Roman history. In recent years she has taken on a new life, leveled her ancient ramparts, built broad new streets, noble buildings, fine quays, and handsome bridges. Like many of the cities of Europe which we had visited—Paris, Brussels or Cologne—she has her old sections and her growing new ones.

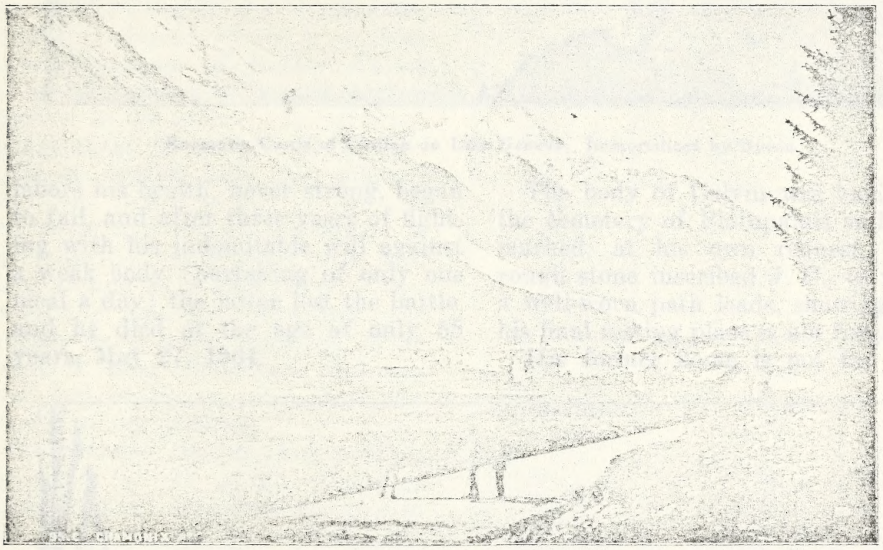
Into this city some three hundred and seventy-five years ago came John Calvin, a man who left a deep impress upon it, as well as upon the whole thinking world, which it still retains. In my rides and walks about this city, I had an interest to see what there was connected with the life of the great reformer; for my religious faith in the Congregational church is based upon his teachings, while his name is also mine.

John Calvin was born of French parents, in Noyon, France, on July 10, 1509, and this year is celebrated, in many lands and by many people, the four hundredth anniversary of his birth. In Geneva a monument of stone has been erected to his memory, yet in a sense he needs none, for his strong personality and wonderful powers of mind, as shown in his writings, are his greatest monument. By his laborious pursuit of knowledge, aided by great mental activity, he acquired a continental reputation even at the early age of twenty-two and was pronounced by Scaliger, a famous man of letters of his time, to be "the most learned man in Europe." To illustrate his wealth of attainments, it may be stated that he wrote, at this early period of his life, "A Commentary on Seneca's Treatise on Clemency," illuminating his text with citations from fifty-six Latin and thirty-two Greek classical authors.

The stirring scenes of the great reformation were then agitating the nations. Luther was upon the field of action in Germany, and Calvin had accepted the new doctrines, and soon by his commanding ability became a leader in the ranks of the Protestants. In 1535 he issued his famous work, "Institutes of the Christian Religion." The preface, written in Latin, was addressed to Francis First, King of France, and is said to rank as "one of the very few immortal introductions in all literature." This work is divided into four books. Throughout all the sovereignty of God appears against the supremacy of man, and

as a whole it was one of the most powerful, valuable and memorable papers of the reformation.

The next year Calvin appeared in Geneva, where he felt commanded, he said, to remain—"as if God had seized me by His awful hand from Heaven." Now began his remarkable life in this old city on the banks of the rushing river Rhone. His unequaled powers of mind, united with great ability in organization, made a deep impression and took a strong hold upon the people. "A Protestant



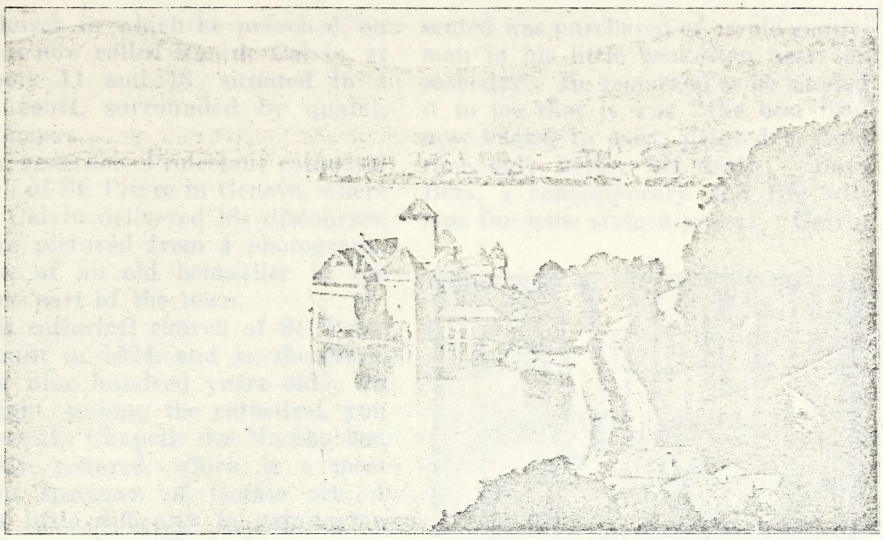
View of Mount Blanc from Chamonix

Confession of Faith" was prepared by him and accepted by the "council of two hundred," and by the citizens generally. It was proclaimed in the cathedral of St. Peter, and thus Presbyterianism had its birth. A sudden and great change had come. Where license of all kinds had reigned unrestricted, a high morality took its place.

After a removal from the city for three years he returned, on the urgent invitation of the people, who found it impossible to administer any desirable form of government without his wise counsel. A church and plan of civil government was established, becoming a theocracy, with Calvin at the head of all affairs. He was now thoroughly established in power in Geneva and for many years was enabled to uphold Protestantism not only in Switzerland but to vigorously assist it in many other countries, especially France, England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, and Poland. The system of doctrine and polity which he introduced shaped more minds and entered into more nations than that of any other reformer. "His theology elevated man because it exalted God."

Next to Luther he was the great leader of the reformation, and his superior in intellectual greatness and organizing ability. He systematized and made available to the world the noble results which came by separation from the church of Rome. It was said of him that "he was the light of the church, the oracle of the laws, the supporter of liberty, the restorer of morals and the fountain of literature and science."

In consequence of his wonderful

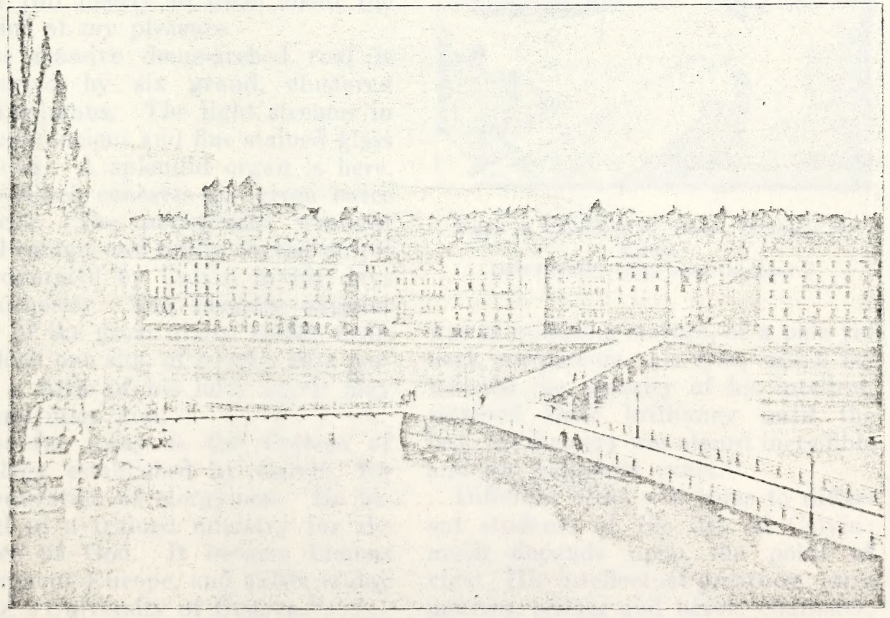


Romantic Castle of Chillon on Lake Geneva. Immortalized by Byron

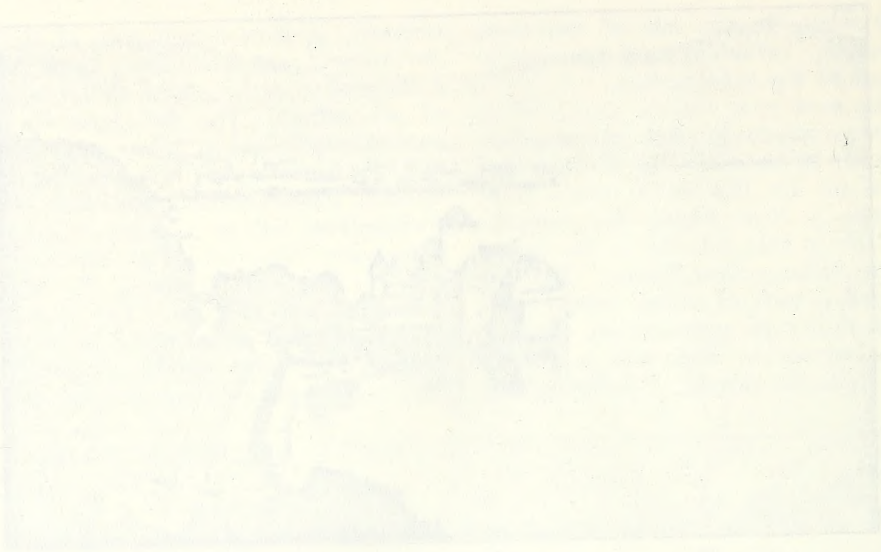
labors his health, never strong, began to fail, and after three years of fighting with his indomitable will against a weak body (partaking of only one meal a day) the latter lost the battle, and he died at the age of only 55 years, May 27, 1564.

The body of Calvin was buried in the cemetery of Plainpalais and only marked, at his own request, by a rough stone inscribed J. C., to which a well-worn path leads, showing that his final resting place is not forgotten.

His former home is not far from



City of Geneva, Switzerland. Bridge across the river Rhone. Glimpse of the Island of Rousseau





the church in which he preached, on what is now called Rue de Calvin, at numbers 11 and 13, situated in a small court, surrounded by quaint, gray houses.

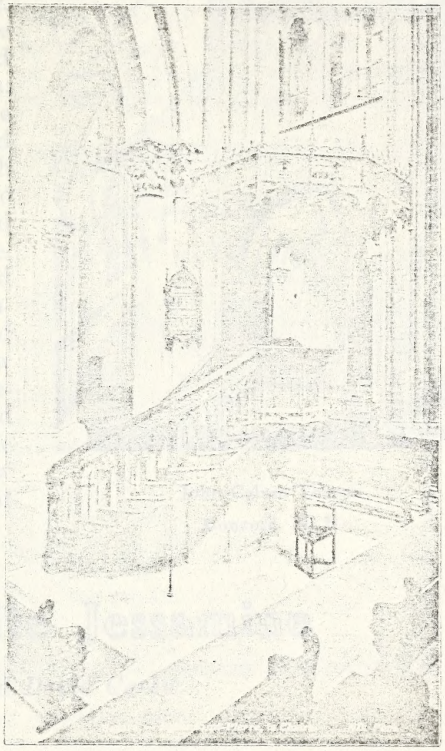
The venerable Protestant cathedral church of St. Pierre in Geneva, where John Calvin delivered his discourses, is here pictured from a photograph, bought of an old bookseller in the ancient part of the town.

This cathedral church of St. Peter was built in 1024, and is, therefore, nearly nine hundred years old. On the right, joining the cathedral, you may see the Chapelle des Macchabees, recently restored, which is a most elegant specimen of Gothic art. I had a little difficulty in gaining an entrance to the edifice. In my wanderings about the old part of the city, I found myself near the pillared front, but was shut out by the tall iron fence and locked gateways. It was evidently not a public day, but, going around by a side street, I discovered a placard directing the stranger to a house opposite, if he wished to gain admittance, and was given full liberty to roam about the interior at my pleasure.

The massive dome-arched roof is supported by six grand, clustered stone columns. The light streams in through ancient and fine stained glass windows. A splendid organ is here, upon which concerts are given twice a week. The artistically wrought metal canopy and richly carved pulpit was occupied by Calvin in his days of authority. The favorite angular chair of the great divine stands near, in which one sits, of course, that perhaps a little of his lofty spirit may descend upon him.

Not far away is the College of Theology established by Calvin, for the education of clergymen. He believed in a trained ministry for the service of God. It became famous throughout Europe, and exists to-day as the "University of Geneva."

The portrait of Calvin here presented was purchased of an old gentleman in his little book-shop near the cathedral. He remarked as he handed it to me that it was "the best likeness known to exist, painted a short time only before his death." Says Beza, a contemporary and life witness for some sixteen years: "Calvin



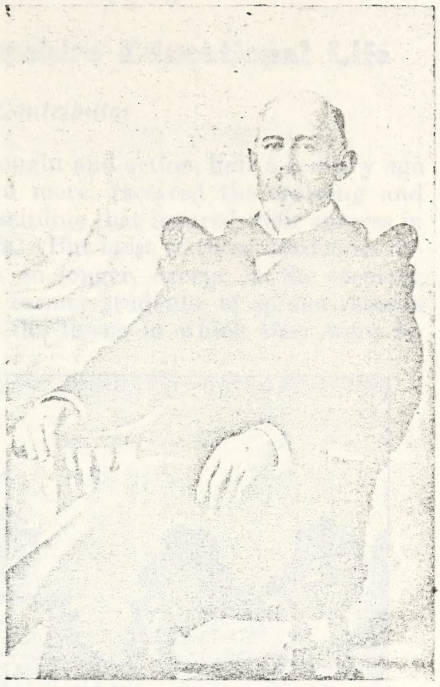
Pulpit in Church of St. Peter. Occupied by Calvin
(His favorite chair upon the floor.)

was of middling stature, of a pale yet dark complexion; his eyes, which betokened the sagacity of his intellect, retained their brilliancy until the last; his memory was almost incredible and his judgment exact."

Different ideas will come to different students of the life of Calvin; much depends upon the point of view. His intellectual greatness, pure motives, strong and heroic character, appeal to all. He consolidated the

forces of the Reformation and gave them an enduring foundation. As a teacher, a legislator and a writer "his fame is second to none, and must always adorn the history of civilization."

It is an historical truth that many of the Protestants of England exiled themselves during the persecution of Queen Mary, who at Strasburg, Zurich and Geneva came under the influence of Calvin's teachings, and even in personal contact with him. On Elizabeth's accession to the throne they hastened back to England and became a great power for English liberty, and developed, still later, into the Puritan which made old England greater and New England possible. They gave Hampden, Cromwell and Milton to the mother land, and Winthrop, Cotton, Roger Williams and their successors to this country. How deep, then, was this movement, originating with Calvin. It gave England her noble commonwealth and made strong and glorious our own New England—certainly one of the great events in all history.



John Calvin Thorne
Concord, N. H.

To a White Jessamine

By Harold David Carew

Fair flower,
When closest thou thy petals bright
To wait the vigil of the night,
To slumber in thy still retreat,
Thy burning incense, perfumed sweet,
Embalms the air.

Thy presence near
Awakes a thought to break the spell;
And, as if secret now to tell,
Bespeaks itself in words benign
Of her, my sweet white jessamine.

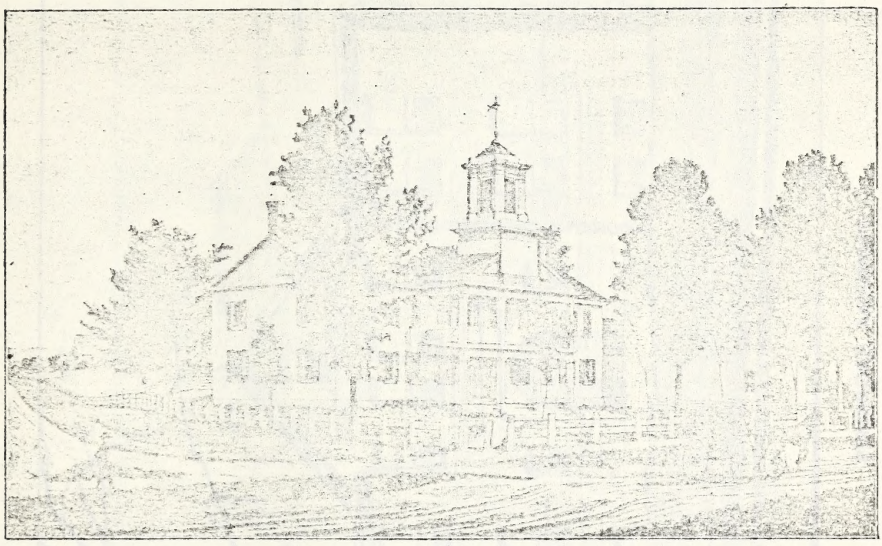


Pembroke Academy

A Strong Factor in New Hampshire Educational Life

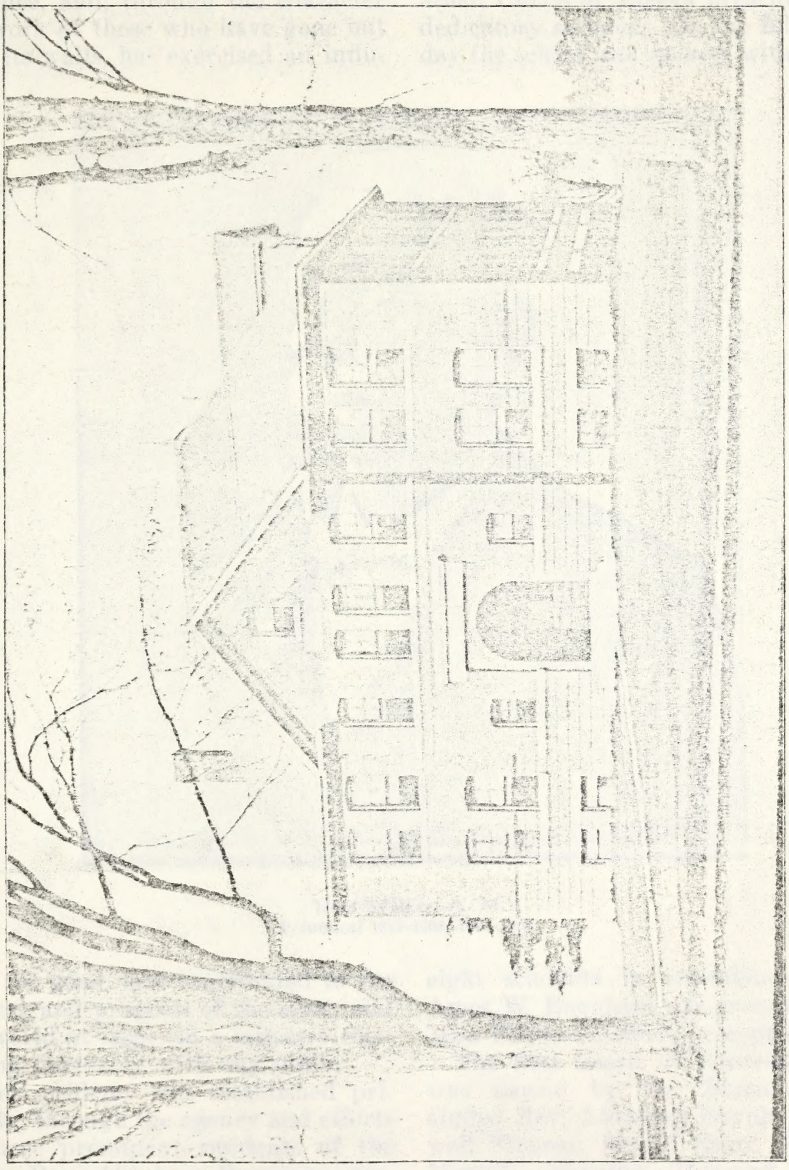
By an Occasional Contributor

The change wrought in the educational system of the country in the last half century is no less marked than that which has taken place in the nation's industrial life. Whether or not this change has been for the better in either direction, is a question whose discussion will not be here essayed. Whatever may be its final determination, however, no one will question the fact that the old educational system, in which the country academy was a most prominent feature, appealed most powerfully to, and dealt most effectively with, the individual element. It was largely in these old-time academies, where the mind of the individual student was brought in direct contact with that of the principal or preceptor, and every power and faculty given proper direction or control, that the men who became leading spirits in the world of thought and action, half a century ago and more, received the training and discipline that insured their success in life. But most of those academies exist no longer, except in the memory of former students, or in the records of the towns in which they were located. A few continue, retaining some measure of their old-time prosperity, aided to some extent by permanent endowment, or denominational support, or both; but more than three fourths of them have disappeared entirely, or been swallowed up in the public high schools in their respective towns.



Pembroke Academy. Burned in 1900

Among New Hampshire academies still in operation, with bright prospects for the future, as well as an honorable record for past achievement, is the well-known institution in the town of Pembroke, called in its early days "Blanchard Academy," from the

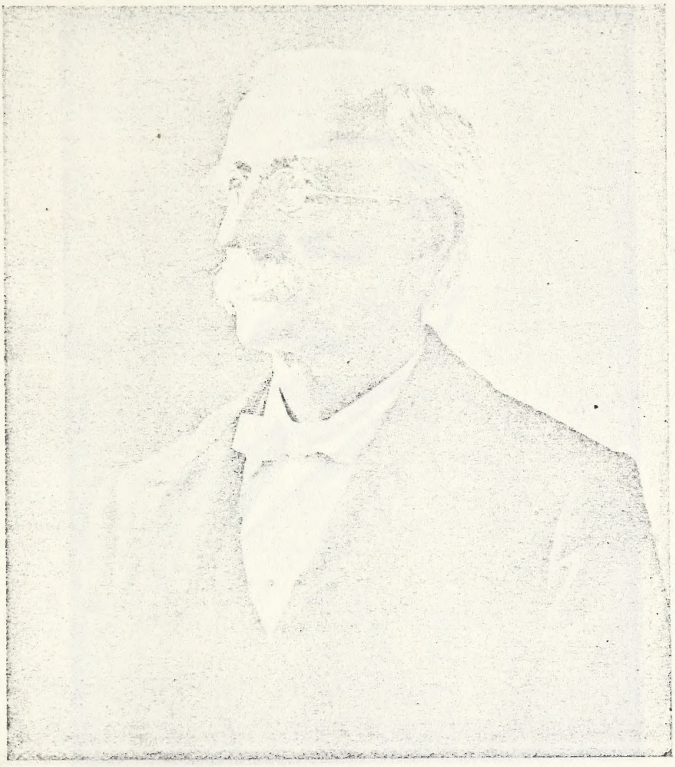


PEMBROKE ACADEMY

Harvey, Photographer, Concord.



name of its first donor, but known in recent years as Pembroke Academy. Not among the oldest or the largest of these institutions, it has, nevertheless, completed ninety years of successful existence, and, through the character and work of those who have gone out from its walls, has exercised an influing by his will about $2,500 as an endowment in its aid. The foundation for the academy building was laid in October, 1818, and on May 25, 1819, the structure was dedicated, Rev. Jonathan Curtis of Epsom preaching the dedicatory sermon. On the following day the school was opened, with forty-



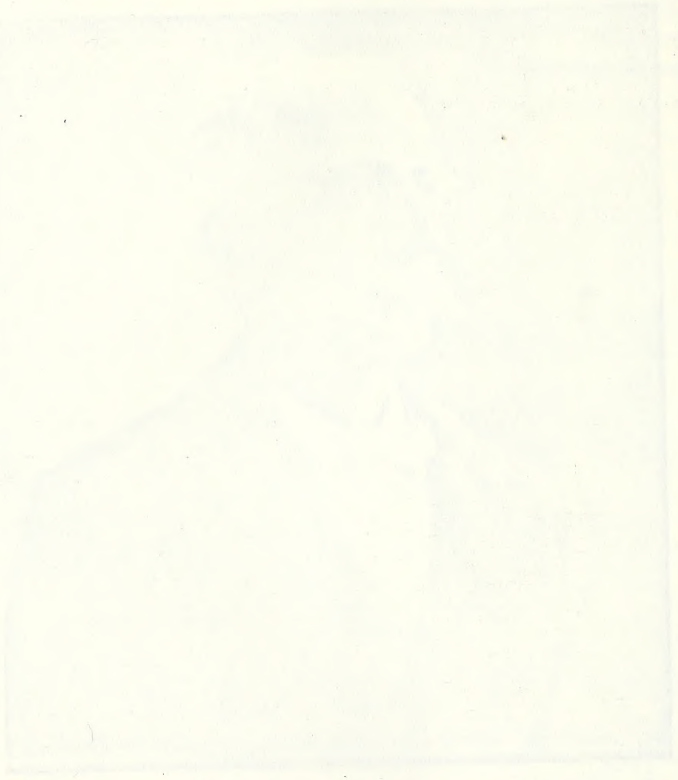
Isaac Walker, A. M.
Principal 1853-1868, 1873-1904

ence for good, and contributed to the welfare and progress of the state, and the world at large, in a measure comparing favorably with any other.

This academy was established primarily, through the agency and efforts of three prominent residents of the town—Rev. Abraham Burnham, pastor of the Congregational Church; Hon. Boswell Stevens, a distinguished lawyer, and Dr. Abel Blanchard, the latter, who died March 15, 1818, leaveight students in attendance. Rev. Amos W. Burnham was preceptor and Miss Frances Newell preceptress.

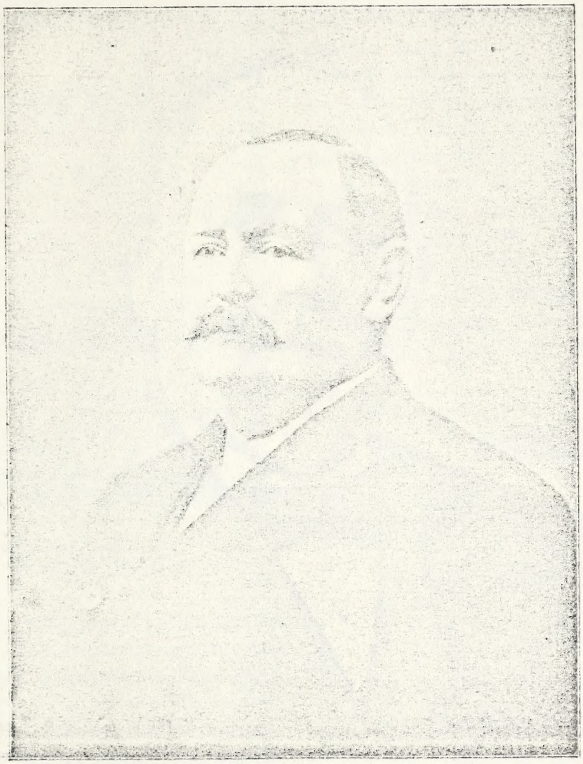
The first board of trustees, which was named by Dr. Blanchard, included Rev. Abraham Burnham, Boswell Stevens, Daniel Knox, John H. Merrill, Timothy Barnard, Moses Haseltine, William Haseltine, Capt. Jacob Elliott and Rev. Jonathan Curtis.

The first printed catalogue of the



academy, a copy of which is extant, so far as is known, issued in November, 1821, in poster form, contains the names of 109 students—sixty-eight gentlemen and forty-one ladies. Among the former is noted that of Benning W. Jenness of Deerfield, who, twenty-four years later, was a member of the United States Senate, and among the latter that of Lucinda Gould of Henniker, the mother of Edna Dean Proctor, America's most noted living female poet. At this time Hon. John Vose was the preceptor, with David Pillsbury as assistant. Miss Elizabeth Quincy Vose, preceptress, and Dr. Josiah Kittredge, teacher of sacred music. The trustees remained as at first, except that the name of Rev. Walter Harris appeared in place of that of Timothy Barnard.

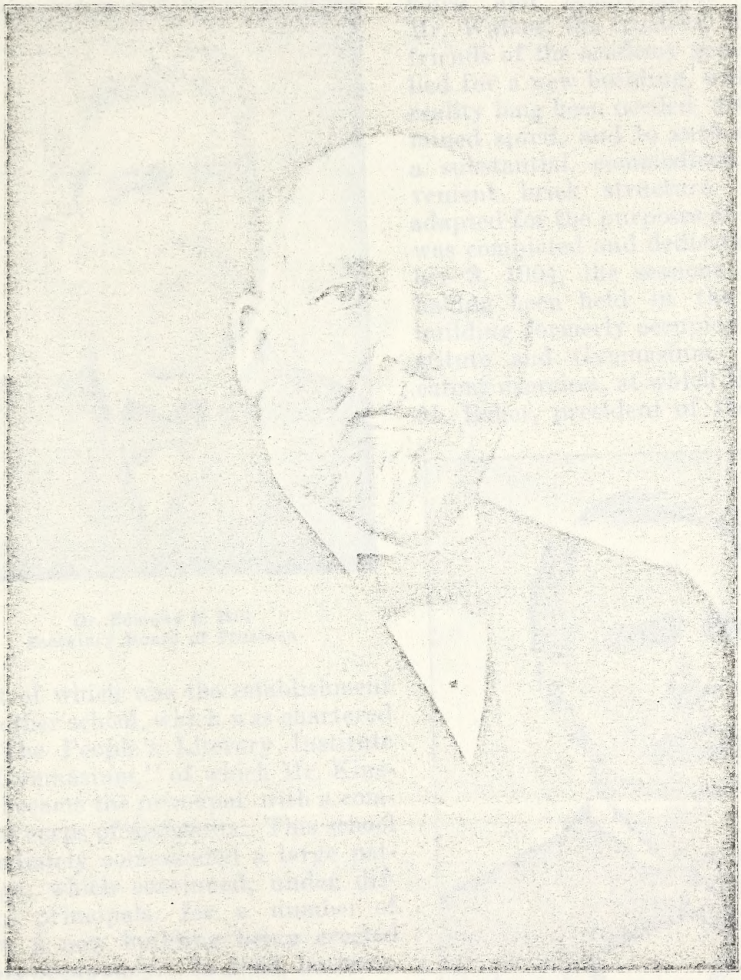
About sixty men, in all, have served upon the board of trustees since the organization, mainly citizens of Pembroke—some of them for extended periods, the longest terms of service being those of William Thompson, 43 years; William Hazeltine, 33; Aaron Whittemore, 26; Martin H. Cochran, 37, and George P. Little, 36. The present board consists of Hon. Henry M. Baker, George W. Fowler, Dr. Edmund E. Hill, Frank T. Cheney, Henry P. Coffran, George P. Thompson, Frank H. Simpson, James G. Fellows and J. Howard Robinson. Mr. Baker is president, serving on his sixth year in that capacity; Dr. Hill, secretary, and Mr. Cheney, treasurer.



Hermon N. Dunham, A. M.
Principal

The list of preceptors, or principals, from the start, includes Rev. Amos W. Burnham, D. D., Rev. Thomas Jame-

son, Hon. John Vose, Rev. E. D. Eldridge, Hon. Joseph Dow, Isaac Kinsman, Charles G. Burnham, Jonathan Tenney, Nathaniel Hills, Rev. Silas M. Blanchard, John W. Ray, Rev. John

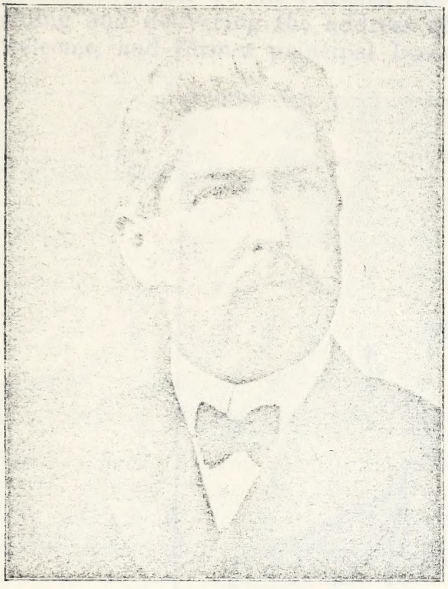


Hon. Henry M. Baker
President Board of Trustees

D. Emerson, Rev. Henry L. Boltwood, William R. Rowell, Rev. Silvanus Hayward, Charles H. Stanley, Rev. S. L. Blake, James H. Mills, L. R. Leavitt, L. P. Blood, William H. Hubbard, William M. Sawin, Martin W. Hoyt, Isaac Walker, Homer F. Northrop and Herman N. Dunham, the latter, the present principal, having come to the position at the opening of the fall term in 1907. More than fifty different female teachers, generally of fine capacity and accomplishments, have filled the rôle of preceptress, and many men of subsequent distinction have served for brief periods in the capacity of assistant, the list including such names as Abiel Foster, Arthur Fletcher, Amos Tuck, Eden B. Foster, Lyman D. Stevens, John Swett and John B. Sanborn.



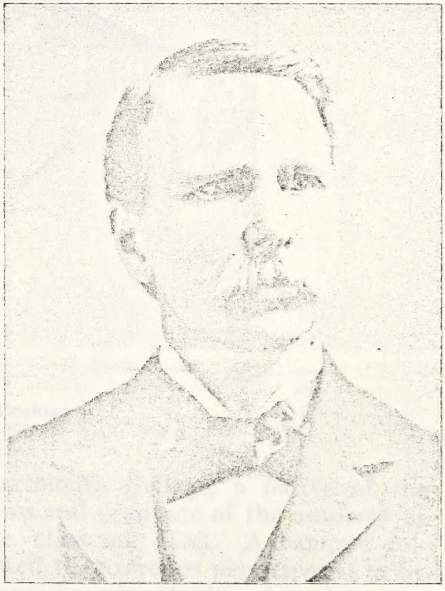
It should be stated that in 1840, under the preceptorship of Isaac Kinsman, a sharp difference of opinion arose as to certain lines of policy, and a serious division followed, the



Dr. Edmund E. Hill
Secretary Board of Trustees

result of which was the establishment of another school, which was chartered as "The People's Literary Institute and Gymnasium," of which Mr. Kinsman became the principal, with a competent corps of assistants. This school immediately commanded a large patronage, which continued, under different principals, for a number of years, a new building being erected for its occupancy. In 1863, however, it was discontinued and its interests merged with those of the old academy, while its building has since been appropriated for town purposes. The successive principals of the Institute and Gymnasium were Isaac Kinsman, Norman F. Wright, Harvey Jewell, George W. F. Emerson, Luther W. Anderson, Edward S. Lippet, John M. Stebbins, Capt. A. Partridge, Capt. William Benjamin, Rev. Jonathan E. Goodhue, Daniel B. Harvey and Daniel L. McCurdy.

Nine years ago last June the old academy building was destroyed by fire. The loss entailed was a serious blow to the institution; but the devoted and indefatigable principal, Mr. Walker, the trustees, alumni and friends of the academy generally, rallied for a new building, which had in reality long been needed, with a determined spirit, and to such effect that a substantial, commodious and convenient brick structure, admirably adapted for the purposes of the school, was completed and dedicated, November 3, 1904, the sessions meanwhile having been held in the town hall building formerly occupied by the Institute and Gymnasium. The dedicatory exercises, at which Hon. Henry M. Baker, president of the board of



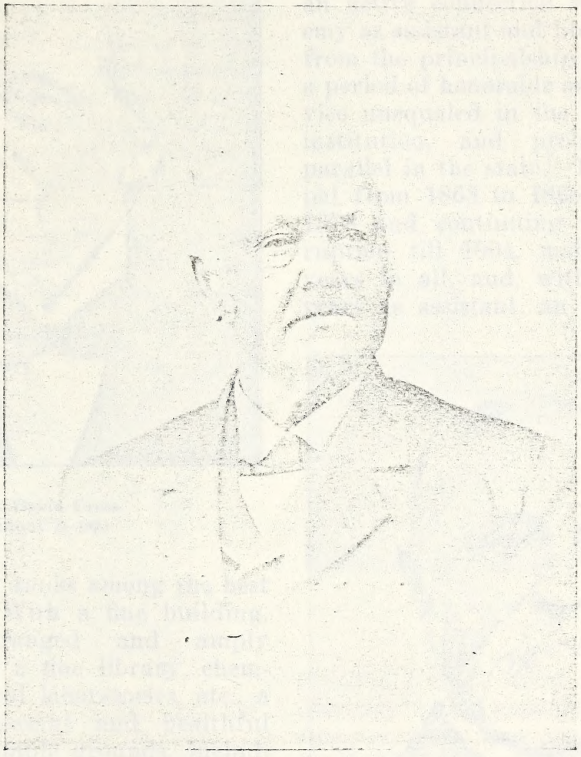
Frank T. Cheney
Treasurer Board of Trustees

trustees, presided, was attended by some five hundred former students, and many citizens, an interesting historical paper being read by Harry F. Lake, Esq., of the class of 1900, and



the dedicatory address given by President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College.

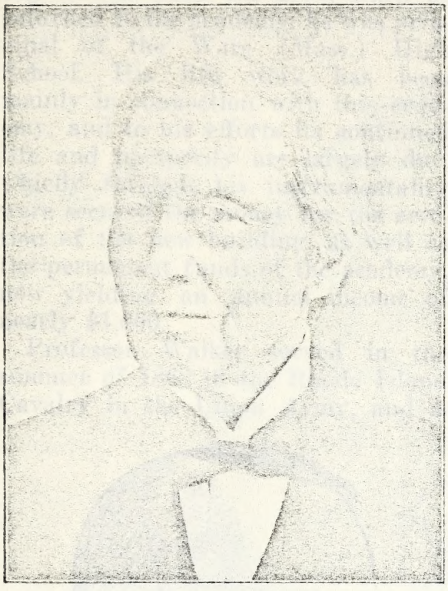
On the 28th of June last the ninetieth anniversary of the opening of the academy was formally celebrated, President Baker of the trustees presiding and delivering the address of welcome, and former principal Isaac Walker giving the historical address. Hon. Arthur G. Whittemore of Dover, a former student, gave an interesting account of the raising of the money for the erection of the original building, reading the names of subscribers from the original paper, which he had obtained from his father, the late Hon. Aaron Whittemore, long secretary of the board of trustees, and which he then presented to the board for preservation with the records. Among the subscribers was Timothy Dix, father of the late Gen. John A. Dix, who has been claimed as a student of the academy, though it cannot be verified. A sister of the general, however, was among the early students. The anniversary address was given by Fred P. Emery, professor of rhetoric and oratory in Dartmouth College, a native of the town and graduate of the academy of the class of 1883. A banquet followed the exercises participated in by many prominent alumni and guests, Harry F. Lake presiding at the post-prandial exercises, during which addresses were made by Hon. John M. Cochran of Southbridge, Mass., Hon. Arthur G. Whittemore, E. J. Burnham of Manchester, Professor Emery, Principal Dunham, Rev. C. C. Samp-



Hon. Martin H. Cochran
Trustee 1863-1900

son of Tilton, President Baker, Dr. J. B. Pettingill of Amherst and ex-Principal Walker.

Although, as has been said, not one of the most largely attended, Pem-

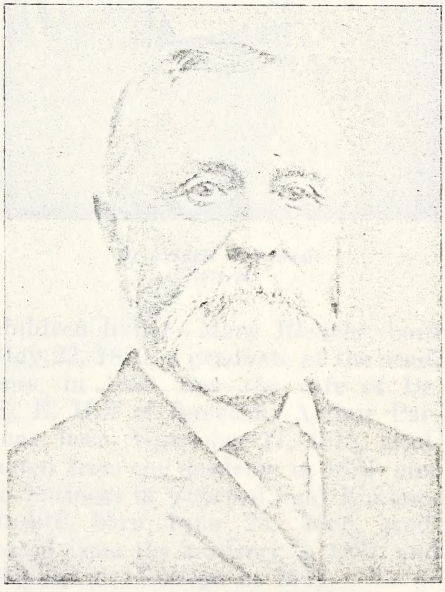


Hon. David Cross
Student in 1834

broke Academy ranks among the best in the state. With a fine building, admirably arranged and amply equipped, with a fine library, chemical and physical laboratories, etc., a remarkably pleasant and healthful location, and ample grounds, including a large athletic field, a competent teaching force, moderate tuition, and good board available at low rates, it offers rare attractions to the young man or woman seeking a college preparatory or practical educational course.

Herman Nelson Dunham, A. M., the present principal, who came to the position in 1907, and has given eminent satisfaction in his work, is a native of South Freeport, Me., born December 14, 1860, and a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1885. He taught at the Moody School at Mount Hermon, and at the New Salem (Mass.) Academy, at Wethersfield, Conn., and at the Atkinson (N. H.) Academy for several years, before coming to Pembroke. He has won a prominent place among the educators of the state, and has been elected president of the Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association.

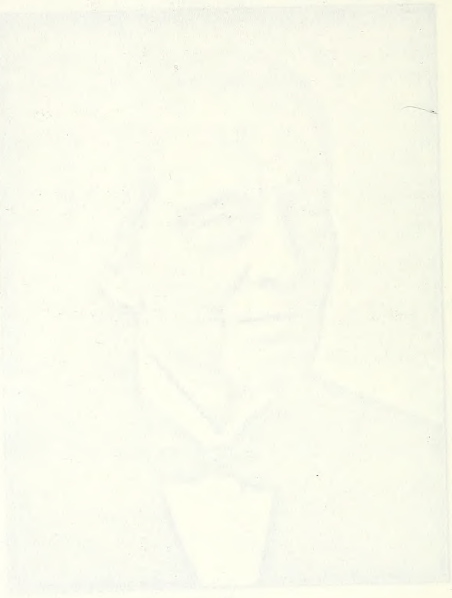
Isaac Walker, A. M., who retains an active connection with the academy as assistant and librarian, retired from the principalship in 1904, after a period of honorable and devoted service unequaled in the history of the institution, and probably without parallel in the state. He was principal from 1863 to 1868, returning in 1873 and continuing without interruption till 1904, making thirty-six years in all, and, with the last five years as assistant, an active connec-



Dr. Hosea B. Burnham
Gymnasium, 1846-1847

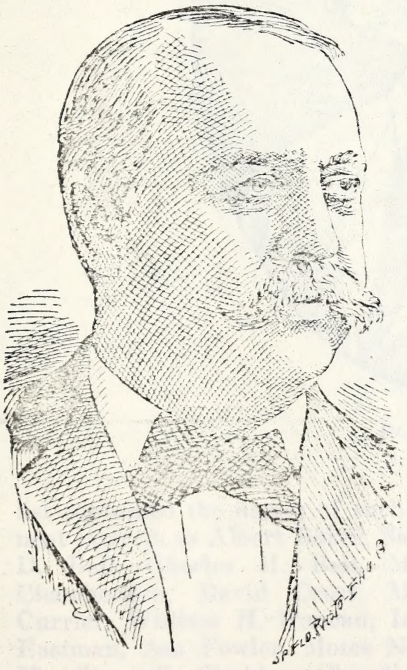
tion of forty-one years with the teaching force of the academy.

Professor Walker is a native of Fryeburg, Me., a son of James and Mary (Barker) Walker, born Sep-



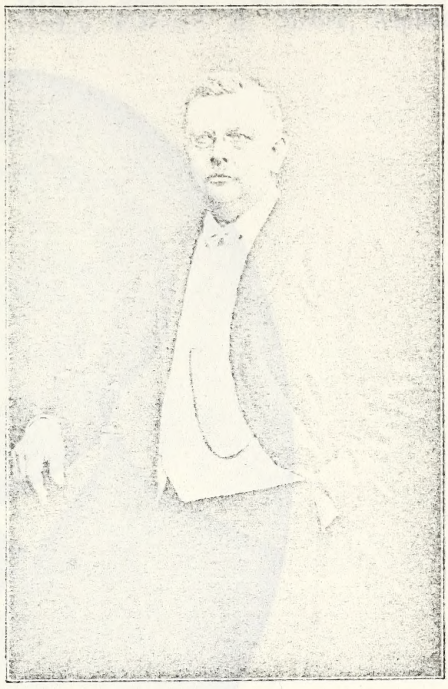
tember 26, 1842. He fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1863, assuming the principalship of the academy in the autumn following. From 1868 till 1873, when he returned to the academy, he was principal of the Ware (Mass.) High School. His life work has been mainly in connection with this academy, and to his efforts its continued life and prosperity are largely due. Chiefly through his instrumentality were secured the money for the erection of the new building, as well as the permanent funds of the academy, now yielding an annual income of nearly $1,000.

Professor Walker served in the summer of 1862 in the Rhode Island Cavalry in the Union Army, and is



Hon. John M. Cochran

now a member of E. E. Sturtevant Post, G. A. R., of Concord. He is a deacon of the Congregational Church of Pembroke and a licensed lay preacher. He has been actively associated with various educational organizations, and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1866 he married Mary P. Smith of Monmouth, Me. They have three

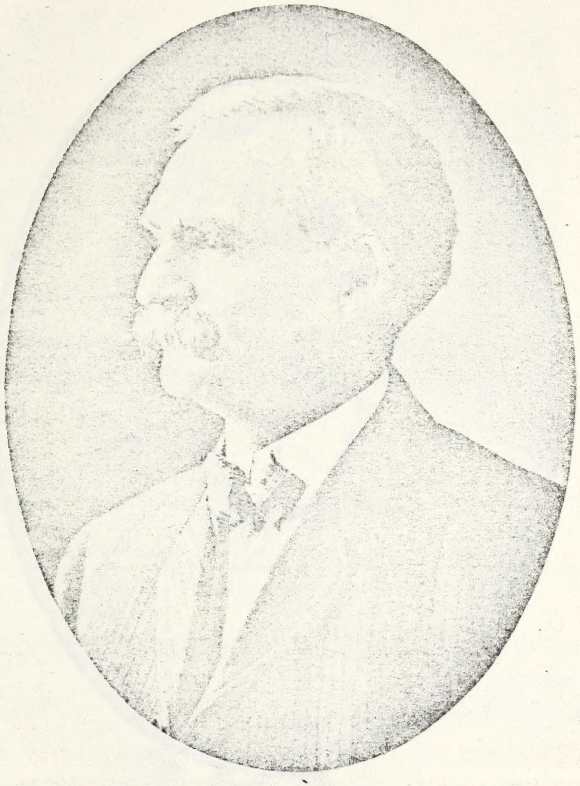


Dr. Francis D. Randall
1874-75

children living—Mary Blanche, born May 22, 1870, a graduate of the academy, in 1889, now the wife of Dr. E. E. Hill of Suncook; Arthur Parsons, born September 17, 1872, graduated from the academy in 1891, now in business in Concord, and Florence Judith, born June 25, 1880, graduated from the academy in 1897, and Middlebury College in 1901.

As was suggested at the opening, the record of Pembroke Academy is an honorable and enviable one. From its student body there have gone out in the last ninety years men and women who have left their impress for good in the varied fields of life and labor, or are today honoring and dignifying the professions and avoca-

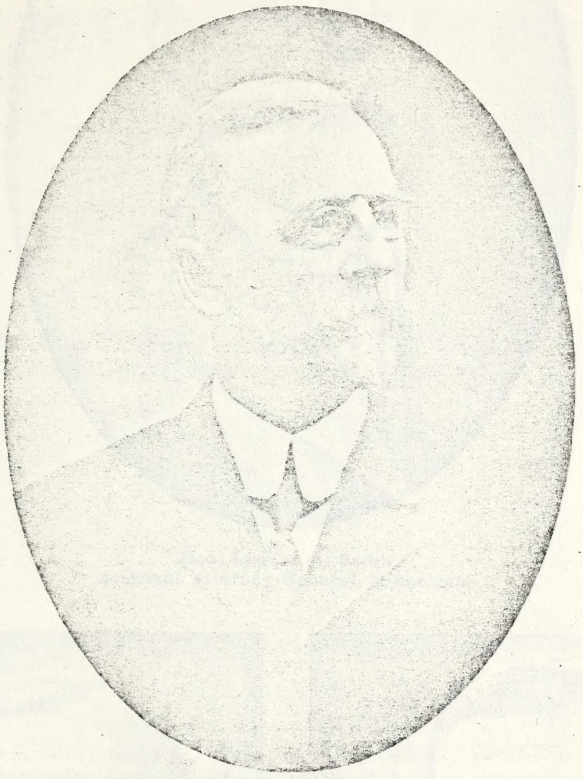
tions in which they are engaged. Fifty years ago, a published list, embodied in the annual catalogue, included the names of 193 students of the academy who had subsequently graduated from college or entered some one of the learned professions, or both. This list contained the names of such eminent lawyers as Albert Baker, Samuel D. Bell, Charles H. Bell, Mellen Chamberlain, David Cross, Moody Currier, William H. Duncan, Ira A. Eastman, Asa Fowler, Moses Norris, Hamilton E. Perkins, Chandler E. Potter, John B. Sanborn, George W. Stevens and John S. Wells; such well-known clergymen as Revs. Ezekiel H. Barstow, John V. Bean, Abraham Burnham, Daniel P. Cilley, David Crosby, John D. Emerson, John Fullonton, Spofford D. Jewett, Lyman Marshall, D. J. Noyes, Nathaniel L. Upham and Samuel H. Willey; such successful physicians as Nathaniel H. Arey, John C. Bartlett, Sylvanus Bunton, Moses Clark, John W. Graves, John F. Jarvis, Josiah Kittredge, Edward B. Moore, Alpheus Morrill, Abraham H. Robinson, Joseph H. Smith, Thomas Sparhawk, Albert G. Upham and Thomas L. Wheat, and such authors, educators and journalists as Professor Mark Bailey, Charles Carleton Coffin, Nathaniel S. Folsom, Amos Hadley, Isaac Kinsman, Caleb Mills, John W. Moore, Dana Patten, John D. Philbrick, George A. Putnam, Benjamin F. Prescott, John Swett and E. J. P. Tenney.



Dr. Albion H. French
1869-70

Subsequent years have added many to the list, from the academy and

gymnasium, which are now all classed together, some from the latter being such men as Dr. Granville P. Conn, Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Beane, ex-Senator William E. Chandler, Hon. Henry M. Baker, ex-congressman and president of the board of trustees, the late Tennant and Walter H. Tripp of Epsom, John Dowst, Edward J. Burnham and John Gault of Manchester, Matthew Gault of Worcester, Dr. Francis D. Randall, a leading physician of Malden, Mass., Dr. John M. Gile, professor of the Science and

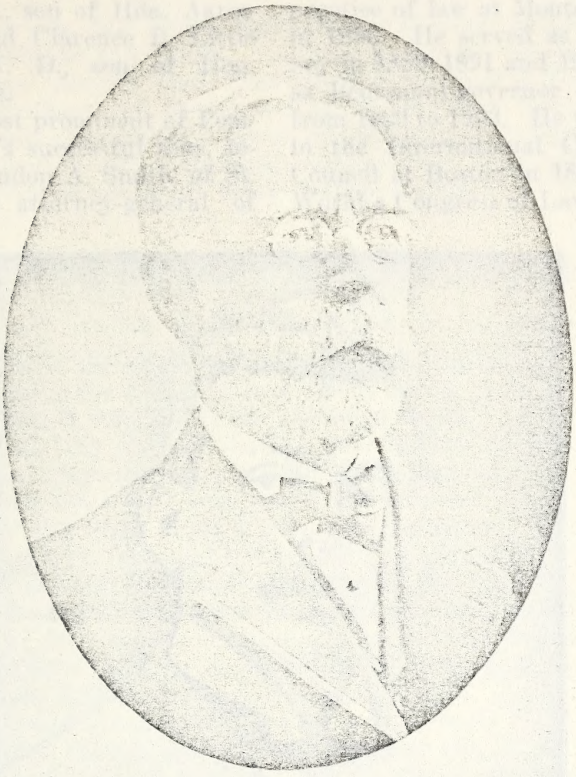


Hon. Arthur G. Whittemore
New Hampshire Railroad Commissioner

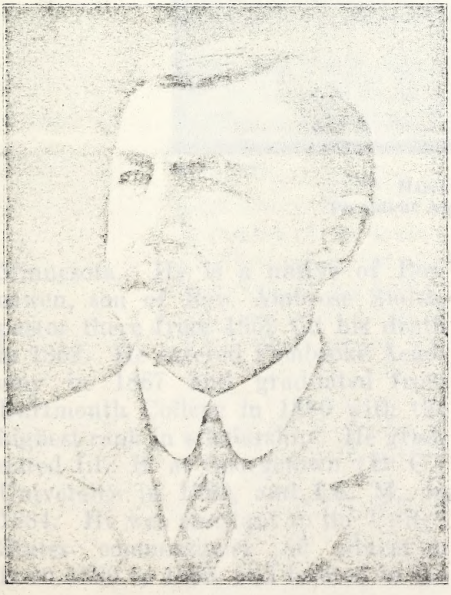
Hons. Byron and Sullivan McCutcheon of Michigan, the former a congressman and both distinguished lawyers, Dr. Hosea B. Burnham of Manchester, and many more. Other academy students of note have been the late ex-Governor Natt Head, Thomas W. Knox, author and journalist, Edward P. Tenney, for many years president of Colorado College and since a writer of distinction, Dr. Albion H. French of Pittsfield, Hon. James B. Practice of Medicine in Dartmouth Medical College, Eugene S. Head of Hooksett and Edward K. Webster of Concord.

Three sons of long-time trustees, natives of Pembroke and graduates of the academy, have attained distinction at the bar and in public life, in as many different states: John M. Cochran of Southbridge, Mass., son of Hon. Martin H. Cochran; Arthur G. Whittemore, railroad commissioner,

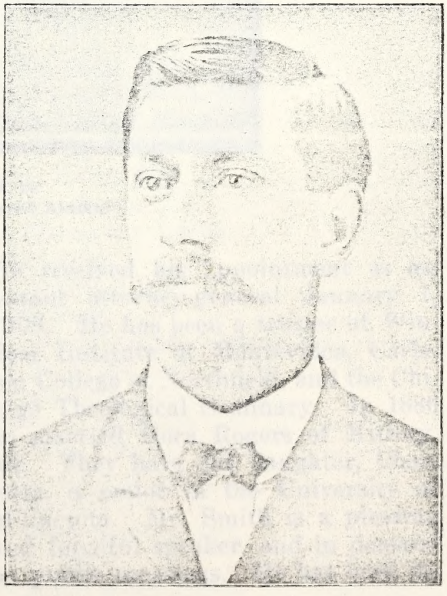




Hon. Lyndon A. Smith
Assistant Attorney-General, Minnesota

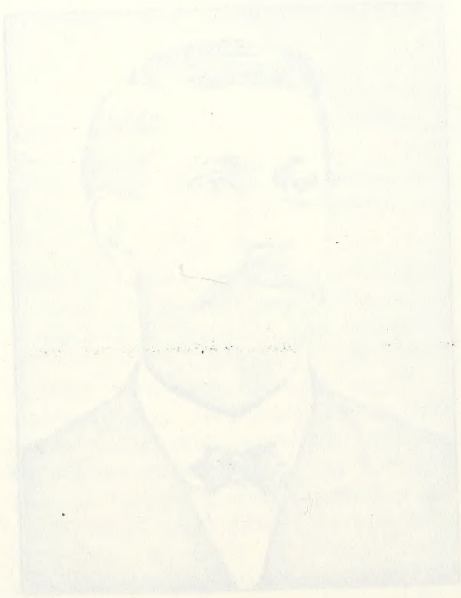


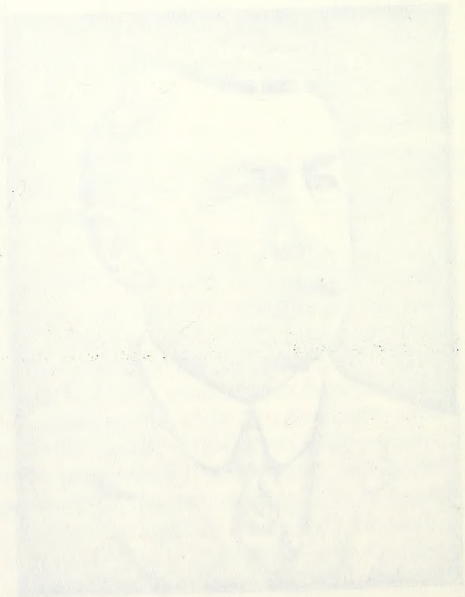
Dr. John M. Gile. Class of 1883



Walter H. Tripp. 1899-1900







of Dover, N. H., son of Hon. Aaron Whittemore; and Clarence B. Little of Bismarck, N. D., son of Hon. George P. Little.

One of the most prominent of Pembroke Academy's successful sons, today, is Hon. Lyndon A. Smith, of St. Paul, assistant attorney-general of practice of law at Montevideo, Minn., in 1886. He served as county attorney in 1889–1891 and 1903–1904, and as lieutenant-governor of Minnesota from 1899 to 1903. He was a delegate to the International Congregational Council at Boston in 1899 and to the World's Congress of Lawyers in 1904.



Harvey, Photo.

Harry F. Lake
President Associated Alumni

Minnesota. He is a native of Boscawen, son of Rev. Ambrose Smith, pastor there from 1852 till his death in 1862. He entered Pembroke Academy in 1867 and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880 with the highest rank in scholarship. He graduated LL. B. at Georgetown (D. C.) University in 1882, and LL. M., in 1884. He was assistant to the United States commissioner of education from 1880 to 1885, and located in the He received his appointment as assistant attorney-general January 1, 1909. He has been a trustee of Windom Institute at Montevideo, Carleton College at Northfield, and the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1886 he married Dora Rogers of Kittery, Me. They have one daughter, Charlotta, a senior in the University of Minnesota. Mr. Smith is a pleasing and forceful speaker, and in demand on public occasions. He has been in-

vited to deliver the Old Home Day address in Pembroke this year.

The Academy Alumni and Post Graduate associations and the Gymnasium Alumni Association, have been consolidated in the Associated Alumni, the present president being Harry F. Lake of Concord, a rising young lawyer, associated with the firm of Mitchell & Foster, a graduate of the academy in the class of 1900 of Middlebury College, class of 1904, and Boston University Law School, class of 1908.

Boyhood Recollections

By John Albee

This is the house my early boyhood knew;
Here is the orchard where choice apples grew,
Plucked long before the autumnal weeks
With rosy red had touched their mellow cheeks;
And there the pears I used to shake and eat—
None since have ever tasted half so sweet.
By this small brook I set my water wheel
And with fine sand I feigned my mimic meal;
Or danced along its banks, to watch the chips
I launched, sail down the stream as proud as ships.
The little arch where through the brooklet flowed
To meet the Charles beyond the Medway road.
More full I felt of mystery and dread
Than aught I ever since have seen or read.
There though venturing oft a step or two
Backward with beating heart the scared boy drew;
But once with trousers up and holding fast
The hand of barefoot maid we fearful passed
Quite through the arch, and nothing then or late
Has made me seem so altogether great.

How well I still can smell the tansy bed,
Its stalks as high as was my five-year head,
Where in the midst I made a hiding place
When fleeing from my boon companions' chase,
From Peter Dawley and from Harry Hill,
And sweet May Jennison, my chosen jill
For some three years; then jilting her I took
Another romp, the saucy Lucy Cook,
Who taught me how to flirt behind a book,
And led me all those imitative ways
With which young love the coming drama plays.
The Boy-Love plant around the house door's side
Grows with no nurture, spreading far and wide,
And bears no blossom, but smells as sweet
As flowers with perfumed bells in summer heat;
And soft its leaves are to the touch of hand;
So like to it the love of our fond band
Of girls and boys, to each other making suit,
But no flower it bore nor later fruit;
When those days passed away and older grown
We married others than we thought our own.

We went to school, so our careful parents thought,
That the three R's we might at least be taught;
Yet more we learned at recess and at noon,
And play than study was our greater boon;
For then did earth and water, clouds and trees
Commingle with our being by degrees,
Till of great nature we became a part,
And all her lore was stamped upon the heart,
To live through life the precious treasures,
And deepest source of memory's pleasures.
For no one ever is completely man
Who drinks not oft the fount where life began;
And sees himself in long perspective drawn,
Remote, yet near and nearer to his dawn.
When innocent, unwise, unknown and free,
We are as some young and newly planted tree
That yields not fruit nor any pleasant shade,
And only watched to see what growth is made;
But doubtless to itself it is as dear
As when at last it reaches seventy year,
And only prized for what each season yields,
Or passed askance as cumberer of the fields.

I one low roof of all remember best,
Where tired from play I used to sleep and rest;
Old Dame Chloe's house, where she dwelt alone,
But all the little boys she called her own;
The house of all the neighborhood the haunt
And she herself the universal aunt.
Kindly were all her ways, so sweet and good,
The gracious soul of simple womanhood;
In her soft, dark eyes and natural ways
We felt the calm of uneventful days:
Her life a round of common duties done
Found nothing dark at setting of her sun,
But other light illumined then her face,
A sweeter smile then filled the old one's place.

Old times, old scenes and all my boyhood lore;
The things I learned, yet knew not that I learned,
And many more that carelessly I spurned,
Are growing vivid now and seem more dear
The farther off they move from what is near.
Thus oft in memory I ponder o'er

New Hampshire Necrology

HON. JOHN NOBLE.

Hon. John Noble, born in Dover, N. H., April 14, 1829, died in Roxbury, Mass, June 10, 1909.

He was a son of Mark Noble, who removed with his family to Somersworth when the son was in his childhood. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, class of 1850. He taught for a time in the Boston Latin School, then studied law, graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1858. He was admitted to the bar and practised successfully in Boston till 1875, when he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, which office he held for many years. In politics he was a Democrat and in religion a Unitarian. He was a member of the Boston Bar Association, Massachusetts Historical Society, American Antiquarian Society, American Historical Association, Bostonnian Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Roxbury Historical Society, and Bunker Hill Monument association. He had been an overseer of Harvard College since 1898, and was trustee of the Roxbury Latin School.

He married, in 1873, Katherine Williams Sheldon, of Deerfield, Mass., who survives him with a daughter, Isabel, and a son John, a lawyer in Boston.

MARY E. BLAIR.

Miss Mary E. Blair, a daughter of the late Hon. Walter Blair of Campton, where she was born January 15, 1824, died at the residence of her nephew, Gen. George H. Adams of Plymouth, where she had her home for several years past, July 4, 1909.

Miss Blair received a thorough education at New Hampton Literary Institution and at private schools in Boston and Montreal, and was a successful teacher for more than half a century at Bradford Academy, Wheaton Seminary and Abbot-Academy and at private schools for young women in Providence, New York and Boston, retiring in 1898. She had traveled abroad in literary and educational work. She was a member of the "Old South" Church of Boston.

ELLEN PORTER CHAMPION.

Ellen Porter Champion, born in Newmarket, November 7, 1826, died at her home on Shackford's Hill in that town, May 24, 1909.

She was a daughter of Seth R., and Martha (Boardman) Shackford, and was educated in the public schools and under the private tutelage of the late Bartholomew Van Dame. In December 1847 she married Benjamin Franklin Champion, a son of Dr. Reuben Champion, a celebrated practitioner, of New York, and resided with him in that city until his death in 1862. For a few years thereafter she made her home with her husband's parents, but returned to Newmarket in 1867, to spend her days amid the friends and associations of her youth.

Mrs. Champion was endowed with rare intellectual powers and poetic talents of a high order, and contributions from her pen had frequent place in magazines for the young a generation ago. In later years her occasional poems have given pleasure to her friends, at anniversaries and other gatherings.

MRS. JAMES W. HENDERSON.

Ellen Compton, wife of James W. Henderson of Dover, died at their summer residence, 2359 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, April 25, 1909, shortly after her arrival there from their winter home in St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Henderson was the daughter of Jacob Compton, a prominent merchant of Lockport, N. Y., and a cousin of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and was educated at Janesville, Wis., and Muscatine, Ia. She was united in marriage with Mr. Henderson, May 18, 1878, in New York City, at the "Church of the Strangers," by the Rev. Dr. Deems, following which the family home was in Dover for more than fifteen years, where Mr. Henderson has always retained his legal residence. Their winters were passed at St. Augustine, Fla., where he has extensive business and professional interests, the summer being divided between Dover and Chicago, Ill.

She is survived by her husband and one son, J. Compton Henderson, educated at the Chicago High School, Phillips Exeter Academy and the South Western University, Jackson, Tenn., admitted to the bar just after attaining his majority in Tennessee and Florida, and since in active practice in the latter state, as a member of the firm of Henderson & Henderson, St. Augustine; also by three sisters, Mrs. Otto Moor of Burlington, Vt., and Misses Lou and Ite Compton of Chicago.

The funeral was held at the Chicago home, and the remains were brought to Dover for interment in the family plot, in Pine Hill Cemetery, committal services being held by the rector of St. Thomas'

Church. Here also rest the remains of their eldest son, Willie H., who died in infancy, May 14, 1880, at St. Augustine.

Mrs. Henderson was of a highly aesthetic temperament, and a charming personality, gifted with artistic taste and talents of a high order, and a lover of all that was beautiful in nature, much of which her skilled hand and brush were wont to reproduce in life-like form and tint upon the glowing canvas. As a painter her work was the admiration of connoisseurs in art, and the delight of a wide circle of friends, into many of whose homes as well as her own, it found its way. She was of a kindly nature and genial disposition, a lover of home and all that goes to make home happy and life a joy.

She was a genuine Christian, taking note of character and conduct rather than profession, but held membership in the Christ Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, under the rectorship of Bishop Cheney.

Nature she loved,
And next to nature, art.
She warmed both hands before the fire
of life;
It sank, and she was ready to depart.

ADELAIDE CILLEY WALDRON.

Adelaide Cilley, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel P. Cilley and wife of John Waldron of Farmington, born in Manchester February 23, 1843, died in Farmington June 16, 1909.

She was educated in the schools of Boston, where her family removed in her childhood, and by private tutors. She developed strong literary tastes and became an interesting and prolific writer, her poems and stories appearing in various magazines, the first in Lippincott's. Her work included holiday books, hymns, sonnets, stories for children, letters for leading daily papers, articles carefully compiled for educational and historical journals, and weekly contributions to the Farmington News for the last sixteen years. She was also an accomplished musician and for many years organist of the Congregational church of Farmington.

She was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the club of N. H. Daughters, the New England Woman's Press Association, a state officer of the W. C. T. U., belonged to the Piscataqua Congregational club, was honorary president of the Farmington Friday Afternoon club, a member of the First church of Farmington and its clerk; also clerk of the Old Home Week Association in which she took an especial interest.

She married John Waldron of Farmington in 1871, who survives her, with one daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Cecil Looney of Haverhill, Mass.

DAVID M'CLURE.

David McClure, one of the best known, most popular, genial and highly esteemed traveling salesmen in New England, died at the hospital in Franklin, May 18, 1909.

Mr. McClue was a native of Groton, N. H., born December 13, 1841. He left home at the age of 18 and learned the machinist's trade at Worcester, Mass. Later he was for many years a traveling agent for the sale of safes; but for many years past had traveled for Boston wholesale grocers in the sale of tea and coffee. He made friends everywhere and knew and loved New Hampshire and New England as few others did. He was an earnest and loyal Democrat, and an ardent admirer of William J. Bryan.

He married, in 1869, Christiana Cheney, who survives him, as do two brothers, one in Kansas and one in California. His home for many years had been in Chelsea, Mass.

THOMAS S. ELLIS.

Thomas S. Ellis, born in Northumberland, September 6, 1846, died in Lancaster June 9, 1909.

He was the son of Charles and Jane (Green) Ellis, and at the age of 16 enlisted in Berdan's Sharpshooters for service in the Union Army in the Civil war. He was wounded and lost a leg in the second battle of Bull Run, lying for eleven days on the battle field. He has been a prominent citizen of Lancaster since the war, and conspicuous in Grand Army and Masonic circles. He was many times selectman and a member of the legislature in 1893.

He leaves a widow and one daughter.

MICHAEL M. STEVENS.

Michael M. Stevens, born in Lyman, July 21, 1817, died in Lisbon July 14, 1909.

He was the youngest of nine sons of Timothy Stevens. He taught school in youth and later engaged in farming. Subsequently he was for a time a partner with Seth F. Hoskins, in a general store at Lyman, removing to Lisbon in 1874 where the business continued for a number of years. He was also engaged

in business as an auctioneer and conveyancer extensively for many years, and settled many estates.

Mr. Stevens was politically an ardent Democrat, and was for half a century a leader of his party in Grafton County. He was, at the time of his death, so far as known, the oldest surviving member of the New Hampshire legislature, having served as a representative from Lyman as long ago as 1842. He also subsequently represented that town and, later, Lisbon, in the House.

He married, January 12, 1847, Hannah Thornton of Lyman, who died nine years ago. Their two sons have also passed away, but two daughters survive, also two grandsons, one of whom is Raymond B. Stevens, present Representative from the town of Landaff.

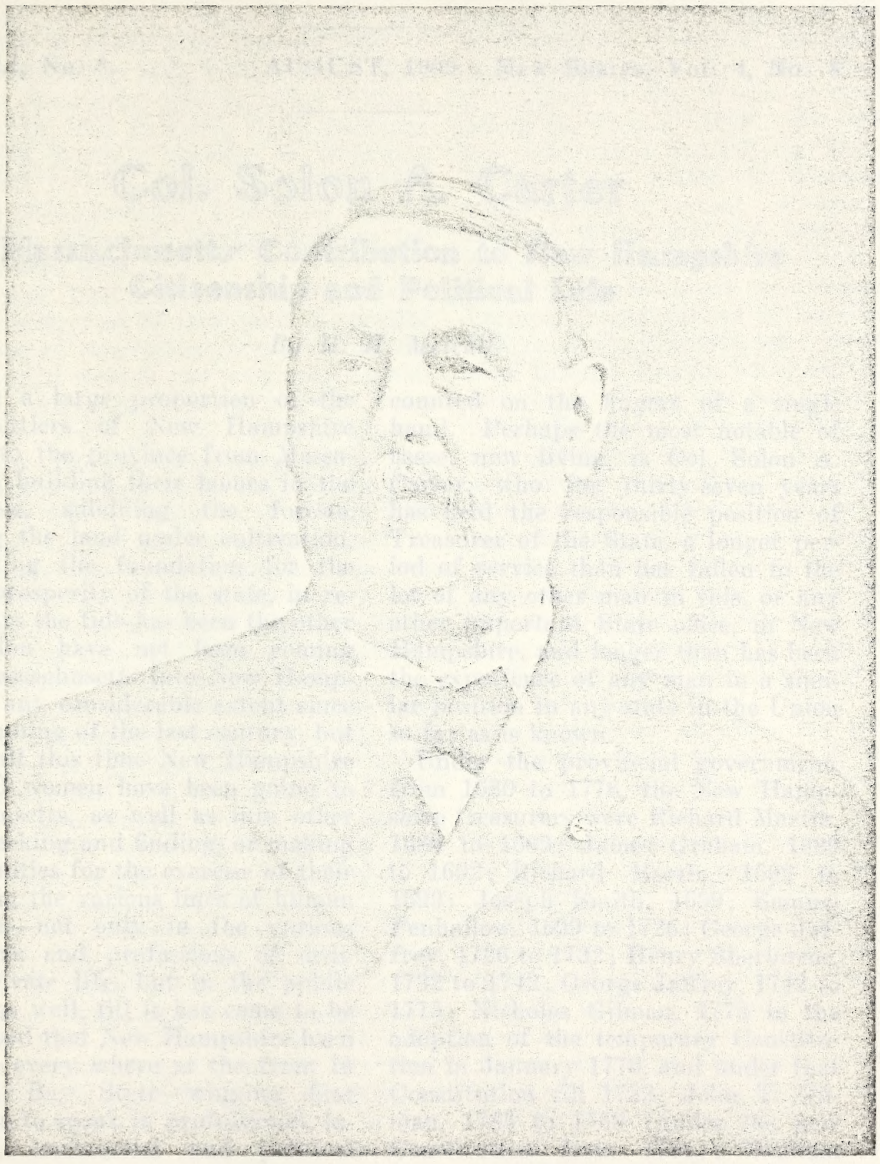
Editor and Publisher's Notes

"Old Home Week" in New Hampshire opens, this year, Saturday, August 21. Although the state association has holden no meeting this year and seems to have gone out of business, the festival has become so thoroughly established in the hearts of the people in many of the towns throughout the state, that about the usual number of observances will be held, and in scores of towns the "wanderers" will be formally yet cordially welcomed home, and they will be there in goodly numbers, to revisit the scenes and renew the associations of youth. "Old Home Week" will always be an established institution in the state of its birth.

The New Hampshire Board of Trade held its annual summer outing, this year, on Tuesday, July 13, at "The Uncanoonucs," in Goffstown, which, since the completion of the incline railway to the summit and the opening there of a spacious summer hotel, has come to be one of the most popular and accessible, as well as one of the most attractive resorts in the state, for excursions and pleasure parties, as well as for individual lovers of the beautiful in Nature. Following a banquet at the hotel, a discussion of the forestry question was had, the president, ex-Governor Bachelder, presiding, with addresses by Hon. Robert P. Bass, president of the State Forestry Commission, Prof. W. F. Rane, state forester of Massachusetts; E. C. Hirst, New Hampshire state forester; Ira F. Harris and Gen. C. W. Collins of Nashua, and C. S. Emerson of Milford.

The tide of summer travel is now at its height, and more people than ever before are coming into the state for a longer or shorter sojourn among its grand hills and mountains, not a few of whom are securing for themselves permanent summer homes, which will be beautified and improved in the years to come.

"The Sketch Book of Nature and Outdoor Life" is the title of a charming little monthly publication, which is in itself a perfect gem of the printer's art, the second number of which has been issued, at Manchester, Arthur E. Vogel, publisher. Terms, 10 cents a copy; $1 per annum.



Solon A. Carter,



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

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Col. Solon A. Carter

A Massachusetts Contribution to New Hampshire Citizenship and Political Life

By H. H. Metcalf

While a large proportion of the early settlers of New Hampshire came into the province from Massachusetts, building their homes in the wilderness, subduing the forests, bringing the land under cultivation, and laying the foundation for the future prosperity of the state, in recent years the tide has been the other way. Men have not been coming from Massachusetts into New Hampshire to any considerable extent since the beginning of the last century, but during all this time New Hampshire men and women have been going to Massachusetts, as well as into other states, seeking and finding, or making opportunities for the exercise of their powers in the various lines of human endeavor—not only in the various avocations and professions of ordinary private life, but in the public service as well, till it has come to be understood that New Hampshire born men are every where at the front in the old Bay State—winning first prizes, so to speak in professional, industrial, commercial and political life.

Many Vermonters have come into New Hampshire during the last century and won substantial success, especially at the bar, and in public life; but the Massachusetts men who have done so in all that time can be counted on the fingers of a single hand. Perhaps the most notable of these, now living, is Col. Solon A. Carter, who for thirty-seven years has held the responsible position of Treasurer of the State, a longer period of service than has fallen to the lot of any other man in this, or any other important State office, in New Hampshire, and longer than has been the experience of any man in a similar position in any state in the Union so far as is known.

Under the provincial government, from 1680 to 1776, the New Hampshire treasurers were Richard Martin, 1680 to 1689; James Graham, 1689 to 1692; Richard Martin, 1692 to 1699; Joseph Smith, 1699; Samuel Penhallow, 1699 to 1726; George Jaffrey, 1726 to 1732; Henry Sherburne, 1732 to 1742; George Jaffrey, 1742 to 1775; Nicholas Gilman, 1775 to the adoption of the temporary Constitution in January 1776, and under that Constitution till 1783; John T. Gilman, 1783 to 1789 (under the new Constitution from 1784); William Gardner, 1789 to 1791; John T. Gilman, 1791 to 1794; Oliver Peabody, 1794 to 1804; Nathaniel Gilman, 1804 to 1809; Thomas W. Thompson, 1809 to 1811; Nathaniel Gilman, 1811 to 1814; William Kent, 1814 to 1816; William Pickering, 1816 to 1828;

Samuel Morrill, 1828 to 1829; William Pickering, 1829 to 1890; Abner B. Kelley, 1830 to 1837; Zenas Clement, 1837 to 1843; John Atwood, 1843 to 1846; James Peverly, Jr., 1846 to 1847; John Atwood 1847 to 1850; Edson Hill, 1850 to 1853; Walter Harriman, 1853 to 1855; William Berry 1855 to 1857; Peter Sanborn, 1857 to 1871; Leander W. Cogswell, 1871 to 1872; Solon A. Carter, 1872 to 1874; Josiah G. Dearborn, 1874 to 1875; Solon A. Carter, 1875 to the present time.

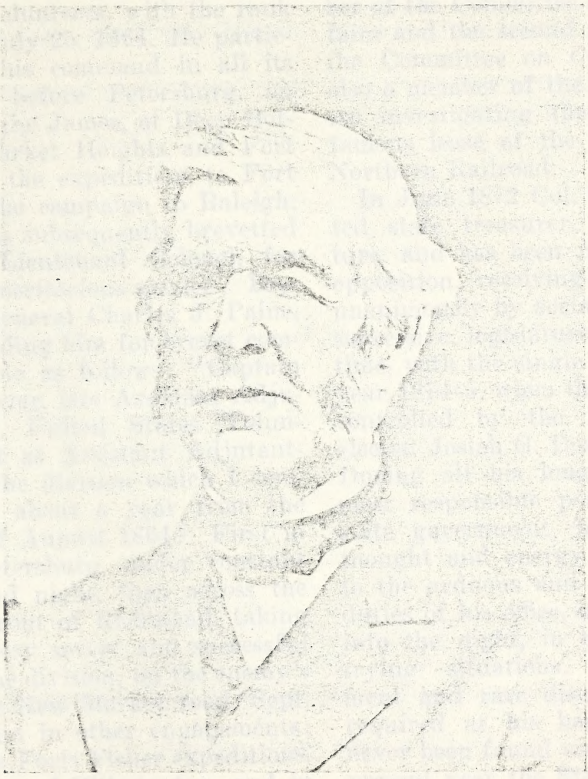
Col. Carter is now on his thirty-seventh year of total, and thirty-fifth year of consecutive service; while the longest term of any predecessor under the State government was the fourteen years of Col. Peter Sanborn, from 1857 to 1871. Back in the provincial days it seems that George Jaffrey had a longer total service than Col. Carter has yet accomplished, or thirty-nine years in all, but this was also in two periods, his longest consecutive term being thirty-three years, or less than Col. Carter has already attained on his second period.

Solon Augustus Carter was born in Leominster, Mass., June 22, 1837 upon the Carter Hill farm, so called, which had been owned in the family for generations, having been cleared from the forest, by his great-grandfather, Josiah, who was himself a great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Carter, the first of the name in this country, who was born in England in 1610, graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1629, as Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in 1633, emigrated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, in April 1635, was admitted an inhabitant of Dedham, Mass., in September, 1636, subsequently removed to Watertown and was ordained the first minister of the church in Woburn, November 22, 1642, where he continued until his death, September 5, 1684. He married Mary Dalton and they had seven children, of whom the eldest, Samuel, born August 8, 1640 was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1660. He was also educated for the ministry. He held responsible offices in Woburn, and was a teacher there for a time, preaching in Lancaster, where he was also a land holder. He was subsequently a minister of the church at Groton where he died in 1693. His eldest son, also named Samuel, was born in Woburn but settled in Lancaster, where he was a farmer. He married Dorothy Wilder and they had a family of twelve children, of whom Josiah, before mentioned, who settled in Leominster and cleared up the Carter Hill farm was the youngest. He married Tabitha Hough, when but eighteen years of age, she being but sixteen. He was a Revolutionary patriot, attaining the rank of colonel, and serving under Washington in the disastrous New Jersey campaign. He had fourteen children, and died at the age of 84, having more grandchildren at the time than he was years old, so it is said. His twelfth child, James, born December 12, 1768, married Betsey Hale, and lived and died on the home farm. They had eleven children, of whom the fourth was Solon, born September 4, 1801. He married Lucretia Joslin, December 4, 1834, and succeeded to the homestead farm, which he cultivated with much success, and was a prominent and respected citizen of the town, holding various responsible offices and taking an active part in social and religious affairs. He died June 9, 1879. The children of Solon and Lucretia (Joslin) Carter were: Solon Augustus, Frances Lucretia, William Withington, Helen Martha and Grace Darling, the latter dying in infancy. The elder daughter is the widow of Henry T. Thurston, and resides in Boston, and the younger is the wife of John M. Locke of Leominster. The second son, William Withington, graduated from Harvard College, and went West. He was for several years principal of the High

School at Englewood, Ill., and subsequently for some time superintendent of schools. He died in 1906.

Solon A., the elder son and subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm, and engaged in its health giving labor while not attending school, such education as he received being completed in the high school of his native town when he was seventeen years of age. The following winter he taught a district school in Leominster with such success as to win special commendation of the superintending committee in his report, and the winter following he taught in the town of Lancaster. During the summer of 1857 he was in the employ of his uncle Artemas Carter, in the lumber business in Chicago, but the panic and business depression of the following winter, disillusioned him, so far as the Western fever was concerned, and he returned home, where he again engaged in teaching. In December, 1859 he was made Superintendent of the Keene Gas Light Company, and removed to Keene, where he retained his residence until 1884, when he removed to Concord.

In August 1862, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Union army, being commissioned Captain of Company G., and served with his command until July 1863, when he was assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general upon the staff of Brigadier General Edward W. Hinks. The following spring Gen. Hinks was assigned to the command of a division of colored



Solon Carter (1801-79)

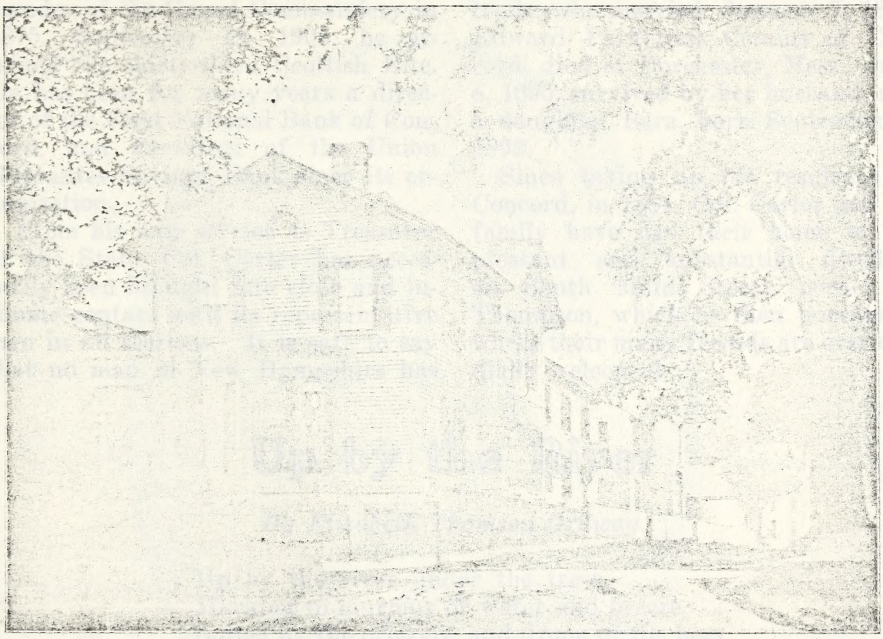


troops near Fortress Monroe, and, at his request Captain Carter was ordered by the War Department to report to him for assignment to duty and was announced, in general orders, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and continued on duty with that organization till the close of the war, receiving a commission from the President as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, July 25, 1864. He participated with his command in all its engagements before Petersburg, on the north of the James, at Deep Bottom, New Market Heights and Fort Harrison, in the expeditions to Fort Fisher and the campaign to Raleigh, N. C. He was subsequently brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant and meritorious service. Brevet Major General Charles J. Paine, in recommending him for brevet commissions wrote as follows: "Captain Solon A. Carter, late Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the division which I commanded for about a year from the beginning of August 1864: First in front of Petersburg, under constant fire, day and night, then across the James, in front of Richmond, taking part in a very severe and successful assault by the division, on the enemy's lines on the New Market road, Sept. 29, 1864, and in other engagements; later in both Forts Fisher expeditions, at the taking of Wilmington, and in pursuit of Gen. Johnston's command, never for a moment away from his post and never neglecting his duties, which often were quite as severe as those of any officer of the division. He was a brave and faithful officer of great merit, and I always exceedingly regretted that he was not promoted. There is not within my knowledge, an instance of equal desert without a greater reward." This letter of General Paine's Col. Carter still has in his possession, and cherishes as one of his choicest treasures. After his discharge from the service at the close of the war, he returned to Keene, where he engaged in the furniture trade, taking also an active interest in the social and political life of the community. Politically a Republican, he was honored by his party with an election as representative in the legislature in 1869, and again in 1870, serving the first year as a member of the Committee on National Affairs and the second as Chairman of the Committee on Claims. He was also a member of the special committee investigating the matter of the famous lease of the Concord to the Northern Railroad.

In June 1872 Col. Carter was elected state treasurer, by the legislature, and has been reëlected without opposition, receiving the nomination unanimously by acclamation by every successive legislature to the present time, with the single exception of the year 1874–5, when the legislature was controlled by the Democrats, who elected Josiah G. Dearborn of Weare. During all his long service in this most responsible position under the state government, he has given his thought and energy without reserve, to the arduous and often perplexing duties of his office, laboring often far into the night, in busy periods and trying situations. Patience, judgment and rare discretion have been required at his hands, and he has never been found wanting. Until the present year the State has never had an auditor and Col. Carter has been practically auditor, as well as treasurer. The financial committee of the executive council, and the legislative committees dealing with financial matters, have consulted him and relied upon his knowledge and judgment in all matters of importance, and have never found their confidence misplaced. During his thirty-seven years of service, in which the financial transactions of the state have exceeded one hundred millions of dol-

lars, no dollar of the public money has been lost from carelessness or bad judgment on his part in payment, deposit or investment. He has guarded the state's interests as faithfully as any man ever guarded his own; and, though he long ago earned honorable retirement, the state is likely to command his service while bodily and mental strength permit, which it is hoped may be yet many years.

A striking and significant tribute to the value and efficiency of Colonel Carter's official service, coming as it did from a political opponent, is that of Col. Edwin C. Lewis, then editor of the Laconia *Democrat*, and a member of the executive council, who, after assisting in auditing the accounts of the treasurer for the preceding two years, as a member of the committee of the council appointed for the purpose, in speaking of the matter in his paper of June 5, 1891, said: "It is only simple justice to an efficient and faithful officer to say that the farther the examination went the more apparent became the admirable method in which Colonel Carter is keeping the accounts, and his really wonderful command of all the details of his department. It is simply a marvel that he has been willing to assume the heavy responsibility and the great amount of clerical work that attaches to the office for a salary so meagre in comparison with what other states are paying for similar work."



Residence of Col. Solon A. Carter

In his religious affiliation Col. Carter is a Unitarian. He is a prominent and active member of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society of Concord, and has been many years a member of its prudential committee, and has also served several years as president of the State Association. He was a charter member of John Sedgwick Post, No. 4, G. A. R., of Keene and at one time Commander, transferring to E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, of Concord,



upon removal. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He served as Chief of the Staff of the late Gov. Benjamin F. Prescott, from 1877 to 1879. He has long been prominent in Masonry, being a member of Social Friends Lodge, No. 42, of Keene, in which he passed the chairs, as also in Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, and Hugh de Payen's Commandery, No. 7, K. T. He was Grand Master of the New Hampshire Grand Lodge in 1878–79, and Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery in 1875. September 19, 1905, he attained the thirty-third Scottish Rite. He has been for many years a director of the First National Bank of Concord, and President of the Union Guarantee Savings Bank since its organization.

From his long service as Treasurer of the State, Col. Carter has necessarily been brought into close and intimate contact with its representative men in all sections. It is safe to say that no man in New Hampshire has a more general acquaintance with its people, and none commands more fully their sincere respect and esteem, regardless of party or creed.

December 19, 1860, he was united in marriage with Emily A. Conant of Leominister, Mass. They have two daughters, Emily Hinks, born January 1, 1864, and Florence Gertrude, February 24, 1866. Emily Hinks, since her graduation from the Concord High School, has been employed in a responsible capacity in the State Treasurer's office. Florence Gertrude, who married, January 7, 1890, Edward Parkhurst Comins of Concord, died at Dorchester, Mass., June 8, 1895, survived by her husband, and a daughter, Sara, born September 7, 1892.

Since taking up his residence in Concord, in 1884, Col. Carter and his family have had their home in the pleasant and substantial dwelling on South Main Street, corner of Thompson, which he then purchased, where their many friends are ever cordially welcomed.

Up by the River

By Elizabeth Thomson Ordway.

Up by the river under the trees,
Harking to murmur of water and breeze,
Lulled by the crickets, and drone of the bees,
A king might e'en die with the envy of me.

The sweet smell of grass, freshly laid, drifts anear,
A tink-tankle-tinkle of bells oft I hear
From cattle, whose wanderings have led them, like me,
To the bank of the river, and shade of the tree.

The clouds float above in a deep, tender sky;
Drifting and dreaming as lazy as I;
Fleecy and light as the foam of the sea
Or snow drifts of winter low bending the tree.

The air's like a woman, and holds me in thrall;
Shyly, caressing, capricious withal.
Up by the river under the tree,
A king might e'en die with the envy of me.

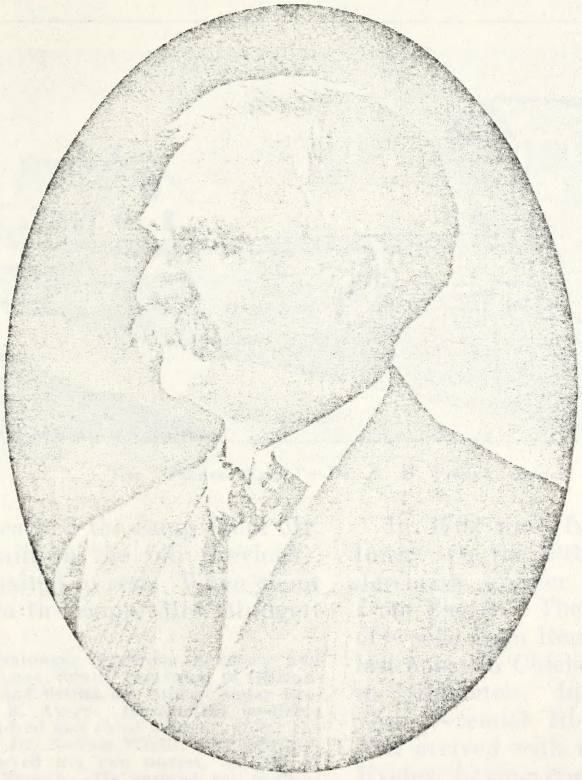
Old Gilmanton Matters

Historical Memoranda and Biographical Notes

*By Albion H. French, M. D.**

Gilmanton was incorporated in 1727, The charter was signed on the 20th of May by his majesty's colonial governor, John Wentworth, but no settlement was made until December 26, 1761, through fear of savage cruelties. June 25, 1736, a party cleared a pathway from Epsom Block House to Gilmanton and built a block house eighteen feet square, called White Hall, on Wilson Hill, where Prof. Sanborn now lives. In 1738 a party of twenty men cleared a way from White Hall, and measured the distance to Loon Pond, one mile and a half; from thence to Block House Pond, on Dr. French's farm, now called "Shell Camp," a mile and a half; thence to third Block House, Camp Meadow, four miles.

In the winter of 1749–50, a party of men followed up the Soucook river from its mouth in Pembroke and Concord to Block House Pond, now called Shell Camp. They made their camp in the shell of a large pine tree. Here

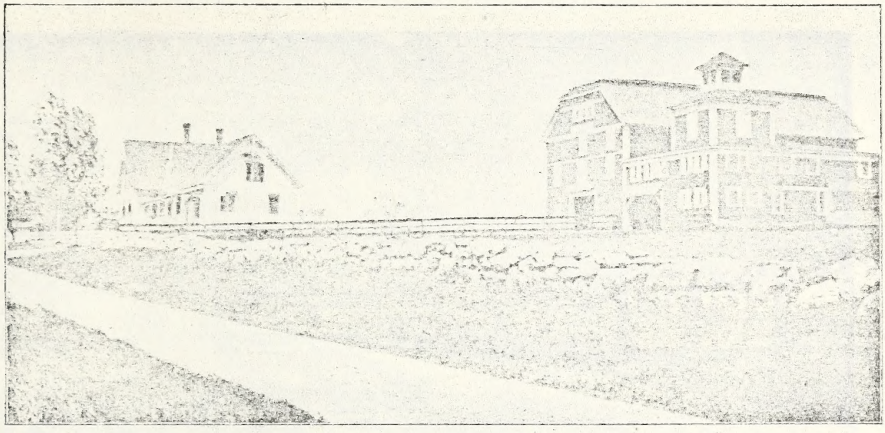


Dr. Albion H. French

*Dr. Albion H. French, son of Capt. Thomas H. and Sarah Ann (Brown) French, was born in Gilmanton March 27, 1849. He passed his early life with his grandfather, John French, on a farm. He attended Gilmanton Academy,



they passed the winter, hunting and fishing. They selected their lots on land now owned by Dr. French of Pittsfield, and felled some trees. They withdrew in the spring, on account of Indian hostilities, and did not return. They named the pond Shell Camp. On the memorable evening of December 26, 1761, Benjamin Mudgett and Hannah, his bride, arrived in town, having come that day from Epsom, through a dense forest, a distance of twelve miles or more, on snowshoes. It is related of Mrs. Mudgett that she became exceedingly wearied long before they reached the camp (that Mr. Mudgett built in the fall previous), and often halted to rest. When about a mile from the camp, Mrs. Mudgett sat down on the cold snow, saying to her husband: "I may as well die here as anywhere." We can but faintly imagine the feelings which possessed their bosoms at this moment. In the waste, howling wilderness, separated from all friends, with the shades of night now drawing around them, and yet at an oppressive distance from the poor shelter which had been provided for their accommodation. She made one more effort, and they at length reached their "home in the wilderness," on land that now belongs to the Pioneer farm.



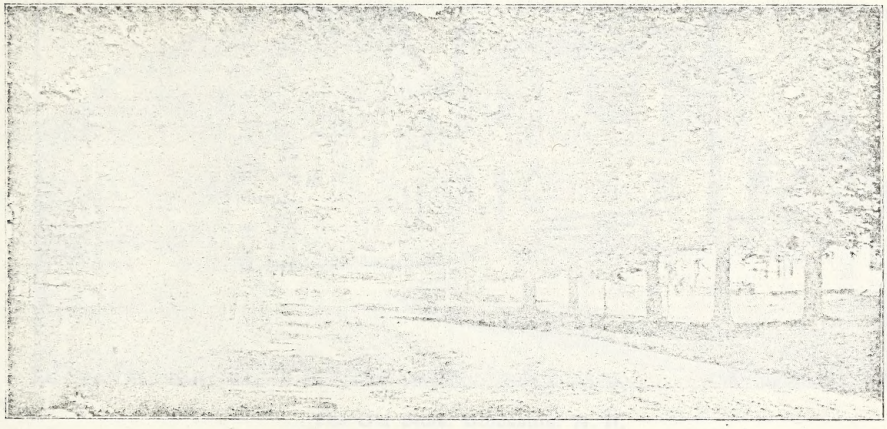
The "Pioneer Farm"—Dr. A. H. French, owner

In 1762 nine families moved into town. On the 19th of January, 1763, Jeremiah Conner moved into town from Exeter. There were eight miles of woods from Reuben Sanborn's, the last house in Chichester, to their home in Gilmanton. In March, the same year, Jeremiah Richardson and John Fox arrived with their families from Exeter, having come from Epsom on snow shoes, the women bringing each an infant in her arms, and the men hauling each a bed and other articles on hand sleds. In 1762 Samuel Gilman and family moved into town, and settled where Captain Jonathan Brown once lived. In 1764 Capt. John Moody settled in town and he had no neighbors within four miles.

Northwood Seminary, Pembroke Academy and Pittsfield Academy, finally returning to Gilmanton Academy and fitting for college under Professor Edgar R. Avery. He studied medicine as his one hundred and third student, under the instruction of Dr. Nahum Wight, who had previously instructed his two uncles, Samuel P. and John O. French. He entered the medical school of the University of Vermont, and also had access to the college class rooms, taking advantage of the opportunity to study Latin and Greek. Graduating in 1875, he took hospital work in Boston, Long Island College Hospital, and New York City. He practised for a time in Epsom and in Leominster, Mass., but located at Pittsfield in 1892, where he has been in active practice for sixteen years. He is one of the representative citizens of the town, and has served nine years on the board of education, three years as chairman. He has a profound love for his native Gilmanton, where he owns the large and beautiful "Pioneer Farm."—Ed.

July 31, 1766, the first town meeting was held in town, notified by Joseph Badger, Esq. In the autumn of 1769 there came a severe frost and cut off all the crops. Provisions were brought from Exeter, Concord and other places, by men, on their backs, and on hand sleds, in winter, at a great inconvenience.

In 1775, at the opening of the season, the Revolutionary War commenced, in which struggle Gilmanton bore an honorable part. Those hardy and independent sons of the forest were ready to meet the enemy in the field. When the news of the battle



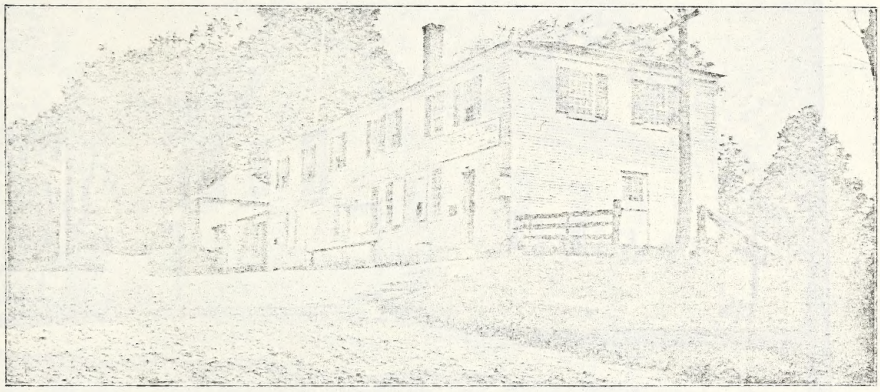
Street leading to Seminary Hill, Gilmanton Corner

at Lexington reached town, twelve of the inhabitants of Gilmanton, Lieut. Ebenezer Eastman at their head, volunteered and marched to the rescue, Lieutenant Eastman and his company being posted with the rest of the New Hampshire troops under Colonel Stark, on the left wing of the army, behind a fence, whence they sorely galled the British as they advanced, and cut them down by whole ranks at once. After the retreat was accomplished, Major Andrew McClary of Epsom, having occasion to return across Charlestown Neck, took Lieutenant Eastman as his attendant. To the suggestion of Eastman that he was exposed to be cut down by the enemy's cannon, still continuing to play upon their course, he had but just replied that the ball was not yet cast which was to kill him, when there was a flash from a floating vessel and Major McClary fell by Eastman's side. The ball had passed through the abdomen, tearing him to pieces, and leaving scarcely a sign of life. After tying around his mangled body the only handkerchief he had in his possession, he left him gasping in death, and immediately returned to the main body of the army.

Lieutenant Eastman, in the absence of the captain, commanded a company in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The following interesting incident connected with this event was published in one of the newspapers in 1832: While the battle was raging on the heights of Charlestown, the anxious wife of Lieutenant Eastman, together with the people of the town, was attending public worship at the usual place (the Old Smith meetinghouse). While they were there assembled, it was announced that a battle had been fought and that her husband was slain. Frantic with grief at the news she had heard, she retired from the meeting to her home, made some hasty arrangements, and, with no friend to accompany her, with no mode of conveyance but on horseback, with no road to travel even, but a track to be

followed in some places by spots on the trees of the forest, she left home with her only child, an infant, in her arms, to wind her way as she might to her father's house in Brentwood, a distance of not less than forty miles. When she arrived at her father's, the news of the battle was confirmed, but the fate of her husband was not yet known. Leaving her infant with a friend, she proceeded to Charlestown and found her husband alive and in good health.

In 1776 Captain John Moody enlisted twenty men, joined the army, and marched, under Washington, to



The Old Store, Gilmanton, N. H.

New York. In 1777 Captain Nathaniel Wilson enlisted thirty-five men from Gilmanton and joined General John Stark's brigade, in defense of the western frontiers. They fell in with the enemy August 15 at Bennington, and were in General Stark's presence when he uttered those memorable words: "Soldiers, there are the red coats; we must beat them today or Molly Stark sleeps a widow to-night." And they did. Bravery, devotion, and patriotism are qualities that stand alone, and will stand, immortal.

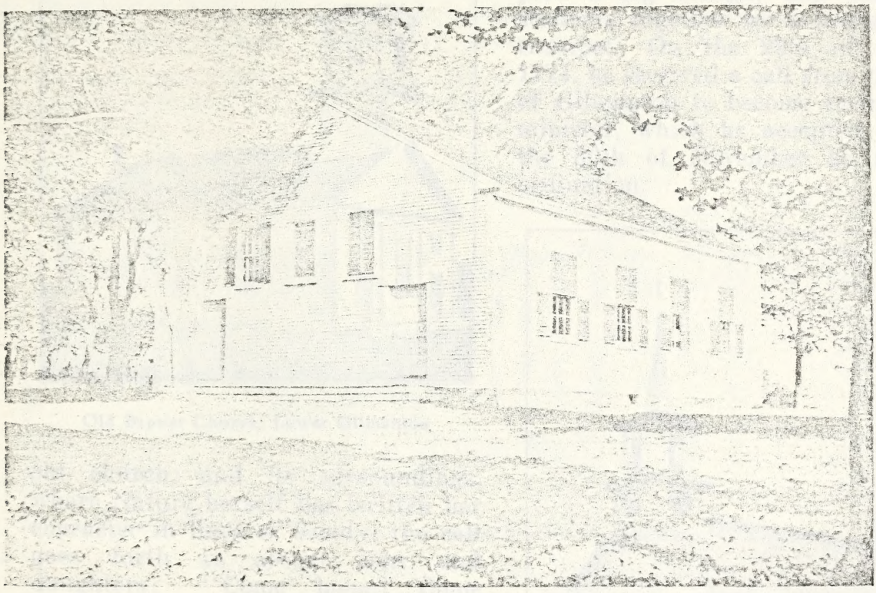
One hundred and forty-eight years have sped their course since the first inhabitants of Gilmanton made a pathway through the forest to the town, where they built their camp and rolled back its solemn stillness. For their heritage they had nothing but the uncleared forest and the unbroken soil, bound together by mighty roots. But they were not disheartened. These early settlers were men of toil; they had to act their Iliad, they had no time to sing it. They were laborers in cold and heat, dust and sweat, and carried the elements of humanity and morality under their hats. With all their hardships and deprivations, imagination cannot conceive of a more independent, self-reliant, healthy and hopeful band of men than these early settlers of Gilmanton. Their houses were designed for shelter, not for comfort or elegance. The windows were small, without blinds or shutters. The fireplaces had a capacity for logs four feet in diameter, with an oven in the back and a flue nearly large enough to allow the ascent of a balloon, and at night the whole family could sit in the chimney corner and study astronomy.

THE OLD SMITH MEETING HOUSE.

This church bore the first footprints of Christianity in town. It was erected in 1774, on a pleasant eminence, near the center of the town of Gilmanton, overlooking a wide territory.

Near it was the residence of Rev. Isaac Smith, the first pastor. Here the first courthouse was erected, and the first burying ground was laid out. Here the first public school was kept. Here the Congregational people of the town worshipped for many years, some of them coming ten or fifteen miles, in summer on horseback, in winter on ox-sleds. The meeting house was high, long and broad, with heavy porticos at each end, containing stairs by which the galleries were reached. The pews were square, with seats on all sides. The broad aisle was the post of honor. The pulpit was reached by a long flight of steps, and a dome-shaped sounding-board was suspended over it. Here the minister indoctrinated his people. The proprietors of the town, though not Puritans, adopted the religion the Pilgrim Fathers bore with them in the Mayflower across the seas. For over fifty years the house was filled with souls that aspired together, and everything moved harmoniously, like the planets around the central sun. In the winter they had no stove, and the minister's breath was frozen after it left his mouth. For forty-three years, through the faithful ministry of Rev. Isaac Smith, God reigned in that old church and the devil trembled. He gave his people the law, dealing with the grandest theme life holds, immortal destiny and the light of everlasting truth.

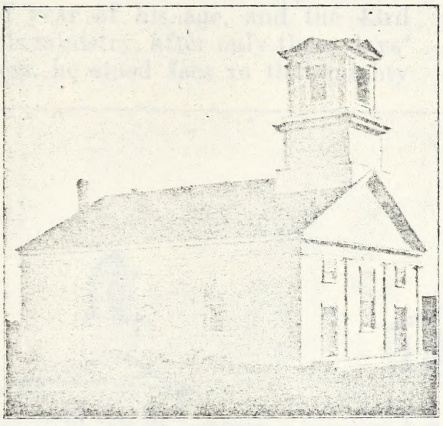
In 1840, owing to the organization of Congregational churches at the Academy Village, and the Iron Works, the old edifice was taken down, and the present Smith meeting-house was erected, largely with material taken from the ancient building. Up to 1897 it was sadly neglected, and the great destroyer, Time, was doing its work. But a better day was coming, for in this very same year Sylvester J. Gale took hold of the work of reclaiming the building. In 1898 an improvement society was organized, and the following officers were chosen: President, Thomas Cogswell; vice-president, Sylvester J. Gale; secretary, George C. Parsons;



Old Smith Meeting House, Gilmanton Center

treasurer, Daniel S. Ayer. The work went nobly on, and the first fair was held August 22, 1898. Baptized anew, it has come forth a living presence, "redeemed, regenerated." May God bless those devoted workers, and prosper the fortunes of their living sons and daughters, who have done so much towards reclaiming the old church.

On every Thursday of "Old Home Week," from the threshold of this

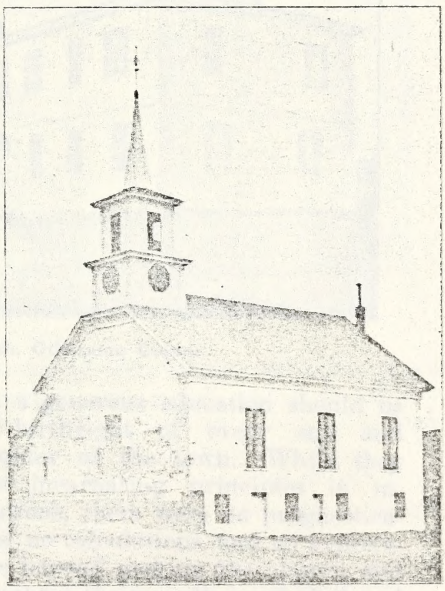


Old Baptist Church, Lower Gilmanton

old church, and its surroundings, where Nature herself has written her character in lines of beauty, the call goes forth to absent sons and daughters: "Come home! Come home! Come home!"

REV. ISAAC SMITH.

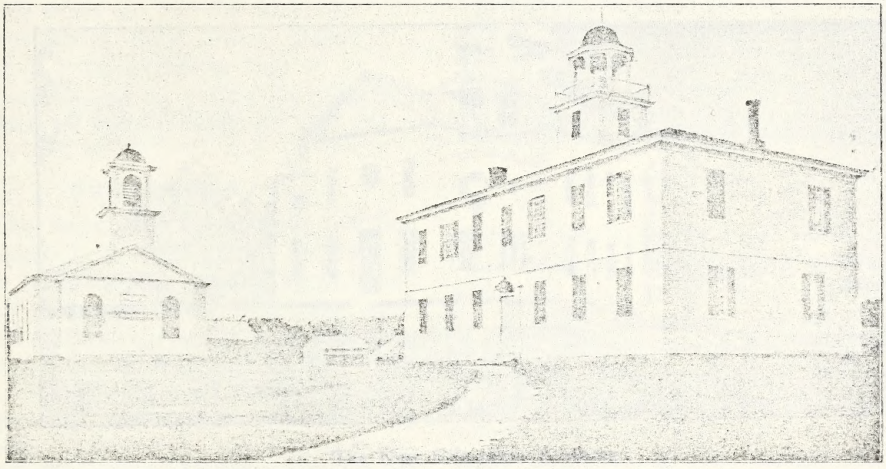
The Rev. Isaac Smith was born in Sterling, Conn., in November, 1744. He was the fifth son in a distinguished family of eleven children. His early intention was to settle on a farm, but when called into the room, as his father lay dying, he took him by the hand and said: "Isaac, see that you prepare for such an hour as this; your dying day will surely come." This remark sank deep into his heart, and remained clinched like a nail, opening the way to a higher, a broader, and a better life. He commenced at once to fit for college. He entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1766, and graduated in 1770, having sustained himself by his own industry. James Madison, subsequently president of the United States, was his college associate. He studied theology with Dr. Hart of Preston, Conn., and Dr. Ballamy, a famous divine. In 1772, he visited Hanover and called on Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, the first president of Dartmouth College, who at this time occupied a log college, and called the students together by sounding a tin trumpet. On the 29th of August, 1774, he received a call from the town of Gilmanton to become their settled minister, which he accepted, and on the 30th of November he received ordination.



Free Baptist Church, Gilmanton Iron Works

Mr. Smith was deservedly popular in his ministerial labors. For forty-three years he guarded the altar of the old Smith church as the most sacred trust that God ever gave to man. Dr. Prime of New York, in writing the history of five of the most

noted ministers in the United States, included Rev. Isaac Smith among the number. He did much for the cause of education in the town, was one of the first trustees of the old academy, and drafted its excellent constitution. He was a fine specimen of cultivated Puritanism. In his character as a man, a preacher, and a divine, he stood unsurpassed, and no town or state in the land could boast of a more charitable and generous man. On the 25th of March, 1817, in the 73rd year of his age, and the 43rd of his ministry, after only three days' illness, he stood face to that mighty mystery that shrouds the world, going to his grave universally esteemed and universally mourned. The tidings of his death gave a shock to the people, and sympathy rolled as a wave over the town. The church testified the sense of his worth by the erection of a neat and appropriate monument to his memory. His funeral was attended on the 27th of March by several of the neighboring clergymen and a large concourse of the citizens of the town and vicinity. The sermon was preached by Rev. Josiah Carpenter of Chichester, the oldest minister in the association. As his remains were committed to the grave there was not a dry eye in the old Smith church yard. Thus into the immortal catalogue his name had passed, and when the great resurrection reveille shall sound, when the angels shall roll away the stone at the door of his sepulchre, then will the Rev. Isaac Smith be weighed in the balance and not found wanting.



Academy and Congregational Church, Gilmanton Corner

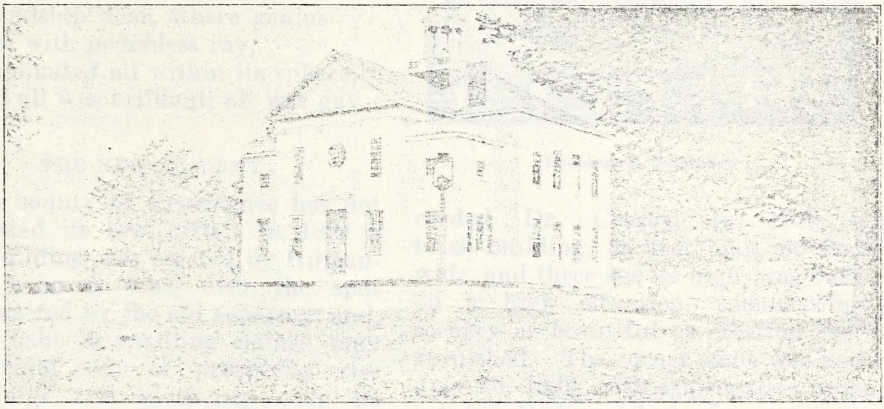
GILMANTON ACADEMY.

The early settlers of Gilmanton entertained a deep sense of the importance of the education of their children. They were desirous, before they passed off the stage of action, that a generous education should be the birthright of every son and daughter of the town. While they were incarnating principles in institutions, there were no prognostications, no calculations, and no expectations beyond making the church and the school the guardians of civil and religious liberty, so that their children might live in the society of noble thoughts and high ideals, drawing their nourishment from the deep fountains of intellectual and moral truth.

On June 20, 1794, a charter was obtained for an academy. In 1796 the first academy building was erect-



ed, at the Center village, Gilmanton Corner, on land donated by Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr. This was the fourth academy existing in the state, at the time. On the 22nd of January, 1808, the academy building was entirely consumed by fire. On the 24th of February, just four weeks and four days after the fire, the frame of the second academy building was erected. In this noble enterprise the fathers of Gilmanton sacrificed much. Marvelous, indeed, was their progress; and to accomplish all this they had nothing but the red earth, sown in stones and bound together with mental forces for life's great conflicts. To the town it was a fountain whose streams enlightened and purified the race, a beacon that has guided generations of men. The influence that has gone forth from its sacred walls, where the highest type of man was developed, cannot be estimated by any finite mind. Human imagination cannot grasp it. What was the lesson in it? It taught the inhabitants of the town that education is the swadling band, to bring their boys up to manhood and their girls to womanhood. It taught them that it not only enriched the town, but it



The New Gilmanton Academy

mighty roots. For ninety years the academy was the great systemic circulation of the town. Like a mighty heart its living principles pervaded the community, speaking with an eloquence which no words of ours can ever reach. It was the grandest monument the fathers of Gilmanton ever built. It was a magnificent enterprise, a rich contribution to the world's intellectual wealth, for hundreds of young men have received a liberal education through its aid and influence, who otherwise might have remained for life "mute and inglorious" upon their native hills. For four years the writer marched under its inspiring banner, marshaling his enriched the nation, with the intellectual and moral grandeur of her honored sons, whose names stand high on the scroll of immortal fame. We have a right to be proud of our alma mater. But time and space would fail us to recall the graduates of the old academy who have gone out into the world to carry forward the great work of civilization and progress. Its alumni in the East, the South, and the unbounded West, have been found in every arena of public service. Their influence has been felt and their voices have been heard in legislative halls, in courts, in pulpits, and in all public assemblies .

We now come to a solemn pause.

With feelings of sadness we reflect on the night of the 20th of May, 1894, when the red, crackling flames, like the billows of the mad ocean, rolled through the interior of the old academy, and its walls crumbled and fell to the ground. Still, for her alumni, the old academy stands, grand and glorious in its ruin, as a monument to their memory that time itself cannot obliterate. The mouldering vestiges of her former grandeur rise up before them like a bright star in a lone and distant sky, for memory has hung many a sweet garland on her classic walls.

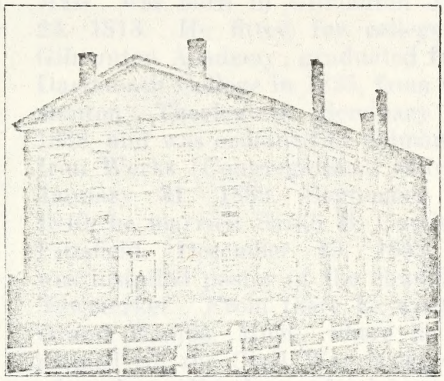
Her ashes are but the dust, to
Friendship dear, where genius
Once with matchless ray,
Illuminated all within its sphere,
And all was brilliant, all was gay.

THE NEW ACADEMY.

The bounty of Providence has not exhausted its best gifts. In 1894 a new building was erected by Gilmanton's honored sons, over the spot made sacred by the old academy, and, like a babe in swadling clothes, may the bright star of prosperity rise gracefully and gloriously over its cradle. Gilmanton Academy is beautifully located and well equipped for a first class school. Professor Eaton, a bright and intelligent young man, a graduate of Harvard college, is making it thoroughly practical, and the sons of Gilmanton are guardians of a beacon whose light must never die.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

On the fifteenth of August, 1835, a theological seminary was established in connection with the academy. It was distinguished by teachers who gave it a prominent rank among the schools of theology. In October, 1835, the seminary commenced operations. Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., professor of history and natural education in Dartmouth College, was appointed president. The Rev. Heman Rood was professor of theology. Rev. Aaron Warner was professor of sacred rhetoric. Dixi Crosby M. D., of Gilmanton, was lecturer on anatomy and physiology. Later Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton succeeded Dr. Crosby. In 1839 a brick building, 88 feet long, 50 feet wide, and three stories high, was built on a high elevation, commanding scenery as beautiful as creation ever furnished. The corner-stone was laid July 16, 1839, with appropriate ceremonies. Distinguished representatives from churches of the neighboring towns were present and contributed to the dignity of the occasion. A hymn composed for the occasion was sung. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Curtis of Pittsfield, and an address by Rev. Mr. Bouton of Concord. The corner-stone was laid by the Hon. William Badger, president of the board, and father of the late Governor Badger of New Hampshire. Various documents were deposited in the cavity of a stone made for that purpose. For a number of years the seminary was in a prosperous condition. Later the building was used as dormitory for the old academy. In 1893 it was entirely consumed by fire. Like a herald it had proclaimed its mission, and the spot where its

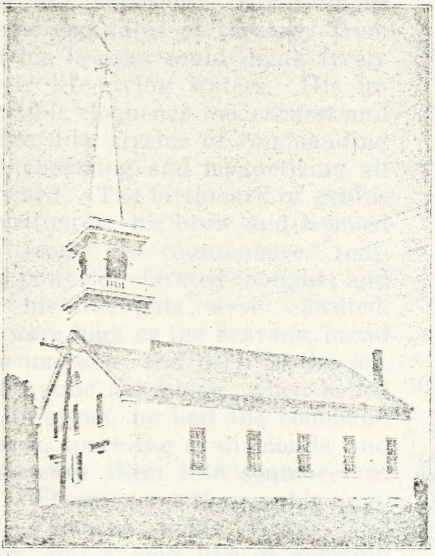


Theological Seminary

ashes repose became holy ground—the shrine where are pronounced vows that plight the soul to fidelity in its efforts for the moral elevation of mankind.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT GILMANTON CORNER.

This church was built in 1826, in close proximity to the academy. For

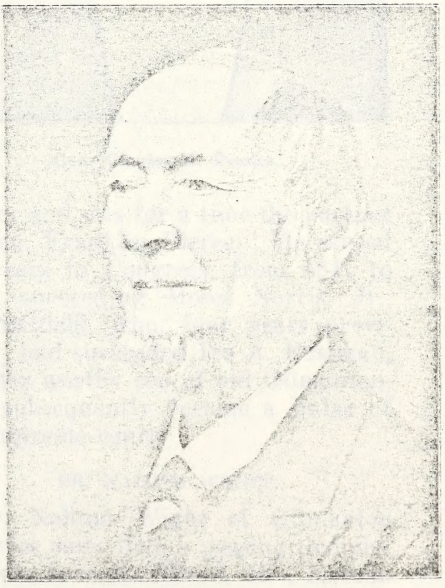


Congregational Church, Gilmanton Iron Works

a country church it is admirably located, quietly nestled down among the beautiful hills. This edifice has no ornamentation; it is marked by plainness and simplicity. In the belfry a great number of young men of the old academy and seminary have written their autographs on the walls, and for many of them the bells of fame will never cease to ring. On September 20, 1826, it was dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Rood, the first pastor. Rev. Mr. Burnham of Pembroke addressed the people, and the Rev. Mr. Bouton offered the concluding prayer. In 1843, seventeen years from the time the house was built, the church had 243 members.

REV. STEPHEN S. N. GREELY.

Rev. Stephen S. N. Greely, son of Stephen L. Greely, Esq., and Anna (Norton) Greely, daughter of Dr. Bishop Norton of Newburyport, Mass., was born in Gilmanton June 23, 1813. He fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1835, from Gilmanton Theological Seminary in 1838, and was ordained at Gilmanton Iron Works (Congregational church) January 31, 1839. September 29, 1840, he married Sarah B. Curtis of Pittsfield. December 15, 1842, he was installed pastor of the church in Newmarket. From there he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he remained till the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted as chaplain in a New York regiment. He rode in



Rev. S. S. N. Greeley

company with General Phil Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek—the immortalized "twenty miles." After

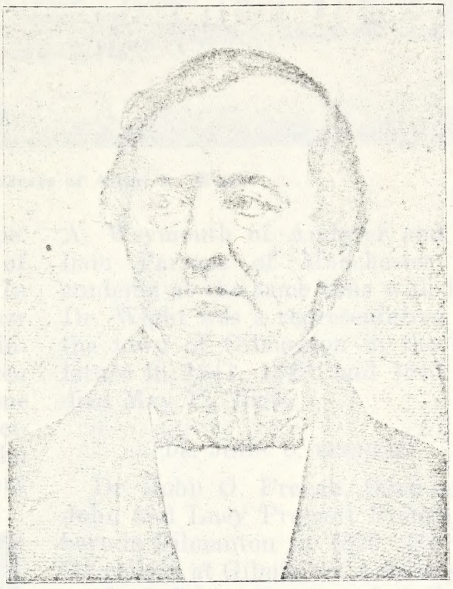
the close of the war he went to Oswego, N. Y., where he had charge of a large and wealthy church. While there he had a call to go to Chicago, but declined. In 1872 he returned to Gilmanton to care for his aged father.

He preached in Pittsfield, making his home in Gilmanton. Rev. Mr. Greely was a bright star in the ecclesiastical horizon of the country, with few if any superiors. His sermons were the fountains of theology from which his hearers could drink freely of their life-giving waters. His inexhaustible eloquence was earnest and effective, like strains of commanding music, charming and magnetizing all who heard. The birthmark of genius was written on his brow and beamed forth from his countenance, indicating power of elevated thought; and truly his thoughts were elevated. They were high as the heavens, broad as the universe, and deep as the sea. In all public assemblies, when called upon to speak, he had the command of words, sparkling as diamonds, and could weave them into sentences of gold. Whence came these noble qualities? From a noble father and mother, and a long line of splendid ancestry, of which he was the natural and legitimate product. On the 25th of October, 1892, he passed over the broad river, the boundary line between Heaven and earth, leaving a memory dear to the hearts of a large circle of friends.

Hushed is Greely's powerful voice;
The audience melt away.
In tears they fix their final choice
And bless th' instructive day.

GEN. CHARLES H. PEASLEE.

General Charles Hazen Peaslee, son of William Peaslee, was born in Gilmanton, February 6, 1804. He fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy, graduated from Dartmouth in 1824, studied law with Stephen Moody, Esq., and at Philadelphia, and opened an office in Concord in 1829. He was adjutant and inspector-general of the militia of New Hampshire, a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum at Concord, an institution which he did much toward establishing, and was also a director of the Concord railroad corporation. He was an able

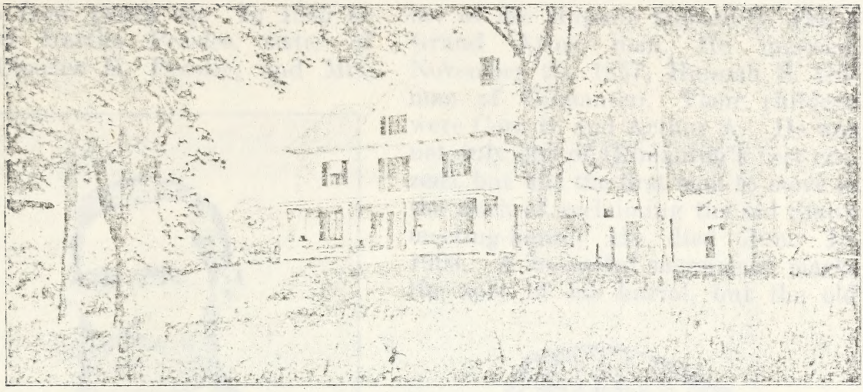


Gen. Charles H. Peaslee

lawyer and was for a time the partner of Gen. Franklin Pierce. He served six years in Congress, from 1847 to 1853, succeeding Moses Norris, Jr., of Pittsfield, who, four years previously, had succeeded Ira A. Eastman, another worthy son of old Gilmanton, who subsequently became a judge of the supreme court.

DR. NAHUM WIGHT.

Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton deserves more than a passing thought. He was born in Gilead, Me., November 20, 1807; graduated from Bowdoin Medical school in 1830. In November of the same year he located at Gilmanton Corner, where he was in active practice for fifty-two years, with the exception of one year which



"The Elms"—Residence of Albert R. Wight

he spent in the hospitals of Europe. He was a fine physician and one of the best surgeons in the state. In 1873 he was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He instructed one hundred and eleven students, the writer being the one hundred and third. He also instructed the writer's two uncles, Drs. John O. and Samuel P. French. Dr. Henry A. Weymouth of Andover and William Parsons of Manchester were students at the same time with them. Dr. Wight was a representative from the town of Gilmanton in the legislature in 1841, 1842, and 1843. He died May 12, 1884.



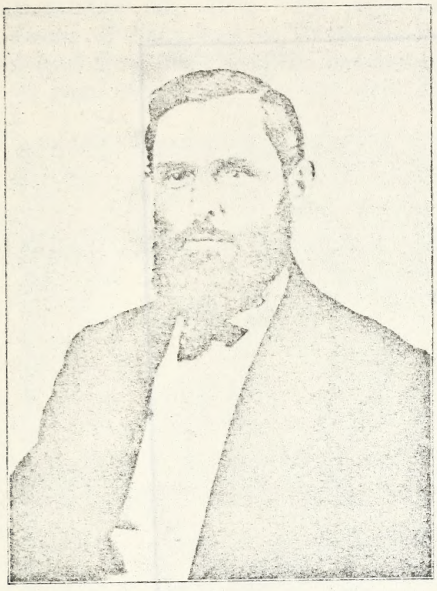
Nahum Wight, M. D.

DR. JOHN O. FRENCH.

Dr. John O. French, third son of John and Lucy Prescott French, was born in Gilmanton in 1820. He fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1844. He pursued his medical studies with Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton, and in New York city. He was a distinguished surgeon in the Civil War. He served on the battlefield at Bull Run, where he won the reputation of being a cool and skillful surgeon. Later he was ordered to Carver's hospital as surgeon in charge, where he remained until the close of the war, when he was ordered to Brownsville, Texas. While there he was appointed medical surveyor of the Gulf district, remaining eighteen months. From that time up to his death, September 23, 1887, he was located in Boston and Hanover, Mass. He was a warm friend of Professor Bigelow of Boston. He was a high degree Mason, a Grand Army man, and a member of the Congregational



church from youth up. In 1845 he married Martha Peaslee, sister of Gen. Charles H. Peaslee, and Mrs.

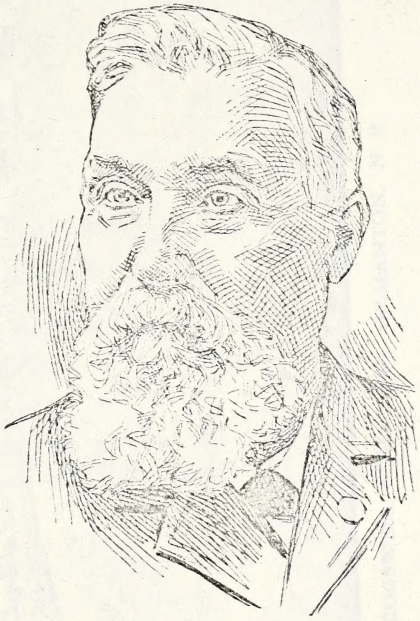


Dr. John O. French

Mary Peaslee Fletcher of Burlington, Vt., who gave two hundred thousand dollars to endow the Mary Fletcher hospital in that city.

SYLVESTER J. GALE.

Sylvester J. Gale, only son of Thomas J. and Hannah (Sanborn) Gale, was born in Gilmanton, February 10, 1832. He received his education in the district schools and Gilmanton Academy. He was a blacksmith by trade and also owned a farm. He was a fine specimen of the old Gilmanton stock. He was the first man to enlist from Gilmanton in Company B, Twelfth regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was first in the regimental list. Soon after his enlistment he was raised to the rank of sergeant. He proved his courage at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded, which incapacitated him for further active service in the field. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a Grand Army man. He married, November 29, 1857, Hannah S. Gilman of Gilmanton. Their children were Cora B. and Arthur A. He was not only one of Gilmanton's best citizens, but was the first man to move in the work of reclaiming the old Smith meeting-house. He died June 15, 1903. A beautiful monument marks the spot of his burial, but the old

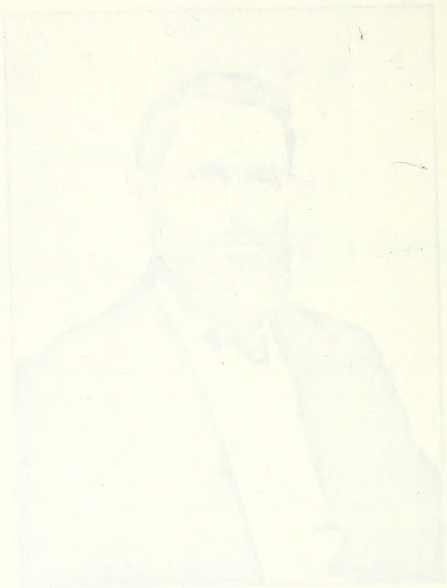


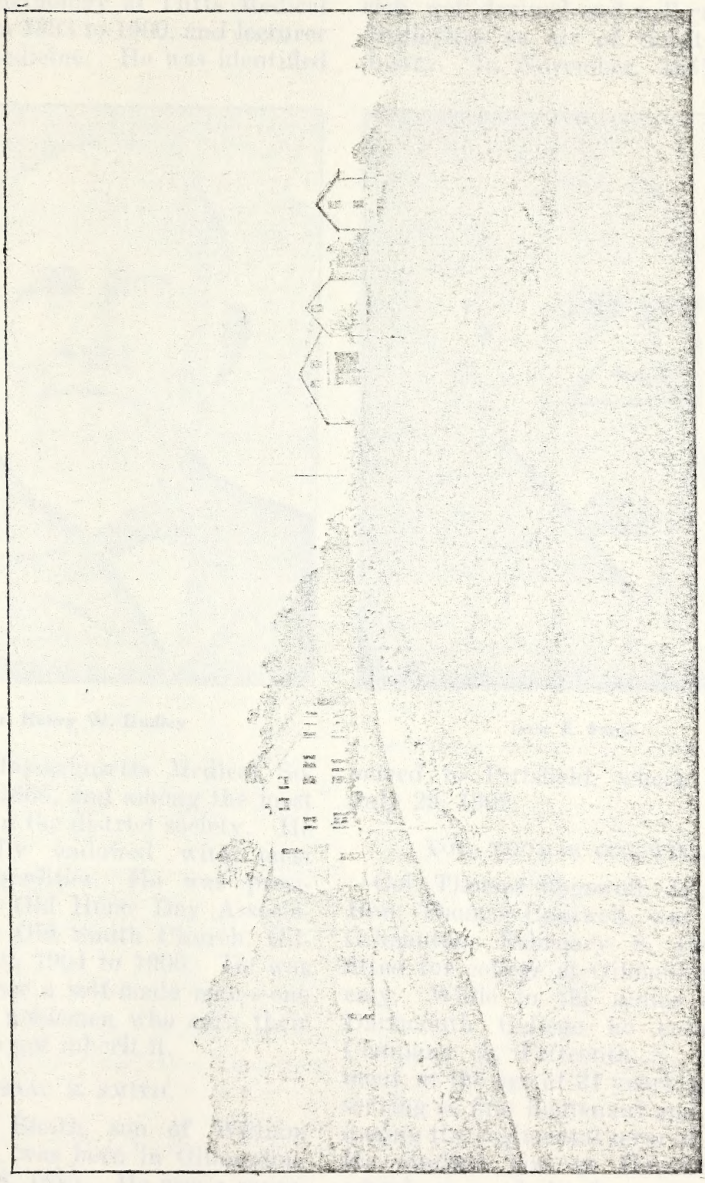
Sylvester J. Gale

church is a grander monument to his memory than bronze, granite or marble.

DR. HENRY W. DUDLEY.

Dr. Henry Watson Dudley, son of John K. Dudley, was born in Gilmanton, November 30, 1831. He graduated at Gilmanton Academy in the class of 1851. He taught school in Gilmanton, Alton, Rochester, and at Pittsfield Academy. He also taught in Culpepper, Va., in 1859, at the time of the celebrated John Brown raid. He graduated from Harvard Medical school in 1864, and settled

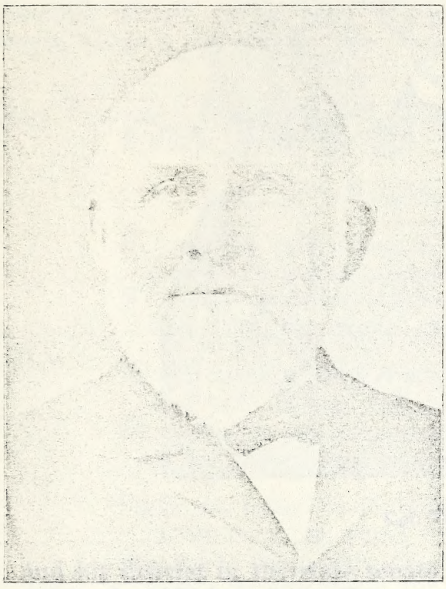




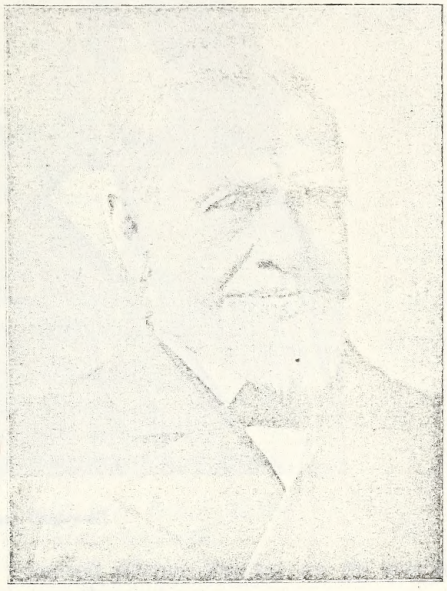
COGSWELL HOMESTEAD, GILMANTON, N. H.



the same year in Abington, Mass., where he remained in continued practice up to the time of his death, December 29, 1906. He was professor of pathology at Tufts Medical school from 1893 to 1900, and lecturer on legal medicine. He was identified



Dr. Henry W. Dudley



Isaac E Smith

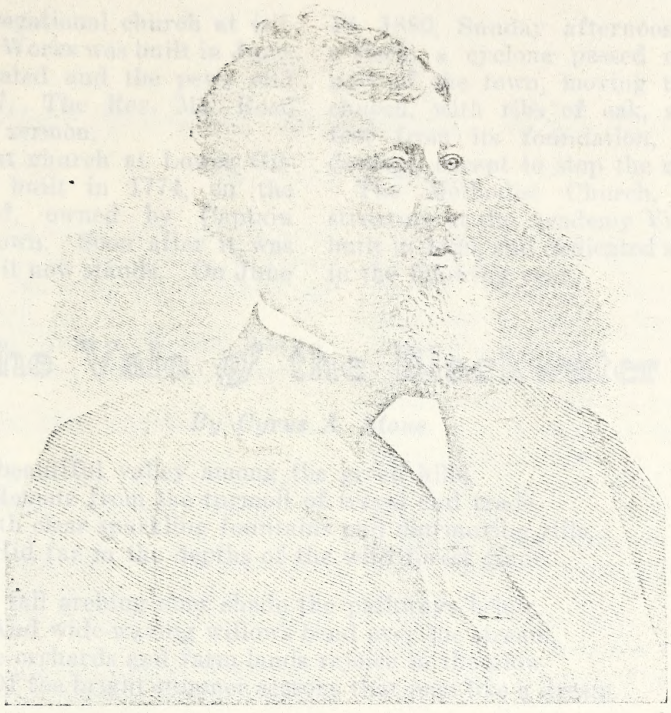
with the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1866, and among the most prominent in the district society. He was liberally endowed with most attractive qualities. He was president of the Old Home Day Association, at the Old Smith Church, Gilmanton, from 1904 to 1906. He was in every sense a self-made man—one of nature's noblemen who earn their rank, but do not inherit it.

ISAAC E. SMITH.

Isaac E. Smith, son of William Smith, Esq., was born in Gilmanton, November 18, 1815. He was a representative citizen of the town, and a scion of noble stock. His grandfather, Dr. William Smith, was the first physician who settled in Gilmanton. He visited patients a distance of thirty miles in the wilderness with no other guide to conduct him than spotted trees. Isaac E. owned a large farm in Gilmanton. His fields were rich, well drained and well cultivated, displaying an air of thrift and industry. In November, 1861, he removed to Pittsfield, where he died July 29, 1902.

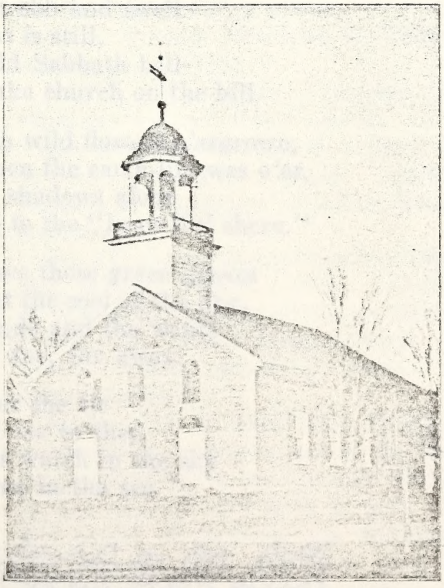
COL. THOMAS COGSWELL.

Col. Thomas Cogswell, Jr., son of Hon. Thomas Cogswell, was born in Gilmanton, February 8, 1841. He fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy. While in the senior class at Dartmouth College he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth N. H. regiment, at the age of 21 years, gallantly serving as first lieutenant and captain during the regimental term of service. He studied law at Harvard Law school, was admitted to the bar in September, 1866, and began the practice of his profession at Gilmanton Iron Works. He was a member of Governor Weston's staff in 1871, and represented his town in the legislature,

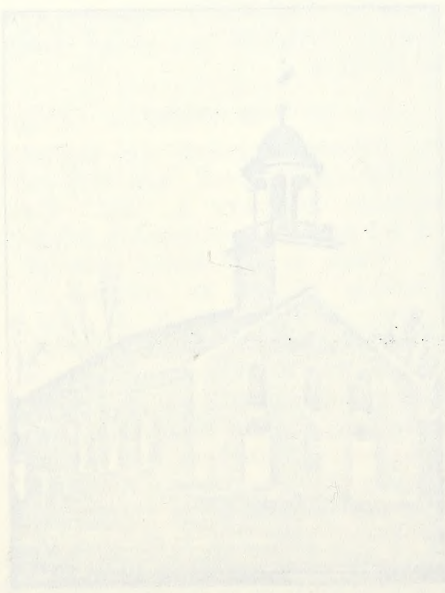


Col. Thomas Cogswell

and his district in the state senate in 1876. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for governor. In 1893 he was appointed railroad commissioner, and United States pension agent at Concord in 1894. Besides holding various town offices, he was president and treasurer of the board of trustees of Gilmanton Academy. He and Daniel Ayers, a representative citizen of Gilmanton, were instrumental in rebuilding the new academy. Colonel Cogswell did much toward reclaiming the Old Smith Meetinghouse, and was president of the association for a number of years. He was twice married. One daughter and two sons were the fruits of his first marriage. He was a wise counselor, an able advocate, and an efficient laborer for the best interests of his native town. His ancestry and birthright are typical of the best Americanism. He died February 15, 1904, and was interred in the Old Smith burying ground, where sacred silence has set up its everlasting throne.



Methodist Church, Gilmanton Corner



The Congregational church at Gilmanton Iron Works was built in June, 1826. Dedicated and the pews sold July 4, 1827. The Rev. Mr. Rood preached the sermon.

The Baptist church at Lower Gilmanton was built in 1774, on the training field, owned by Captain Jonathan Brown. Soon after it was moved where it now stands. On June 13, 1880, Sunday afternoon at 7.15 o'clock, a cyclone passed over that part of the town, moving this large church, with ribs of oak, some two feet from its foundation, with no damage, except to stop the clock.

The Methodist Church, a brick structure at the Academy Vilage, was built in 1826, and dedicated some time in the folowing year.

The Vale of the Blackwater

By Cyrus A. Stone

A beautiful valley among the green hills,
Remote from the turmoil of travel and trade,
With clear sparkling fountains and murmuring rills,
Hid far in the depths of the wild forest glade.

Its tall arching elms shade the pathways below,
And wide-waving willows bend over the stream,
The orchards and farm-lands rejoice in the glow
Of the bright summer seasons that pass like a dream.

There are homes in the valley where true hearts abide
Apart from the world with its racket and roar,
Where the lamplights when kindled at calm eventide
Like a beacon gleam out from the old cottage door.

And strains of glad music in soft ebb and swell
Awaken the echoes when all else is still,
Or blend with the tones of the old Sabbath bell
Pealing out from the tower of the church on the hill.

There are graves in the valley with wild flowers o'ergrown,
Where kindred have paused when the earth-life was o'er,
But they tarried not long in the shadows alone
Ere they crossed the dark wave to the "beautiful shore."

And in fancy, while standing above those green graves
When the gentle breeze wakes at the cool of the day,
I can hear in the songs of the winds and the waves
Their dear voices calling from far, far away.

Sweet Vale of the Blackwater, ever the tie
Of fond recollection shall bind me to thee,
While the sentinel stars keep their watch in the sky
Or the river flows on to its home in the sea.

Dover Public Schools, 1832 to 1851

By Lydia A. Stevens

In the spring of 1832 the superintending school committee of Dover made the following public school appointments:

Pine Hill district, Thomas Lane.

Old Landing district, James C. Lock.

Garrison Hill district, Nathaniel Thurston.

Long Hill district, Jeremiah Horne.

Back River district, George W. Simpson.

Lower Neck district, Thomas Henderson.

Littleworth district, John H. Kimball.

Tolend district, Arioch Wentworth.

Blackwater district, Lydia Varney.

Upper Factory district, George T. Wentworth.

Upper Neck district, Oliver C. Guptill.

The above taught winter terms. The following were employed for summer schools, which little children attended; but it is impossible to give localities: Louisa Porter, Sophronia Leavitt, Eliza B. Hurd, Sarah A. Guppey, Hulda Jenness, Cornelia Waldron, Pamelia Waldron, Alvina Johnson, Sophia Stackpole, Lydia Varney, Abigail H. Estes, Lydia P. Dow, Sarah E. Porter, Mary H. Wiggin, Nancy Drew, Olive M. Griffin, Christina Baker, Jane Horne.

Except the following, nothing can be found for the next fifteen years. Lock remained at the Landing until 1837; then Enoch S. Sherman was employed and taught till the spring of 1840. Following is a list of teachers in 1839:

No. 1, Pine Hill.—Jasper H. York, principal; Rebecca Palmer, forty weeks; Olive F. Garland, forty weeks.

No. 2, Landing and Territory.—E. S. Sherman, principal; William G. Mickle, assistant; Roxie Kimball, thirty-seven weeks; Sarah Sargent, thirty-five weeks; Mary Sargent, thirty-five weeks; Abigail Moses, twenty-nine weeks; Lavina French, thirty-two weeks; Abigail Varney, thirty-four weeks.

No. 3, Garrison Hill.—Joseph R. Hayes, winter.

No. 4, Long Hill.—Susan B. Sargent, summer, twenty-six weeks; no winter school.

No. 5, Back River.—Samuel C. Davis, winter, fourteen weeks; Sarah A. K. Hill, summer, nineteen weeks.

No. 6, Lower Neck.—Charles W. Kimball, winter, twelve weeks; Juliette W. Perkins, summer, fourteen weeks.

No. 7, Littleworth.—Jedediah Cook, winter, twelve weeks; Mary A. Tuttle, summer, twelve weeks.

No. 8, Tolend.—William H. Young, winter, nine weeks.

No. 9, Blackwater.—Juliette W. Perkins, winter, fifteen weeks.

No. 10, Upper Factory.—John R. Varney, winter, twelve weeks; Eleanor J. Thompson, summer, seventeen weeks.

No. 11, Upper Neck.—Joshua Guppey, winter, twelve weeks; Caroline M. Hilliard, summer, seventeen weeks.

No. 12, Knoxmarsh.—Mary S. Green, winter, nineteen weeks; no summer school.

From 1841 to 1847 Mr. Sherman conducted a private school in the Belknap schoolhouse on Church Street. At the close of each term he gave out statements to parents. A specimen found in an old scrap book runs as follows:

"PERSEVERANTIA OMNIA VINCIT."

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

MASTER JOHN B. STEVENS, JR.,

has attended the Belknap school the past term and recited

Good Lessons	144
Imperfect	8
Bad	1

The hearer, by close attention to study, an exemplary deportment and a kind disposition, has shown himself worthy of the approbation of his friends and of the highest esteem of his instructor.

E. S. SHERMAN.

Dover, N. H., Oct. 30, 1846.

In 1846 Nathaniel Hill was principal at Pine Hill, with eighty-seven pupils; Abram B. Sanders at the Landing, with one hundred thirty; Nathaniel G. Harvey at Garrison Hill, with eighty-two.

In 1847 Mr. Sanders returned to Pine Hill school and Mr. Sherman was induced to come back to the Landing. The following year the former achieved a great success, ably assisted by Miss Sarah B. Piper. Miss Juliette W. Perkins taught a summer school in the old court house, and Abner J. Nutter was at Fourth Street.

Something may be said about salaries. Thomas Lane began with twenty-six dollars and board per month, and later it was made thirty. Jasper H. York and Nathaniel Hill of the same school received thirty and board. In 1847 Mr. Sherman's pay was fixed at forty-five dollars, exclusive of board. Mr. Thurston of Garrison Hill was allowed thirty and board. At the Landing female teachers drew fourteen in money; at Pine Hill, twelve. If they lived at home an allowance was made.

Following is a complete list of teachers in 1847:

Abner J. Nutter, Wakefield; certificate April 24; assigned to Fourth Street secondary; transferred to Landing 1850.

William H. Sanders, Epsom; certificate November 13; assigned to Garrison Hill.

Abram B. Sanders, Epsom; certificate April 24; principal at Pine Hill. He had excellent personal qualities, and was eminently successful as a teacher.

Enoch S. Sherman, Salem, N. Y.; certificate April 24; Landing. He remained two years. During his long residence in Dover Mr. Sherman stoutly and indefatigably maintained that District No. 2 should establish a high school. That it did so in 1851 was largely owing to his efforts. He will not be remembered as a great teacher, though he was well in advance of his time; but the tradition will remain that he was the earliest successful pioneer in Dover school development. It is fitting that the old brick schoolhouse on the Landing bears his name.

Eliza Wingate, Great Falls, Fayette Street.

Mary Wingate, Great Falls, St. Thomas Street.

Juliette W. Perkins, Dover, old court house.

Sarah B. Piper, Dover, assistant at Pine Hill.

Lydia Waterhouse, Barrington, Tolend summer school.

Elizabeth P. Leavitt, Effingham, Brick Street building.

P. Celestia Furber, Wolfeboro, Fourth Street primary.

Pamelia C. Varney, Dover, St. Thomas Street, primary.

Lydia A. Nason, Dover, Landing, assistant.

Hannah O. Adams, Dover, Landing, primary.

Lillias Watson, Barrington, Fayette Street, secondary.

Deborah A. Demeritt, Dover, No. Pine, secondary.

Mary A. Southwick, Dover, Littleworth, summer school.

Hannah E. Varney, Sandwich, Garrison Hill, summer school.

Hannah A. Roberts, Dover, Lower Neck, summer school.

Mary A. Perkins, Effingham, Back-

river, summer school.

Charlotte F. Hoyt, Newington, Upper Neck, summer school.

Eliza J. Hayes, Farmington, Long Hill, summer school.

Caroline Davis, Dover, Belknap, summer school.

Lucy A. Sargent, Dover, Gulf, summer school.

Rebecca C. Smith, Jefferson, Methodist vestry, summer school.

Sarah Varney, Dover, Blackwater, summer school.

John B. Wentworth, South Newmarket, Methodist vestry, winter school.

David M. Bean, Tamworth, Long Hill, winter school.

Samuel Twombly, Dover, Backriver, winter school.

Joseph D. Guppey, Dover, Garrison Hill, winter school.

Benjamin F. Libbey, Dover, Lower Neck, winter school.

John W. Allard, Dover, Upper Factory, winter school.

Jacob H. Pinkham, Upper Neck, winter school.

H. S. H. Hayes, Barrington, Tolend, winter school.

Joseph Thompson, Lee, Gulf, winter school.

In 1850 the Pine Hill district had three hundred and seventy-two pupils; Landing, thirteen hundred and twenty; Garrison Hill, seventy-six; Long Hill, thirty-six; Blackwater, fifty-five; Lower Neck, thirty-one; Littleworth, forty-two; Tolend, forty-nine; Upper Factory, thirty-three; Upper Neck, forty-seven; Backriver, thirty-two. Young men and women of twenty and over attended the winter schools.

Then the Landing district—legally No. 2—became independent, and opened its high school October 6, 1851, and the town superintending school committee ceased to exercise any control over the central part of the town.

The new and irrelated district superintending school committee established the following rules for the high school:

HIGH SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. Qualification for admission. Candidates shall be thoroughly conversant with Reading, Spelling, Writing, English Grammar, Parsing, Modern Geography, Arithmetic, and Frost's History of the United States.

SEC. 2. An examination of candidates shall take place two weeks before opening the school. Only children residing in the District may attend.

SEC. 3. No applicant from a public or private school shall be admitted to examination without a certificate from the teacher thereof of suitable qualifications and good moral character.

Forty-nine boys and girls, largely from the Landing and Fourth Street schools, were admitted to the first class.

The Worker's Joy

By Charles Henry Chesley

Joy is in the earth today
Just because the heart is gay,
Happiness, because the sun
Beams its warmth for everyone;
Peace, because no sordid cares
Drive away the joy that fares
Through the veins like strength of ten.
I am blessedest of men—
Blessed with sweet content of life,
Strength of arm and love of wife.

National Exaggeration

By Emily E. Cole

My Californian friend claims that the exaggeration of speech, common on the Pacific coast, is a product of the climate, and cites the following examples as specimens of the mendacity of his friend, the "Champion Liar of the Pacific Coast," to support his theory:

His friend, the C. L. of the P. C., is a real estate broker, and his line of business furnishes him with many opportunities to air his peculiar talent. Driving a party of would-be investors past a grain field, in which only the stubble remained, one of the party inquired the quantity of grain per acre the land produced. "Oh, one hundred bushels"; "but," said his interlocutor, "the stubble wouldn't indicate such a yield as that." "Oh," came the answer like a flash, "the rabbits have eaten the stubble."

Near the road was a small lake, caused by the seepage from the mountain snows, and entirely empty during part of the dry season. "Any fishing there?" asked another of the party. "Oh, yes; I've often caught fish there as long as my stick," holding up his cane as he spoke.

But I question if the West has undisputed possession of the palm for exaggeration. It certainly was an Eastern man who was overheard by my friend, a New Hampshire physician, giving his experience in railroading on a high plateau in the Andes. Said the narrator, "To show you how dry the climate is there, the bodies of Indians dying on that plain become completely mummified in a few months. One day while forty miles short of the end of the run, our fuel gave out, and no chance to coal up this side of the terminus. There were plenty of these Indian mummies lying about, so we fired with them the rest of the way, and run into the station on time."

We have all heard the Texan legend to the effect that the bodies of Indians dying in the open in that state, never decay, owing to the quantities of hot tomales they consume.

Not long since, a friend of mine in Illinois, speaking apropos of the cold weather remarked that while he was in Iowa the weather was so cold one night that the flame froze to the side of the chimney of the keresene lamp, burning in his room. To the question, "Where were you?" he answered, "In bed."

The same raconteur favored me with the following sportsman's story. A friend of his was out with an old-fashioned musket and sighted a big flock of prairie chickens *roosting on a zigzag rail fence.* He charged the gun heavily, thrust in the wad, rammed it well home, and fired. On picking up the birds, slaughtered by that one shot, he had enough to supply the neighbors for miles around, and found three dozen of the chickens spitted through the necks by the ram rod hanging on the fence. "Yes," said a listener, "and that is a true story, for the man who brought the chickens down lives over here about a mile away."

My friend continued: "During the war, a German, a stranger in the country, crept into a charged cannon to sleep; the gun was discharged and the German was sent flying fourteen miles through the woods, and found his way back by the 'blazes' on the trees where his head and heels had struck."

However, I have heard some pretty "tall" stories in sedate New England.

A farmer in the mountain region of New Hampshire tells that when rooting out a tree-stump from a field, he started a flock of a bushel *of dead and alive* black birds. This same farmer, speaking of a favorite nag, that he invariably spoke of as his "colt and mare, sir," says: "Yes sir, I've seen my colt and mare, sir, pull till she dropped right down dead, sir;—seen her do it many a time, sir."

Two old fellows in a town not fifteen miles from Concord give some singular "experiences." One of them was coming down a hill in winter on a bob-sled. Directly in his path was a barn with the door open at either end—a jolt threw him off the sled, and he sailed over the barn-roof, to come down onto the sled, as it appeared on the snow after coming through the barn. Another was fishing in the mountains and took five hundred trout, each tipping the scales at one pound; he shouldered them and came down the mountain side, sinking to his knees at every step, in the granite ledge.

Of fishermen's stories this is too good to be lost, not for its intrinsic value, but because of its source: The little five year old son of a fisherman noted for his stories as well as his catches in famous Bear Camp Water, evidently emulating the paternal example, told a friend that "Dad caught a trout ten inches long—weighed six pounds."

Another New Hampshire worthy was out hunting on old Kearsarge:—all day long he had had no luck, and all his ammunition was gone, when he had a sight at a magnificent deer; reaching up he seized a handful of wild black cherries, loaded and let go, striking the deer in the side. He thought no more of the incident until, a year later, he chanced to be in the same neighborhood. Presently a strange object came into sight. A closer scrutiny revealed the "fact" that it was last year's deer with a small forest of wild cherry trees growing from his side.

After all, which side of the continent can claim the palm?

The Old Garden

By Fred Myron Colby.

Oh, the garden of my boyhood,
With its shady, quiet nooks,
And the rustic grapevine arbor
Where I used to con my books;
Years have passed since there I wandered
In my dreamy childhood days;
But I still recall the glamour
Of its labyrinthine ways.

In the languorous afternoons
Many a legend I have read
'Neath its green and fragrant bowers,
Of the ages that are dead;
Ballads of the great and noble,
And heroic deeds of yore;
While the song birds in the thickets
Taught me of their woodland lore.

As I look against the sunset,
By the river where I stand,
I can see the summery verdure
Of my boyhood's fairy land.
There the squirrels chased each other
Through the chestnut branches tall,
In the fringing lilac bushes
Thrush and bluebird used to call.

What a playground was that garden
In those golden summer days,
When we played at Kidd the Pirate,
Or rehearsed the Roman Lays!
'Twas a treasure land of riches,
'Twas a haunt of fairy lore,
That outrivaled far in splendor
That of Croesus' golden store.

I can see the beds of asters,
Tended by my mother's hand,
And the wealth of pinks and roses
That shed sweetness o'er the land.
Ah, no more its blooming fruit trees
Lure the scent of bird and bee,
But the pleasures of that garden
Will forever live with me.

Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire

By H. A. Kendall

New Hampshire lands are thin and cold,
But hearts beat stoutly there.
And souls spring, beautiful and bold,
In her brisk mountain air.

Bastioned by time's eternal hills,
Beneath cold, clear, inclement skies,
Granite in their determined wills,
See a heroic race arise!

Far from the maelstrom of desire
They spurn the godless dream of pelf,
To fling in true devotion's fire
The willing sacrifice of self.

No coward spirits there are bred
To shame their native flinty hills,

Warring with nature kills their dread;
A subtle courage life instils.

A conquered beauty near them lies
To consecrate their endless toil;
Love makes hospitable their skies,
And virtue glorifies their soil.

Life's true religion rounds the days
Of these contented, able men,
To heaven committing all their ways,
Nor ceasing from their labors then.

Hail! Old primeval Granite base,
Thou dost inspire reflected strength;
Preach grandeur to a fallen race,
And prophesy great heaven, at length!

Home Week

By Frank Walcott Hutt

Most of a thousand passers-by
To trace my path would scarcely try;
Men of large vision, looking far,
Would hardly see my brave home star;
And I could little hope that these
Would spy that charm my fond eye sees.

But where a little boy once stood
Clasped close to Nature's motherhood;
And where a youth, grown brave and strong
Bore home the unforgotten song;
And where a wanderer doth lay
Fresh flowers beside his yesterday,—

Kind as of old the waysides are;
And at the end, a twinkling star,
Though from the skies the rest should fall,
Shines truer, clearer than them all
Full on a tiny path, whereby
I linger 'neath my homeland sky.

New Hampshire Necrology

HENRY M. PUTNEY

Henry M. Putney, born in Dunbarton, March 22, 1840, died in Manchester July 30, 1909.

Mr. Putney was the son of Henry and Abigail M. (Alexander) Putney. He was educated at New London Academy and Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1861. He taught school and studied law, but finally drifted into journalism, his remarkable facility with the pen along certain lines attracting the attention of the late Col. John B. Clarke of Manchester, who offered him a situation in the office of the *Mirror and American*, accepting which he became eventually the editor and controlling spirit of that paper, continuing until forced to relinquish the position two or three years since on account of failing health and the pressure of other duties. Control of the *Mirror* and his power as a writer gave him influence in politics, and he became a recognized force in the Republican party of the state, often dictating its policy and controlling its nominations. He was United States collector of internal revenue for New Hampshire under President Arthur and was appointed chairman of the board of railroad commissioners by Governor Currier in 1886, continuing in that position until the time of his death. In 1896 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States commission to the Paris Exposition. He was a trustee and, later, treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Manchester, and a director of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.

In 1865 he married Ella S. Pevare of Salisbury, who survives him, with two daughters, Minnie E. and Mabel E.

SYLVESTER C. GOULD.

Sylvester C. Gould, a well known printer and publisher of Manchester, died July 19, 1909, at his home in that city, after a long illness.

Mr. Gould was borne in Weare, March 1, 1840. He was educated in the district schools and at Boscawen Academy, and learned the printer's trade in the old American office in Manchester, which he entered in 1842. He purchased an interest in the establishment two years later, and was connected with that and other printing and publishing establishments in Manchester till 1871, when he entered the service of the Concord Railroad, becoming depot master in 1874, and continuing till the early 90s. In 1882, with his brother, the late Le Roy M. Gould, he commenced the publication of Notes and Queries, a monthly publication which has been continued regularly since, up to the time of his last sickness, but which dies with him. He was greatly interested in historical and antiquarian matters, and had a rare collection of old books and pamphlets. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and a 32d degree Mason. He also belonged to the New Hampshire Press, and Manchester Historic Associations. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

REV. HENRY E. HOVEY

Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, for twenty-six years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Portsmouth, died at his home in that city August 6, 1909.

He was the son of Charles Hovey of Lowell, Mass., born in that city November 23, 1844, and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1866. In 1869 he graduated from the General Theological Seminary of New York, was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church and became rector of St. John's Church, at Fort Hamilton in New York Harbor. In 1870 he went to Fall River, Mass., as rector of the Church of the Assumption, going thence, in two years, to St. Barnabas Church, Brooklyn, where he remained ten years. In 1883 he came to the Portsmouth church, continuing until his decease.

He was associated in various religious, educational, benevolent and fraternal activities; had been a trustee and president of the Portsmouth Home for Aged Women, a trustee of St. Mary's School at Concord, a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Portsmouth, a member of the Portsmouth school board, and president of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the Revolution.

CLARENCE M. DODGE, M. D.

Dr. Clraence M. Dodge, a prominent physician of Manchester, died at his home in that city, May 28, 1909.

He was a son of James M. Dodge, born in New Boston May 25, 1847. His father and an older brother died in 1849 on the Isthmus of Panama, while on their way to the California gold fields. His mother removed to Mont Vernon, where he attended Appleton Academy, afterwards McCollom Institute, and subsequently they removed to Nashua where

he studied medicine with the late Dr. Josiah G. Graves, and graduated from the medical college of the University of New York in 1877. He commenced practice in Amherst, but removed to Manchester in 1879, where he continued through life.

Dr. Dodge was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He was also a member of the New Hampshire and Manchester Medical Societies. He married in 1900 Annie E. O'Brien of Wolfston, P. Q., who survives him with three children.

CHARLES E. SWASEY

Charles E. Swasey, a leading citizen of the town of Bethlehem for many years, and later of Dalton, died at his home in the latter town July 18, 1909.

He was a native of Meredith, born April 23, 1838, but removed when a young man to Bethlehem, where he was engaged in the milk and ice business about thirty years, and was also an auctioneer. He served five years as member of the board of selectmen, was representative in 1893–4, and filled various other town offices. He was also a member of the state board of agriculture three years, from 1888. He removed to Dalton in 1901, where he was moderator and chairman of the school board. He was a Democrat in politics, an Odd Fellow and Patron of Husbandry.

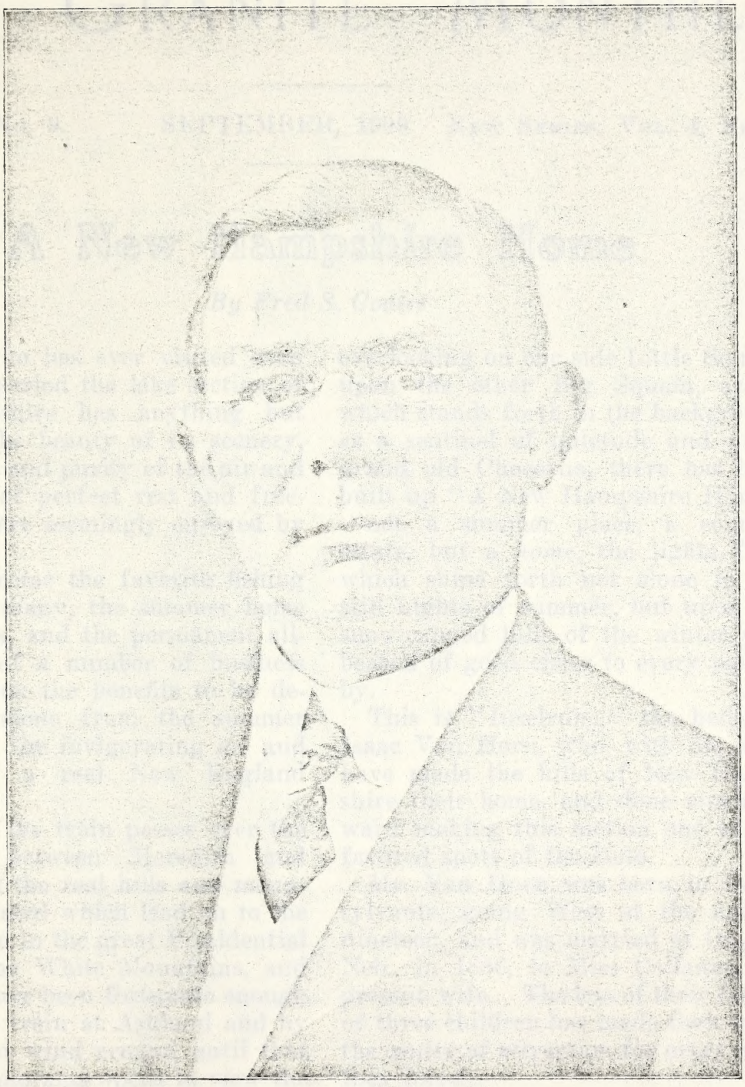
Editor and Publisher's Notes

The "fair" season is at hand, but so far as New Hampshire is concerned the days of the agricultural fair are nearly over. The state and county fairs went by the board long ago; the Nashua fair collapsed two years since, and the Concord Fair Association, which it was fondly hoped, upon its organization some years ago, would be able to rehabilitate the business and establish a permanent exhibition which should be a financial success and of real educational value, has also formally determined to discontinue its fairs and close out its plant, to the general regret of the people, not only of Concord, but of a considerable section of the state. This has been done because of the fact that, with the exception of one or two years, the patronage has not been sufficient to meet the expense of the exhibition, and the association has lost money from the start. This condition of things is not peculiar to New Hampshire, it appears. Many fairs in other states have been abandoned, and others are run at a loss, and were it not for the direct aid from the state treasury afforded in Massachusetts, New York and other states, most of those that are still held would be discontinued. Whether it is desirable, on the whole, that our own state legislature should make appropriation to aid the maintenance of agricultural fairs, is a question that has never been seriously considered by that body. Bills to that effect have been introduced, but they have always been smothered in committee, and never discussed on the floor and thus called to the attention of the people.

The New Hampshire Board of Trade, at its last annual meeting in Pittsfield, voted to accept an invitation from the Peterborough Board of Trade to hold a meeting in that town the present year. It has been, accordingly, decided to hold the fall meeting there, the date determined upon being Thursday, September 9. The delegates will arrive at Peterborough on the afternoon train, headquarters being established at "Tucker's Tavern." A business session will be held at 7 o'clock p. m., at which the express rate matter will be fully discussed and considered and the future course of action by the board determined. At eight o'clock there will be a public meeting, in the town hall, at which President N. J. Bachelder will preside, and addresses will be made by Governor Quinby, Senator Burnham, ex-Senator Chandler and others.

Complaint comes from all quarters of the state in regard to the great amount of damage to the highways from the use of automobiles. The surfacing is all swept away from the macadam roads, and deep ruts are cut in other roads, rendering the same almost impassable for ordinary travel. The trouble comes mainly from reckless speeding. It is manifest that more stringent regulations in restraint of this evil must be made and enforced; moreover it is also realized by thoughtful minds that much higher annual taxes, or license fees, for automobiles must be imposed, in order to provide the necessary funds for keeping the highways in repair.

225-276



ISAAC VAN HORN



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. XLI, No. 9. SEPTEMBER, 1909. NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, No. 9

A New Hampshire Home

By Fred S. Coates

No one who has ever visited even for a brief period the lake section of New Hampshire has anything but praise for the beauty of its scenery, the mildness and purity of the air and the feeling of perfect rest and freedom from care seemingly enjoyed by everybody.

It has become the favorite fishing ground for many, the summer home of thousands, and the permanent all-year home of a number of business men who seek the benefits to be derived, not alone from the summer months, but the invigorating air and beauties of a real New England winter.

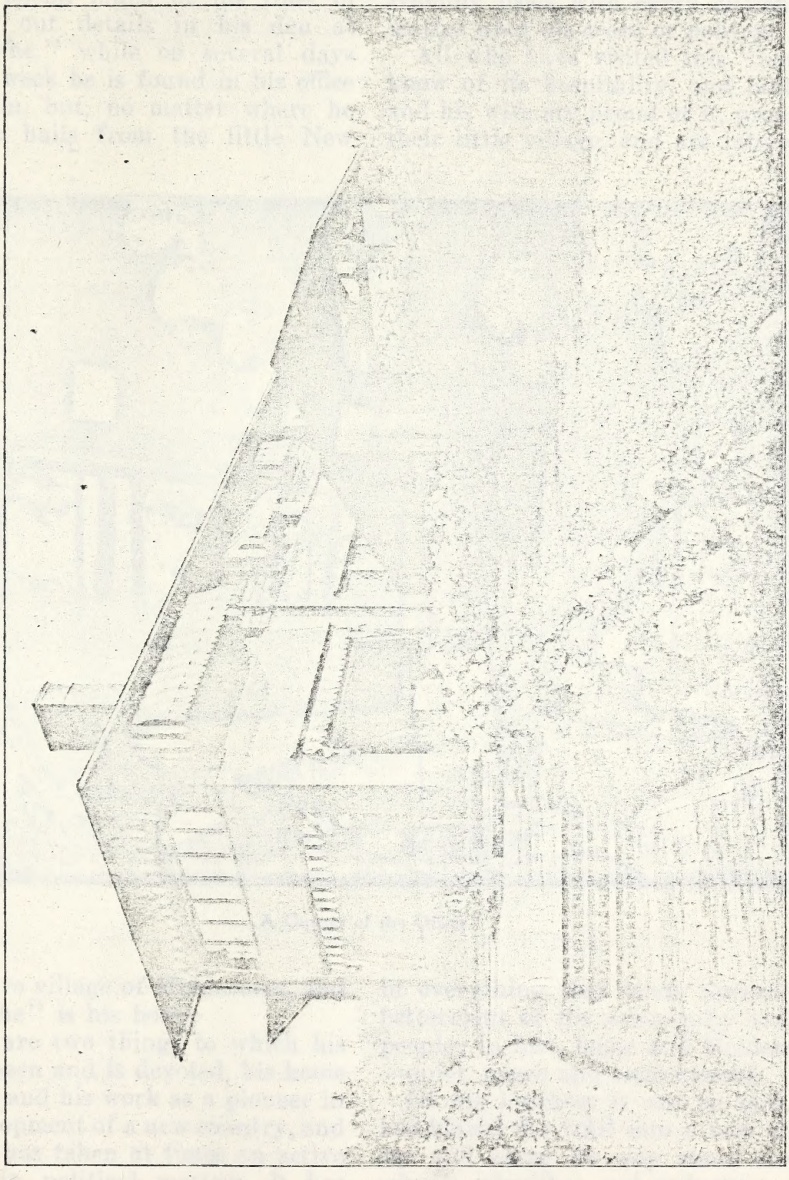
Not until the train passes over the "summit" between Meredith and Ashland are the real hills and mountains penetrated which lead on to the climax found in the great Presidential Range of the White Mountains, and those who have been fortunate enough to leave the train at Ashland and by team or boat wind around until that beautiful panorama opens to view the little village of Holderness, and the grandeur of the hills, beneath which nestle the sparkling waters of the favored lakes of New England—"Big and Little Asquam"—know why Whittier chose this spot to dream out some of the most beautiful poems the world has ever enjoyed.

Upon the slope of Shepard Hill, overlooking on one side Little Squam, upon the other Big Squam, across which stands forth in the background as a sentinel of quietude and peace grand old Chocorua, there has been built up "A New Hampshire Home"—not a summer place, a country estate, but a *home*, the lights from which shine forth not alone in the still nights of summer, but upon the snow-capped hills of the winter as a beacon of good cheer to every passer-by.

This is "Inselruhe," the home of Isaac Van Horn, who, with his wife, have made the hills of New Hampshire their home, and done much toward making this section one of the favored spots of the state.

Mr. Van Horn was born in Pennsylvania, going West at the age of nineteen, and was married at Omaha, Neb., in 1886, to Miss Callanan, his present wife. The loss of their family of three children has made their home the centre of attraction for every child they know.

He came to Boston almost twenty years ago and has spent his entire business career in developing a section of southern Wyoming and northern Colorado, and retired from the active banking business almost three years ago to give his attention to the various interests with which he is associated, principally to the develop-



AN END VIEW OF THE HOUSE



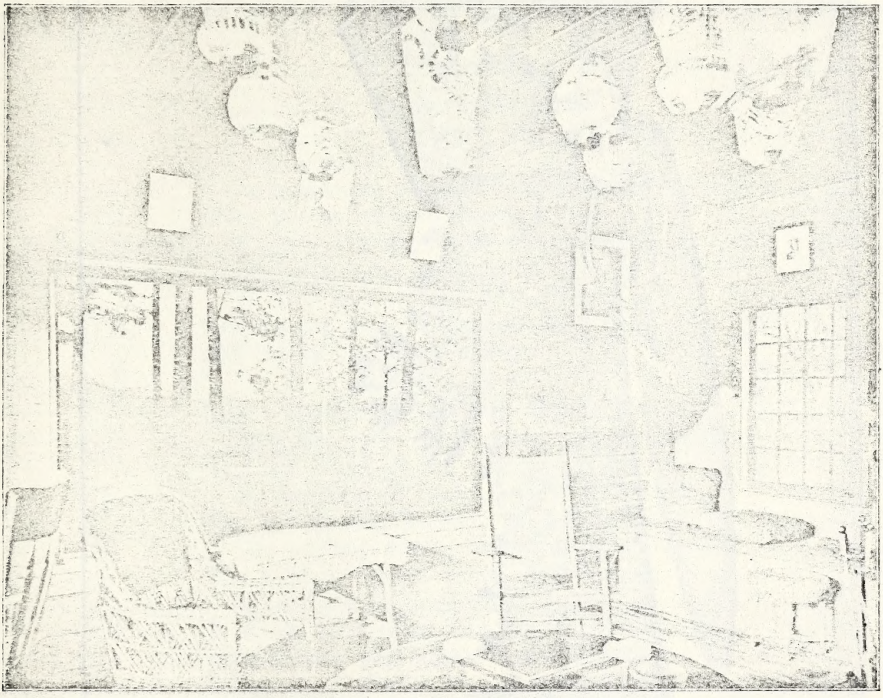
ment of the Laramie, Hahns Peak & Pacific Railway Company and the coal fields along its line.

This work has made it possible for him to spend much of his time in working out details in his den at "Inselruhe," while on several days of each week he is found in his office in Boston, but, no matter where he goes, he hails from the little New Hampshire village of Holderness, and "Inselruhe" is his home.

There are two things to which his life has been and is devoted, his home and wife and his work as a pioneer in the development of a new country, and while he has taken at times an active interest in political matters, it has been because of personal friendships and not because of any desire to be in the public eye, or because of any political aspirations, as he has stated absolutely that under no circumstances would he accept political office of any kind, but desires to live quietly in his own way, free from political annoyances and affiliations, on a friendly basis with every citizen, no matter what his creed or politics.

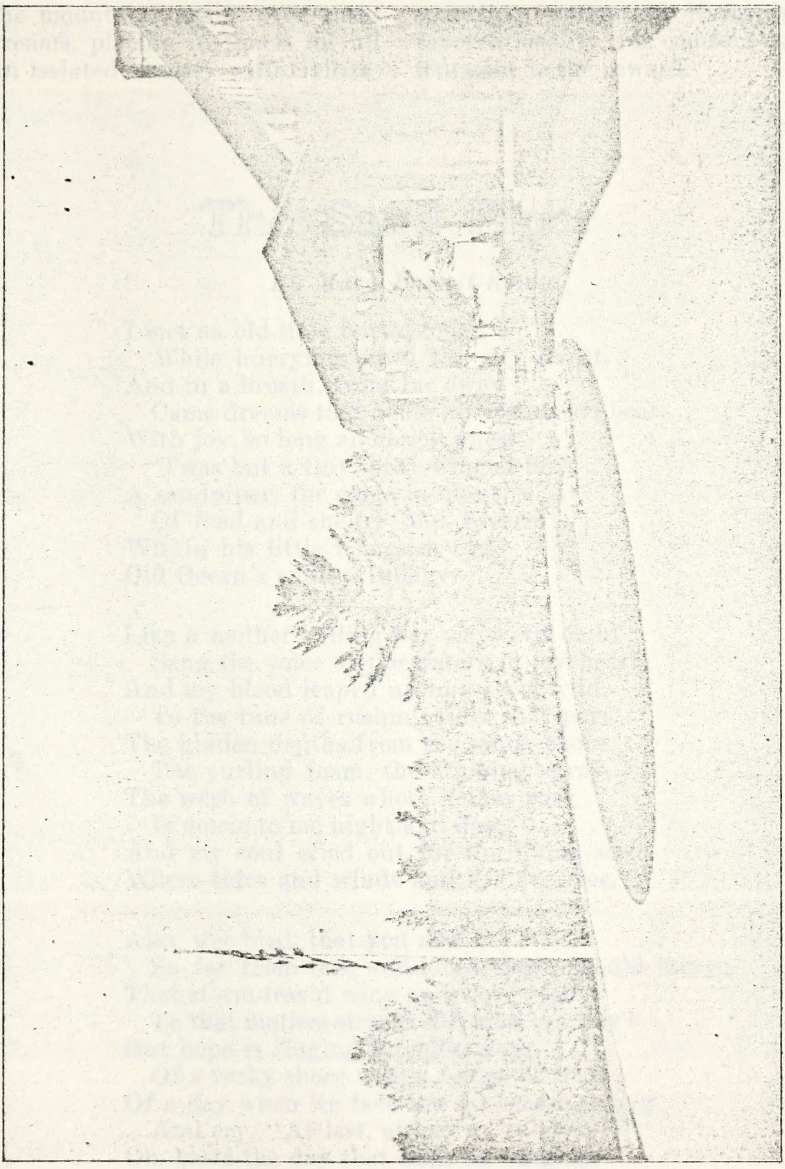
All who have visited this "home" know of its hospitality, and both he and his wife are proud of it, proud of their little village, and are interested in everything that tends toward the betterment of the community and its people; in fact, home and Holderness —quiet, peace and contentment.

Of his business it can be said, he has blazed the trail into a new country and along its way stand towns, schools, churches and industries, the result of his never tiring energy; to this work he has sacrificed the best that is in him, and when worn out with responsibility and care, it is "Inselruhe"—home.



A Corner of the Office





THE APPROACH



Two shiny streaks of steel, winding in and out among the Rocky Mountains, across valleys, through timber, into the mountains again, over rushing streams, placing in touch for all time an isolated country with civilization, is the monument to his business energy, and a quiet, peaceful, New England home, mid the hills and sparkling waters of Nature's most favored locality, for comfort and contentment is the reward.

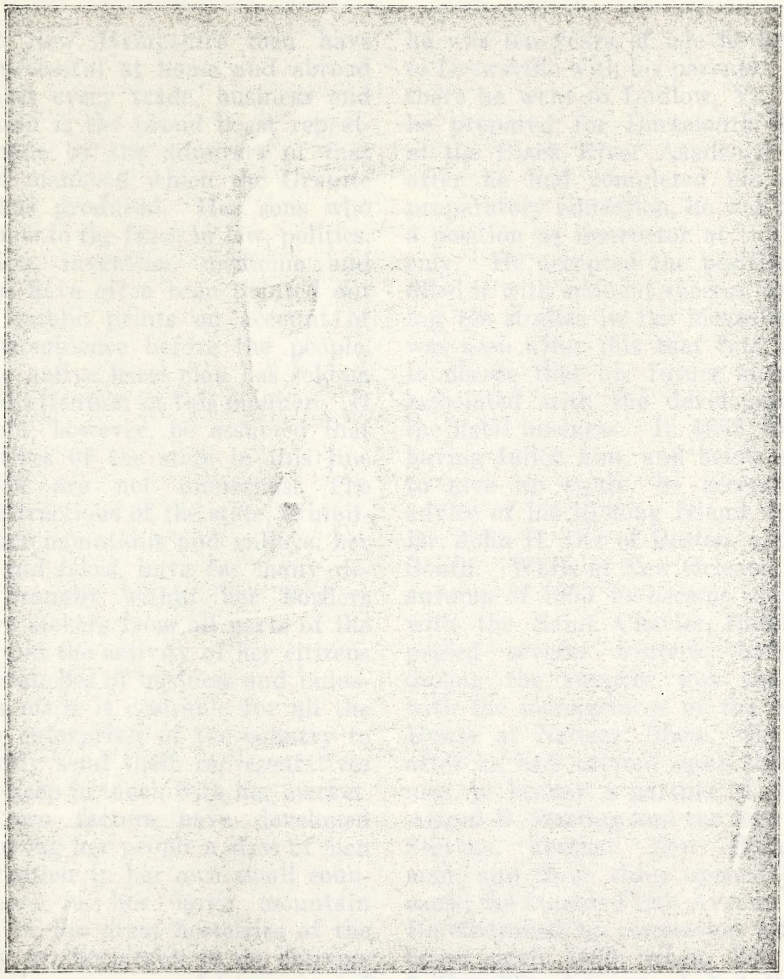
The Sand Piper

By Mary Bassett-Rouke

I met an old-time friend today
  While hurrying down the city street,
And in a breath, from far away
  Came dreams that made my lone heart beat
With joy, so long an absent guest.
  'Twas but a tiny, gray-winged bird,
A sandpiper, far come in quest
  Of food and shelter; but I heard
Within his little homesick cry
Old Ocean's endless lullaby.

Like a mother calling her wayward child
  Sang the voice of the waters in my heart;
And my blood leaped up in a revel wild,
  To the tune of rushing tides that part
The hidden depths from the sandy shore.
  The curling foam, the stinging spray,
The wash of waves whose hollow roar
  Is music to me night and day.
And my soul cried out for the living sea,
Where tides and winds and life are free.

Alas, wee bird, that you and I
  So far from our well-loved shore should stray;
That storm-toss'd wing and weary feet
  To that mother-strand still miss the way!
But hope is singing a tender song
  Of a rocky shore with a fringe of foam;
Of a day when we face the sea-breeze strong
  And cry, "At last, at last we're home!"
Oh, haste the day that finds us winging,
Where shore and wave are softly singing.



HIRAM HITCHCOCK

Native of Claremont



Some New Hampshire Bonifaces

By Irwin F. Harris

That New Hampshire men have been successful at home and abroad in almost every trade, business and profession is the proud boast repeatedly made by the admirers of that type of manhood which the Granite State has produced. Her sons who have come to the front in law, politics, education, invention, medicine and business have often been pointed out in the public prints on account of their prominence before the people. But the native hotel man has seldom received attention in this manner. It must not, however, be assumed that the natives of the state in this line of work are not numerous. The many attractions of the state, exhibited in her mountains and valleys, her rivers and lakes, have for many decades brought within her borders pleasure seekers from all parts of the world, and the activity of her citizens in all branches of business and industry has made it desirable for all the leading enterprises of the country to frequently send their representatives here to keep in touch with her market. These two factors have developed from among her people a class of men who, whether in her own small country inns, in her large mountain houses, or the great hostelries of the country, are hospitable in the extreme with their patrons, and by reason of that fact, are successful.

Hiram Hitchcock

Probably no native of New Hampshire has been more successful as a hotel man than the late Hiram Hitchcock, for many years proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Claremont, August 27, 1832. When he was ten years of age he removed to Drewsville with his parents. From there he went to Ludlow, Vt., where he prepared for Dartmouth College at the Black River Academy. Soon after he had completed his college preparatory education, he was offered a position as instructor at this academy. He accepted the position, and filled it with eminent success, continuing his studies in the meantime. It was soon after this that fate seemed to decree that his future should be associated with the development of the hotel business. In 1852, his eyes having failed him, and being obliged to give up study, he accepted the advice of his lifelong friend, the late Dr. John H. Dix of Boston, and went South. While at New Orleans, in the autumn of 1853, he became connected with the Saint Charles Hotel. He passed several winters there and during the summer was associated with the management of the Nahant House at Nahant, Mass. Six years after he had entered upon this business, he became a partner of the late Alfred B. Darling and the late Paran Stevens, another New Hampshire man, and these three opened to the world the famous Fifth Avenue Hotel. He continued his connection with this house until 1866, when, his health failing him, he retired, but thirteen years later again associated himself with the management of the hotel and continued for many years.

Mr. Hitchcock, during his active and eventful career, became interested in a number of other business enterprises. He was particularly active in promoting the Nicaragua Canal Association, of which he was president, and obtained the concessions from the

republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica under which it was proposed to construct that connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Upon the organization of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua in May, 1889, under charters granted by the United States and the state of Vermont, he became its president and worked untiringly for the consummation of this project until his death.

During the years in which he was not actively engaged in the management of the hotel, he traveled extensively abroad, reviving his interest in ancient art in Syria, Cyprus, Greece and Italy. In 1872 he announced to the world the extensive discoveries of General Cesnola in Cyprus and read papers on that subject before the learned societies of New York, and also before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College. A paper on the same subject was published by him in *Harper's Magazine* of that year, which attracted marked attention in England, France, Italy, Germany and Russia. He took a deep interest in the work of exploration in Egypt, Palestine and South America, and in the American school at Athens.

In 1872 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. In 1874, on motion of the venerable Samuel Birch, LL. D., the head of the British Museum and president of the British Society of Biblical Archaeology, he was made a member of that society. In 1876 he was appointed by the governor of New Hampshire a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The same year he was elected president of the Dartmouth National Bank of Hanover and of the Dartmouth Savings Bank. In 1878 he was elected a trustee of Dartmouth College.

Mr. Hitchcock worthily filled many other positions of honor and trust during his active career. It was largely through his personal efforts that the Madison Square Garden Company of New York succeeded in its plans, and he was president of the company during its construction and upon its successful opening to the public. He was one of the founders of the Garfield National Bank of New York and the Garfield Safe Deposit Company and was vice-president of both those institutions. He was for some years a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the New York Academy of Sciences.

He was a director of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime, a trustee and the treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, a trustee of Black River Academy, a fellow of the National Academy of Design, a life member of the American Geographical Society, of the New York Historical Society and of the New England Society, a member of the Dartmouth Scientific Association, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the University Club and other associations.

In politics Mr. Hitchcock was a lifelong Democrat, and the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that in 1877, six years after he had made his permanent home in Hanover, he was elected a member of the New Hampshire legislature from that town, which was then and ever since has been a Republican stronghold. Public spirited in the extreme, he devoted his time and fortune to many charities and other movements designed to advance education and alleviate suffering wherever found. The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, erected by him in 1890 at Hanover in memory of his wife, stands as a monument to this characteristic. The previous year through his efforts the College church was remodeled and restored to its present attractive colonial architecture.

Mr. Hitchcock was married March 22, 1900, to Miss Emily H. Howe of Hanover, and on December 30th of

the same year, after a few days' illness of pneumonia, his death occurred in New York City.

George Samuel Tucker

Singularly unique in its character and among the oldest and best known hostelries in the state is "Tucker's Tavern" at Peterborough. It is now very appropriately under the ownership and management of George Samuel Tucker, who, while not a native of the town, has been a citizen



George Samuel Tucker
Native of Henniker

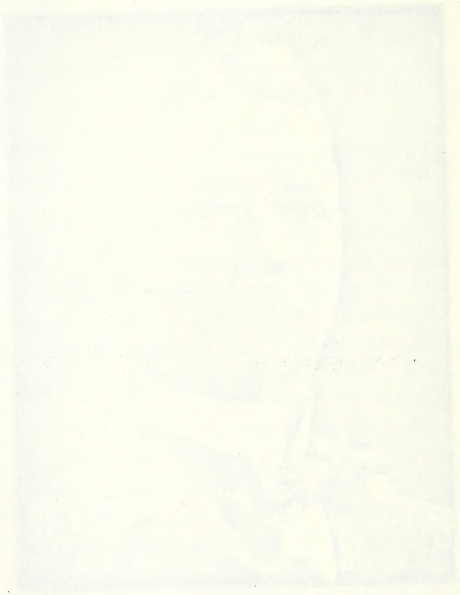
of Peterborough during the last thirty years and was born in a New Hampshire hotel, being a son of the late Thomas Brown Tucker who, in 1879, was the first to change the sign board of French's Hotel.

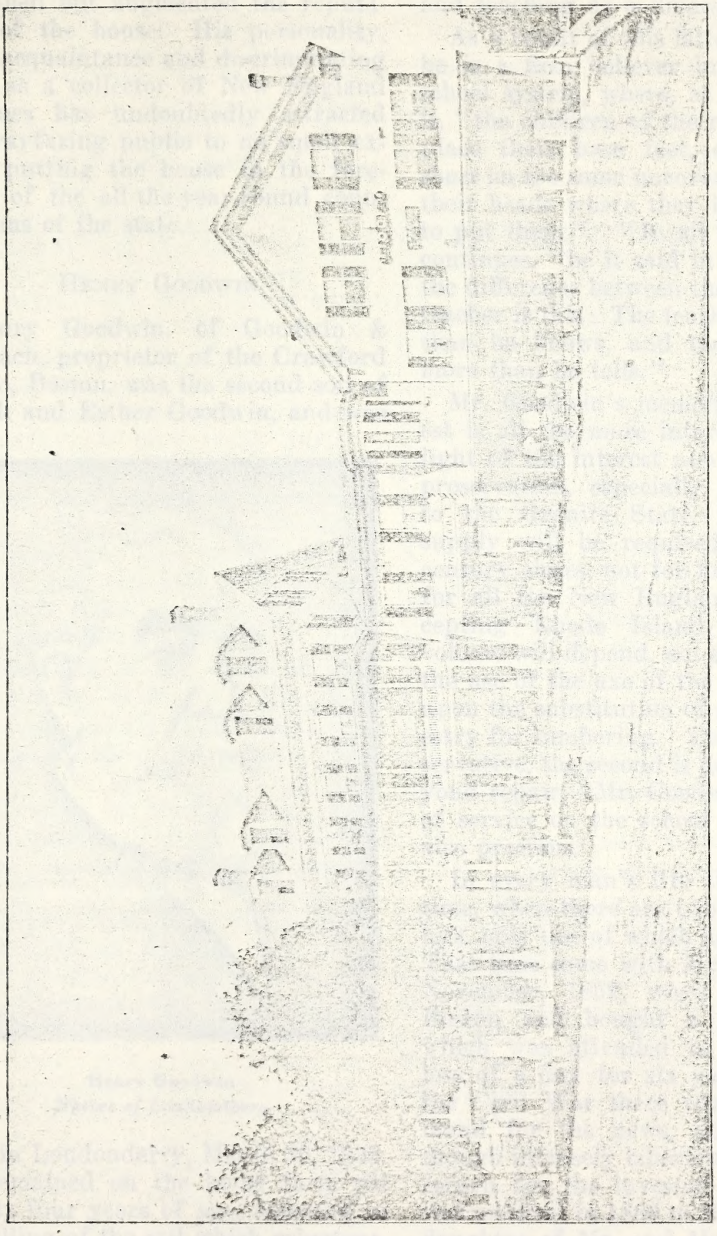
The site was first built upon by Riley Goodrich, a Vermonter by birth, who came to Peterborough in the early twenties, and who served as postmaster of that town for a number of years. This first structure was later, in 1861–1862, incorporated into what was for many years known as French's Hotel, and now exists intact as the ell of the present house.

The first landlord was Col. Whitcomb French, a very sterling man of the old school and type of stage driver and New England landlord, who presided over the destinies of the hotel with much credit to himself for some seventeen years, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry Kendall French, who continued as its proprietor until 1852. The ensuing nine years was covered by some five different keepers. In 1861 it reverted back to Henry Kendall French, who at once organized and built what was at that time the best and most advanced in scope and style of any inn in any northern New England town, the population of which did not exceed that of Peterborough, and which town had only been touched by the stage coach as a means of travel. His whole stewardship gave to Peterborough "a good hotel," which has ever since distinguished the town.

Mr. French's ownership and management continued, with the exception of the years 1872–1875, until 1879. The house then went into the hands of Thomas B. Tucker & Son. It was at that time that it was first known as "Tucker's Hotel." This management existed without interruption until 1891. It later came to the management of George Samuel Tucker, and has since been known as "Tucker's Tavern."

The chronological list of the eleven landlords of this old hostelry may be placed as follows: Riley Goodrich, builder, 1832; Whitcomb French, 1833–1849, 1857–1858; Henry Kendall French, 1849–1852, 1858–1872, 1875–1879; Charles Henry Brooks, 1852–1853; John Swallow, 1852–1853; David Russell Patten, 1852–1853; Samuel Wilson Wheeler, 1853–1855; John Kingsley, 1855–1857; Charles E. Robinson, 1872–1875; Thomas Brown Tucker, 1879–1891; James Munroe Pearson, 1891; and





TUCKER'S TAVERN, PETERBOROUGH

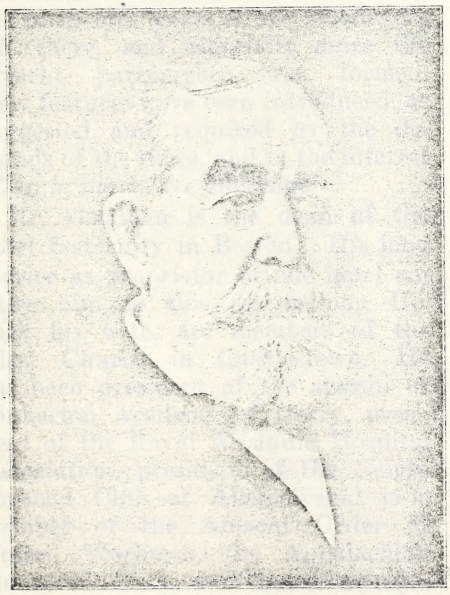


George Samuel Tucker, 1892 to the present time.

The present landlord has not only sustained but augmented the reputation of the house. His personality, wide acquaintance and discriminating taste as a collector of New England antiques has undoubtedly attracted the wayfaring public to no small extent, putting the house in the forefront of the all-the-year-round country inns of the state.

Henry Goodwin

Henry Goodwin, of Goodwin & Rimbach, proprietor of the Crawford House, Boston, was the second son of Josiah and Esther Goodwin, and was



Henry Goodwin
Native of Londonderry

born in Londonderry, March 30, 1835. He remained on the home farm till twenty-four years of age, assisting in the tilling of the soil which reluctantly yielded a slow and scant return for the cost and care of the husbandman. Working in the woods in winter, making shoes, or teaching school were the only occupations available to a young man who could do either, and he chose the forest for regular work, and teaching as a diversion.

As a result of this latter experience he is a firm believer in the district school system, where, as he expresses it, "the children of the rich and poor place their bare feet, or feet with *shoes* on the same uncovered floor, and their heads where they have the will to put them." "In all honesty," he continues, "be it said in passing that the difference between the boy and his teacher is this: The teacher tells more than he knows, and the boy knows more than he tells."

Mr. Goodwin's memory of the forest is all the more interesting in the light of the interest now taken in its preservation, especially in reference to the Granite State, whose water supply will be required before this century closes, not for itself only, but for all the New England states, excepting Rhode Island, and whose volume will depend, not so much upon the use of the axe of the woodman, as upon the substitution of scientific forestry for lumbering. The first is preservative, the second is destructive beyond repair. Mr. Goodwin's memory of service on the school committee is also precious.

In every man's life there comes a time, when there are two paths before him, only one of which he can pursue. That time came with Mr. Goodwin in November, 1859, when he went to Boston and bought a paper route, which was attended to without the loss of a day for six years. During the Civil War there was a great demand for the news, and the work, though intensely laborious, gave a fair return for the invested capital. He was married in 1860 to Mary A. Moar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua A. Moar of Londonderry. Their silver wedding occurred in 1885 and on May 17, 1910, if living, their golden wedding will be in order. One son,



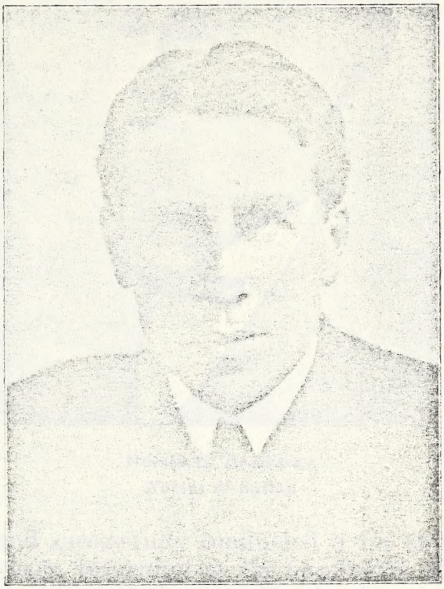
Arthur W. Goodwin, was born in 1865, and died in 1870.

In 1865 Mr. Goodwin went into the restaurant business on Brattle street with Henry Stumcke. This formed the nucleus of what, by a continued process of evolution, has become the Crawford House of today. This partnership continued till 1886, when it terminated by the death of Mr. Stumcke. The Carleton House on Hanover street then became a part of the Crawford, and Mr. Goodwin was sole proprietor for two years. In 1889 a partnership was formed with George H. Rimbach, which, after a lapse of twenty years, still continues, under the firm name of Goodwin & Rimbach. Many changes and improvements have been made during the forty-four years of Mr. Goodwin's life there, and especially since the present partnership was formed. New features have been introduced, as suggested and required by the demands of the times, and in the interest of an appreciative clientage.

Mr. Goodwin is the dean of the hotel fraternity in Boston. His long service as proprietor of one hotel entitles him to this distinction. He, with his wife, are members of the First Church in Charlestown. He has been president of the alumni of Pinkerton Academy of Derry, president of the Royal Arcanum Hospital Association, president of the Neighborhood Club of Allston, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the Congregational Club. But while active in these organizations, he is also a member of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, the Hotel Mens' Mutual Benefit Association, and interested in Sabbath School and church work, and even with the exacting demands of a business which never yet limited a day's work to eight hours, he finds ample time for forming and strengthening fraternal ties and making an occasional visit to his native state, and the fondly remembered home of his childhood.

William Stuart Kenney

Chief among the New Hampshire summer hotels is the New Mount Washington at Bretton Woods. This was built by the late Joseph Stickney, a son of the state, and although it is not in charge of a native born citizen at the present, yet the assistant manager is William Stuart Kenney, a resident and citizen of Littleton for many years past. Mr. Kenney was born in Worcester, Mass., March 7, 1873, the son of Lorenzo C. and Martha Ann (Farr) Kenney, but in early life came to his present New Hampshire residence.



William Stuart Kenney
Resident of Littleton

His first hotel experience was as night clerk at the Profile House in 1891. He was later employed in various capacities during the summer at the Profile and the Flume hotels and during the winter season, for about

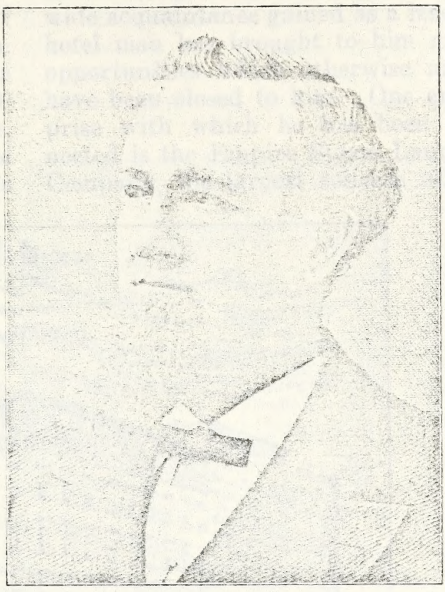
ten years, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, the Grand View, Jacksonville, Fla., or the New DeWitt Lewiston, Me. During the winter of 1901-1902, he went with the firm of Anderson & Price at Hotel Ormond, Ormond, Fla., and was the first room clerk for the same concern at the Mount Washington at its opening, July 28th, 1902. Since that date he has continued in the employ of Anderson & Price, with the exception of the summer of 1904, when he managed the Hotel Continental at Atlantic Beach, Fla., for the Florida East Coast Hotel Company. Five winters were spent at Ormond, Fla., two at Hotel Ormond as clerk, and then as manager of Bretton Inn at Ormond Beach. During the past two winters he has acted as room clerk at Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla. He filled the position of room clerk at the Mount Washington in the summer seasons of 1902, 1903 and 1905, and in 1906 he was appointed assistant manager of the Mount Washington, which position he still holds.

The Mount Washington is in the heart of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. The hotel is considered one of the best and most successful summer resorts in the world, and is a credit not only to the old Granite State, but to the whole United States.

Horace H. Brockway

Among the most successful hotel men of New York City is Horace H. Brockway, proprietor of the Ashland House at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Brockway is a native of Sutton in this state, where he was born November 24, 1836, thus making him the oldest man in the business in the metropolis.

At the early age of eighteen years he sought a wider field of opportunity than that afforded by his native town and went to Cleveland, Ohio. There he began to learn the hotel business of his brother, who was then conducting the City Hotel. After four years' labor in this subordinate capacity he decided to embark in the business for himself. He therefore rented the Commercial House in the same city



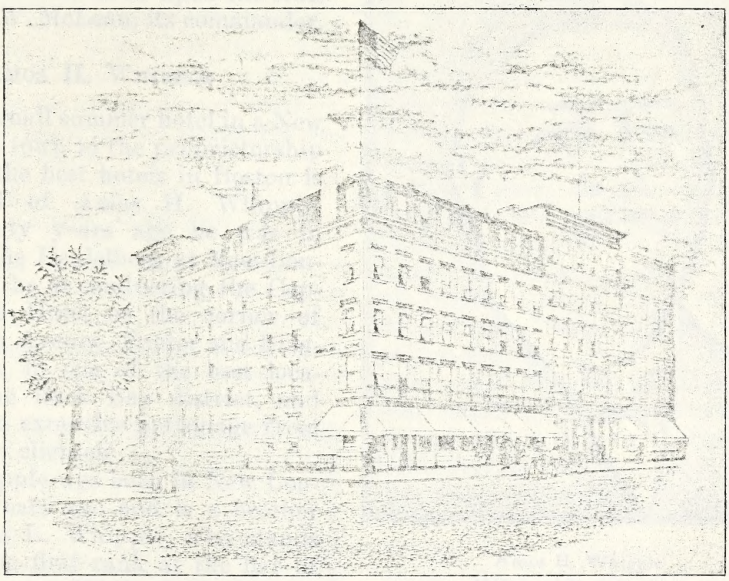
Horace H. Brockway
Native of Sutton

and successfully conducted it for two years, returning at the expiration of that time to the City Hotel, where he had previously been employed. This he leased from his brother and there he remained until 1867. At that time he removed to New York City and immediately leased the Ashland House, of which he has now been proprietor for more than forty years, thus making him the nestor in the business in the metropolis. When Mr. Brockway took the house in 1867 it had but forty rooms, but he has since built the business up until he now has many times that number. His enterprise is well illustrated by the fact that at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago he purchased four adjoining houses to accommodate the foreign travel which passed through the port of New York bound

for that exposition. He has also added a restaurant which has acquired even an international reputation.

Mr. Brockway is public spirited to a great degree. While he has been building up his own large and extensive business he has not lost sight of the general good of the hotel man. Whatever could contribute to better accommodation for the traveling public throughout his city and state, whatever would make the stay of the traveler pleasant while away from his own hearthstone, has received his hearty attention. He has allied himself with the New York City and the New York State Hotel Men's Associations, and has been a leading member of both for many years. In both organizations he has been honored with an election to the position of president, which position he has held with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

Mr. Brockway's native ability, his geniality and his great energy have been among the characteristics which have brought to himself the success with which he has met. Endowed with these qualities to so great a degree it is not remarkable that he has branched out into other lines of business than that which he first chose as a means of gaining a competence. A wide acquaintance gained as a leading hotel man has brought to him many opportunities which otherwise might have been closed to him. One enterprise with which he has been connected is the Empire Steam Laundry Company, the largest concern of the kind in the country, catering particularly to the hotel, steamship and sleeping car trade. He has also served as treasurer and a director of the Official Red Book and Directory Company and as president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States. With Hiram Hitchcock, late owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, another New Hampshire man, and James H. Breslin of the Gilsey House, he has been prominent in the affairs of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, having served both as a director and treasurer for over twenty years.



Ashland House, New York City

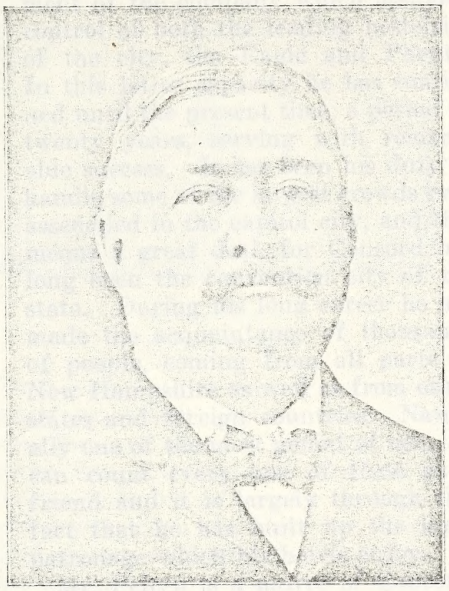
Mr. Brockway has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity. In 1862 he was made a Master Mason in Cleveland City lodge, No. 15, and has since taken an active interest in all branches of Masonic work. He was a trustee and treasurer of the Masonic Home in Utica, has been an officer in Palestine Commandery, K. T., and has served as president of the Mutual Knight Templars' Association for twenty-three years. He is captain in the Old Guard of New York City and was at one time quartermaster upon the staff of George W. McLean, its commander.

Amos H. Whipple

From a small summer hotel in a New Hampshire town to the proprietorship of one of the best hotels in Boston is the record of Amos H. Whipple. Some twenty years ago he was in charge of the Heidelberg at New London. Now he is conducting the Copley Square Hotel at the corner of Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden streets, in one of the best locations in the Back Bay district, and enjoying an extensive patronage from an excellent clientele.

Mr. Whipple was born in New London fifty years ago and is a brother of Sherman L. Whipple, who stands today in the first rank at the bar of Suffolk County. While the latter was laying the foundation for his present commanding position in his profession Amos was gaining experience in a business way, which has served him well in the larger enterprises with which he has since associated himself. He began life with a livery stable in his native town. To this he added from time to time the management of the local hotel, the ownership of a country drug store, and three stage lines running out of the village to Potter Place, Bradford and to Sunapee, respectively. That he made a success of all these varied interests is due to his great executive ability, business acumen and integrity. Many another would have failed to grasp all their details, but not so in his case.

In 1887 the buildings of Colby Academy were burned and the Heidelberg reverted to that institution, which required it for other uses. He later determined to seek other fields of enterprise and disposed of his New London interests, the drug store to the country doctor, his livery stable and



Amos H. Whipple
Native of New London

stage lines to other parties. Soon after he accepted the management of the Hotel Thorndike, Boston, and later went to the Rockland House at Nantasket Beach. He continued at the latter place for eight seasons and during seven years of the time was proprietor of the Nottingham, Boston. Five years ago he sold the Nottingham and became proprietor of the Copley Square Hotel. Three years later he purchased the Exeter Chambers and bought the real estate in which the Copley Square is located, thus giving him the distinction of being one of the few prominent hotel

managers who own this latter part of their business.

While the hotel takes the larger part of his time, he still finds leisure for the management, in his spare moments of a seventy-five acre farm in Sharon, Mass., which he has stocked with forty cows, one thousand hens, three hundred hogs and a hundred ducks, certainly an establishment which would entitle him to membership in his native town of New London.

Mr. Whipple is an excellent example of the enterprise which characterizes so many New Hampshire born citizens of Boston. Today he holds a position in his chosen line of work excelled by none of his associates and equaled by few.

Oliver J. Pelren

No man in the hotel business in New Hampshire is more favorably known than Oliver J. Pelren, manager of the Eagle and Phenix Hotel Company of Concord. Mr. Pelren has been actively engaged in this line of work for thirty years, all of which time he has been located in Concord. He began as head waiter at the old Phenix Hotel before that house was united with the Eagle under the same management. He served in this capacity for about a year, when he was promoted to clerk. He remained in this position for ten years, being at that time promoted to the management of the company which assumed control of both the leading hostelries of the city, the Eagle and Phenix. In this latter capacity he has continued until the present time, a period of twenty years, serving with remarkable success. It has been his duty to handle some of the largest crowds ever assembled in the capitol city, and this means a great deal, for Concord has long been the convention city of the state. During his long career he has made the acquaintance of thousands of people, coming from all parts of New Hampshire as well as from other states and foreign countries. Naturally one of the most genial of men, he can count every one of these as a friend and it is largely through this fact that he has built up the large patronage which his hotels enjoy.



Oliver J. Pelren
Native of Concord

Mr. Pelren is a native of Concord, having been born there January 8, 1856. He early engaged in the carriage business, being connected with the old established firm of Abbot & Downing, the manufacturers of the Concord coach.

Mr. Pelren is a member of a number of clubs and associations. Among them are the New Hampshire Hotel Men's Association, the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, and the New England Hotel Men's Association. He has been president of the New Hampshire Hotel Men's Association and is now its treasurer. In the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association he has been vice-president for New Hampshire and was for a



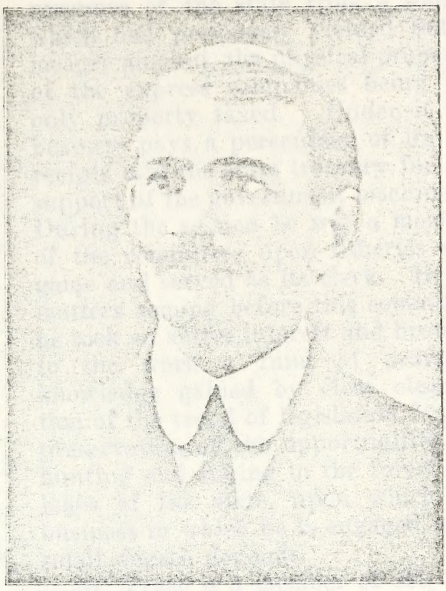
number of years auxiliator for the state. He has been a director and vice-president in the New England Hotel Men's Association.

In 1899 Mr. Pelren was elected to the New Hampshire legislature from Ward Eight, Concord. He is a Democrat but received the support of many members of the opposing party. He declined to be a candidate for re-election.

Fred Joe Pease

On the western shore of Lake Asquam is the Mount Livermore estate, nestling at the base of the mountain of the same name. Twenty-five years ago it was a farm boarding-house. Now it is one of the finest and best equipped of the many summer hotels in the lake region, consisting of a number of buildings, including the Towers, the "Golf," the Hall and Cottage. The original farmhouse was increased from time to time until it took its place in the hotel class in 1898, but during that year it was burned. With his characteristic Yankee push, B. Frank Jewell, who had built the business up to that point, set about the work of rebuilding the plant, which work was soon accomplished. Seven years ago Mr. Jewell died and his son-in-law, Fred Joe Pease, succeeded to the management and has continued in that capacity since.

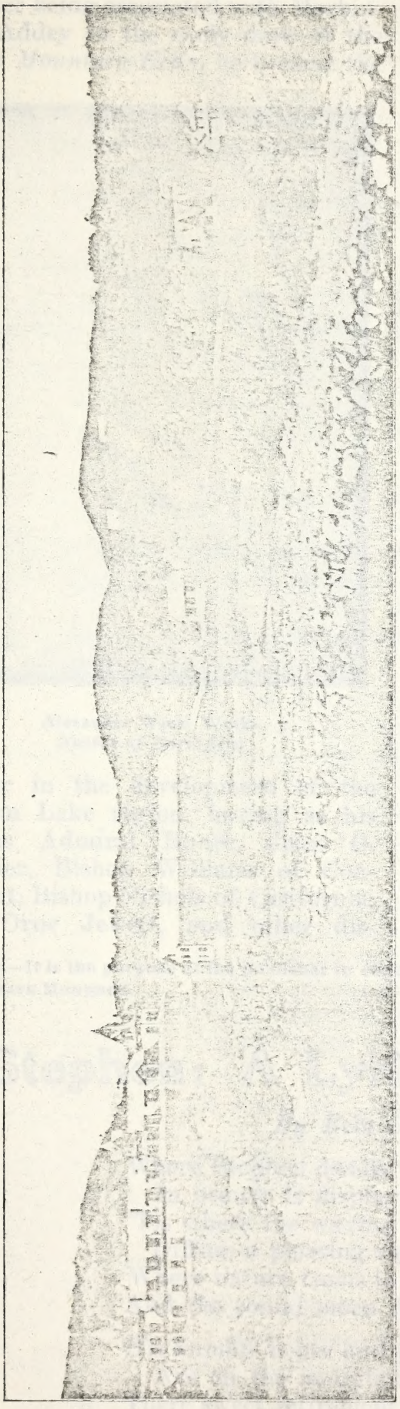
Mr. Pease is a native of Rumney, where he received his education in the common schools. For some years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town and at Ashland, and for a short time taught school. In 1897 he was married to Miss Abby Jewell and since that time has been associated with the Mt. Livermore estate in various capacities. Since he became manager he has built up its summer boarding business and has constanstly increased the capacity of the plant. He is now planning several additions, including a cement



Fred Joe Pease
Native of Rumney

block garage to accommodate twelve machines, which will be erected in time for next season's business. The plant has one hundred and forty rooms, exclusive of private quarters, and will accommodate over two hundred guests comfortably. The present season has been the most successful in the history of the estate.

In politics Mr. Pease is a staunch Democrat and has been prominent and influential in local party affairs. He has held a number of minor town offices, including that of moderator of the town meeting for several terms, and in 1907 represented the town in the legislature. Although a new member, he was prominently connected with several measures of importance, chief among them being the act providing for the taxation of express companies. The bill covering this subject which finally passed was introduced by him and is the first act upon the subject in the history of the state which has not been assailed on the ground of unconstitutionality. The law adds a substantial sum to the



The Mount Livermore Estate, Holderness

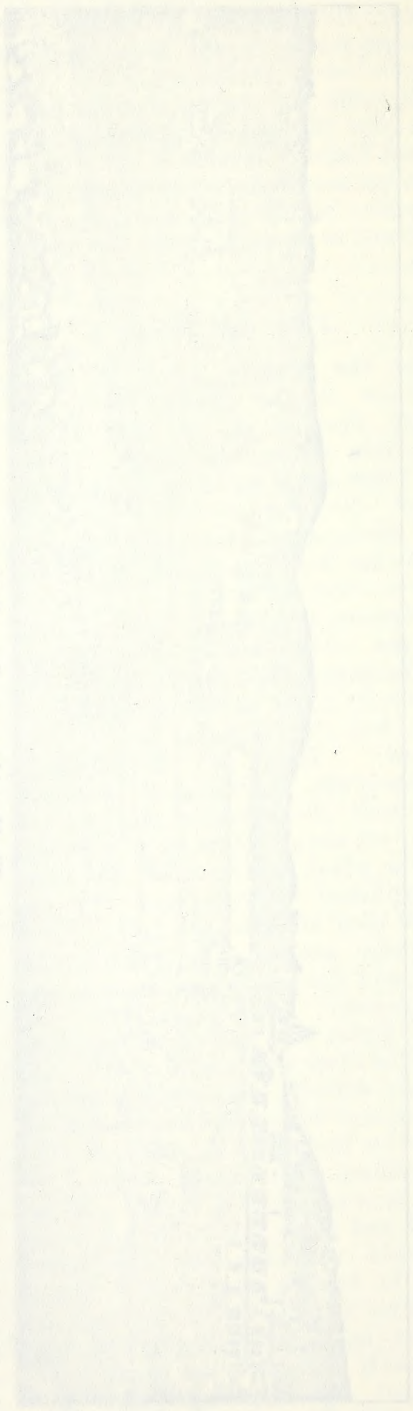
revenues of the state from a source which had previously yielded but a meagre amount, the physical property of the express companies being the only property taxed. Under it the business pays a percentage of its net recipts into the state treasury for the support of the government machinery. During the session he was a member of the committee upon fisheries and game and served as its clerk. In the matters coming before this committee he took an active interest and brought to the work a fund of practical knowledge gained by close observation of the trend of legislation for the preservation of the opportunities for hunting and fishing in the forest and lakes of the state, upon which the business in which he is engaged to no small degree depends.

Mr. Pease is a member of Mt. Livermore Grange of Holderness, Mt. Prospect Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 62, of Ashland, Passaconaway Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias of Ashland, Enos Huckins Company, No. 19, Uniformed Rank, of Plymouth, Laconia Lodge of Elks, and of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester. In all these organizations he has taken a prominent part. He has served as worthy master of his grange and as captain of Enos Huckins Company.

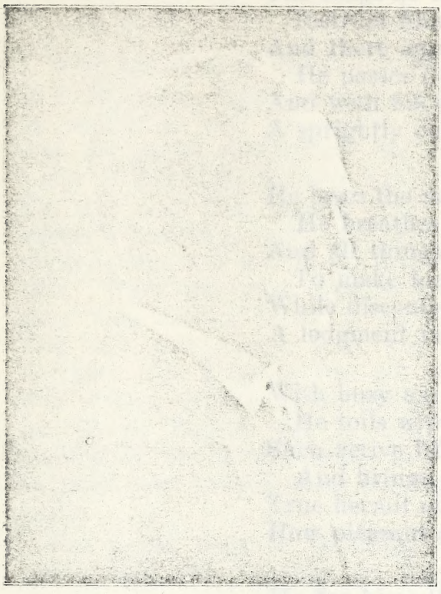
He has always been popular with the patrons of the hotel and under his management the business promises to increase in the future as in the past.

Alexander Wood Weeks

Alexander Wood Weeks was born in Northfield, N. H., in 1855, of old colonial stock. He inherited from a long line of hospitable Connecticut ancestors many of the peculiar qualities which go to make a successful hotel man and this natural aptitude as well as the force of circumstances led him to make hotel management his profession early in life.



After being associated with Markinfield Addey in the early days of the *White Mountain Echo*, he became the



Alexander Wood Weeks
Native of Northfield

pioneer in the development of the Asquam Lake region, having as his patrons Admiral Bunce, John G. Whittier, Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Bishop Nichols of California, Sara Orne Jewett, and other distinguished men and women, thus establishing that picturesque region as the resort of cultivated and appreciative people.

Later on Mr. Weeks was in the office of the Hamilton, Bermuda, for three years, and had Chiswick Inn at Litleton for summer business. During the twenty-five years of his hotel life he has had experience in the middle South, at Lakewood, New Jersey, at the Montauk Club, in New Brunswick and in Florida as well as in Boston and on the North Shore.

The entrance of the motor car as a factor in the hotel proposition has opened a new field for competition and furnishes a new variety in an already complex business. In this line, Mr. Weeks' experience in so many sections of the country and his special genius as route guide and pathfinder have proved very valuable in the development of the automobile branch of New England hotel management.

For the past two years Mr. Weeks has had charge of the Weldon in Greenfield, Mass. Originally an apartment house, under Mr. Weeks' management it has reached the first rank as a hotel for automobile, as well as being open all the year for permanent and transient guests.

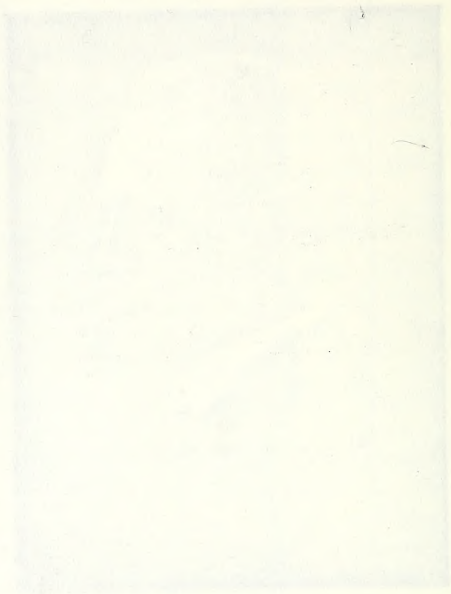
NOTE.—It is the purpose of the publisher to continue these sketches in a subsequent number of the GRANITE MONTHLY.

Stephen: A Lyric of the Woods

By Bela Chapin

Where Stephen dwells, a sylvan scene
  In beauty is displayed;
'Tis where the waving woods of green
  Diffuse a pleasing shade.
Where nature teems in sunshine bright,
And the round moon illumes the night.

His humble house and plot of ground
  Are on the mountain slope.
There sweet retirement he has found,
  Contentment, joy and hope.



No idle envy fills his soul,
But love of labor holds control.

The songs of birds, the woodland flowers,
Instruct him day by day;
And there amid the forest bowers
He passes life away;
And with his dog of small degree,
A sprightly cur, has company.

He loves the music of the pine;
He breathes the purest air;
And all things of the grove combine
To make him cheerful there:
While discontent can nowhere find
A lodgment in his honest mind.

With busy ax, among the trees,
He toils with earnest might;
Such active life with health agrees
And brings sweet sleep at night.
True hermit of the hills and streams,
How pleasant are his midnight dreams!

He for himself each meal prepares,
His drink the cooling spring.
He is not fraught with weighty cares
That discomposure bring.
No worrying disturbs his mind,
Of things to come or things behind.

At times his pensive walk he leads
Adown the winding road,
To get what may supply his needs,
Then climbs to his abode,
With something new perhaps to wear,
To add to his enjoyment there.

'If winds are rude with falling rains,
A snug and dry retreat
For him in readiness remains
Within his cabin neat,
Where he may read, reclined at ease,
While eaves-drops waken reveries.

Where Stephen dwells the woods are green,
And fairest flowers grow;
And down the mossy rocks between
The mountain streamlets flow.
O mountain streams, and woodland glades,
What loveliness in sylvan shades!

Early Settlers of Epsom

By J. M. Moses

With the close of the French War, in 1749, Epsom began a rapid growth in population and prosperity. This was not much checked by the outbreak of hostilities again in 1754, for the war was then carried into the enemy's country, and the Indian depredations did not reach this section. When the peace came in 1760, they were known to be at an end. Not only was Epsom safe, but all northern New England was safe and was thrown open to settlement; and henceforth Epsom was to lose by emigration to the new lands, as well as gain new settlers from the older towns.

The gains, however, exceeded the losses, and the number of people steadily increased for seventy years more, reaching 1,408 in 1830. Up to then Epsom was the most important town, as well as the natural center, of the Suncook Valley.

The twenty home lots began about ninety rods from Nottingham line, and ranged westerly on both sides of the road through the old Center, or East Village, nearly to the present village of Epsom Center. They were numbered from east to west on the north side, and from west to east on the south side; the road was called "East Street."

Home lot No. 20 was originally drawn by James Marden of Rye (1697-1777, son of James). April 12, 1735, the proprietors voted this lot forfeited and transferred to Joseph Simpson, who had "settled a family in the town." (Had he settled the McCoy family? He sold them their land.) I find nothing to indicate that Simpson ever lived there himself. July 1, 1743, he deeded Andrew McClary home lot No. 20, "given me for settling a family," situated on the southwest side of the road and "on the norwest side of George Wallis's fifty acre lot." I do not know whether Marden contested the forfeiture or not. There must have been many transactions by the proprietors that were not entered in the record book. April 30, 1741, Samuel Marden was mentioned in a deed as owning on the west side of home lot No. 19. This lot was said, in a deed of February 27, 1747, to be bounded on the east by "William Marden's lot." March 7, 1747, Andrew McClary deeded his son John home lots Nos. 19 and 20, except five acres off the east side of No. 20. Here is material for a reconciling genius.

May 1, 1749, James Marden of Rye deeded his son, Nathan, a fifty-acre lot on the southwest side of East Street, without giving the number of the lot or the adjoining owners. Nathan was chosen constable in Epsom in 1753, being then thirty-two years old. He served as selectman, was town clerk 1755-1770, and was the first deacon of the church. In 1784 he owned the land east of the Mountain road. He probably called attention to the deficiencies in the early records, for in 1761 George Wallace and Ephraim Locke were chosen a committee to assist him in "getting the former town records that may be in any of the former proprietors' hands." A return of the original survey was subsequently entered in the book.

He married, first, in 1743, Susanna Berry; second, in 1786, Mrs. Hannah Dolbeer, widow of Jonathan and mother of Nicholas, the ancestors of the Epsom Dolbeers. He died between May 27, 1808, and November 2,

1811. He had a son, James (1746–1791), of Chichester, who married, in 1767, Sarah Worth; a daughter, Sarah, who married, in 1766, Ithiel Clifford; a son, Nathan, in Epsom with a large family in 1790; and a daughter, Judith, who married late, if at all. A Joseph Marden was in Epsom in 1790.

The Mardens became numerous and gave their name to the school district west of Gossville.

Ithiel and Sarah Clifford had children baptized in Epsom: Lucy, Sarah, James, Nathan M., and John.

Among the pioneers in Epsom were several Libbys, a family noted for pioneering; industrious, hardy adventurers, tarrying usually only a few years in a place, then moving on for new worlds to conquer. A faithful account of their generations and migrations may be found in the family genealogy, compiled by Charles Thornton Libby.

In 1742, John and Samuel Libby of Rye bought home lot No. 8, on the north side of East Street, and probably No. 9, next on the west, with a share in a sawmill and 150 acres of out-lying land. Both were in town at an early date, perhaps before the French War, and remained till after 1760; evidently men of prominence, as they held the most important town offices. Samuel went to Machias, Me., where he lived some fifteen years, and then to New Brunswick. John, after several changes, is said to have settled, in 1781, in Porter, Me., where he died in 1804, aged 84. Several of his sons lived there for a time, among them Jonathan, who married Hannah, daughter of John McCoy of Nottingham.

John Libby's father was Isaac, of Rye, born about 1690. He was in Epsom in 1761, with his sons, Isaac, Jr., and Reuben. They took the lead in organizing the Epsom church, on the twenty-third of August that year. Of the first fourteen members, eight were Libbys. Isaac, Sr., was chairman of the committee that built the meeting-house. He died probably about 1774.

Isaac, Jr., lived a little to the east of the Center village, where he had a grist-mill on the Little Suncook; also a lathe, on which he turned out the old-fashioned wooden dishes that were in use. He lived to be eighty-five years old, and died in Epsom, August 28, 1810. Of his thirteen children, Mary married Abner Evans, who was of Epsom 1762–1765, later of Barre, Vermont; Elizabeth married Aaron Burbank, from Rye, who bought land in the Mountain district in 1762, lived there several years, then went to Stratford, Vt.; Isaac, Jr., also went to Stratford, Vt.; Bennett Libby married Eleanor Haines, was in Epsom in 1790, later, with his family, joined the Canterbury Shakers; Abigail married her cousin, Jethro Libby, and lived in town; Job married Rebecca Pearsons, lived 1785–1790 near the carding-mill, then went to Strafford, Vt.; Susanna married Theophilus Cass (son of John Cass, who came from Epping about 1765 and lived a little west of Epsom Center); Nathan had the homestead and lived there till 1814, having married Abigail, daughter of Symonds Fowler of Epsom (son of Philip, of Newmarket); Abraham married Mrs. Abigail (Pearsons) McClary, and went to Stanstead, Quebec, as did his sister Margaret, who had married William Sherburne, and his brother Joshua, who married Sally, daughter of John Grant.

Reuben Libby left Epsom about 1765; he afterwards lived for many years in Gorham, Me. The only one of his sons that remained in this vicinity was Jethro (1759–1843), who was apprenticed to Aaron Burbank, and had of him the Libby farm in the Mountain district, which is still owned by a descendant, Mrs. Mary (Libby) Dowst. He married, as has been said, his cousin Abigail, and they had ten children. Among those that remained

in town were David (1779-1843), who married Martha Dolbeer, daughter of Nicholas, and Levi (1782-1821), who married Abigail Farrington.

Abraham Libby (1688-1767), brother of Isaac, Sr., was an extensive land-owner in Epsom, having bought there as early as 1749; he came to town about 1760, and died there about 1767. He was not succeeded there by any of his sons, but a son-in-law, Jonathan Chapman, came to town about 1762, and was living there in 1780. Another son-in-law, Penuel Chapman, was chosen clerk of a proprietors' meeting held in Epsom in 1743. In 1756 he was living in North Hampton, but owned home lot No. 16 in Epsom, which he then sold to John McClary. This lot was originally granted to Paul Chapman, an older brother of Jonathan and Penuel, who had perhaps lived on it; he died in 1754. Another brother of this family (all of whom were sons of Samuel Chapman of Hampton and Greenland), was Joseph, of Exeter, who in 1761 bought of Abraham Libby fifty acres in Epsom. He came to Epsom and in 1767 sold land there to a Simeon Chapman of Newmarket. Simeon came to town and settled, marrying Mary Blake. They had children, born 1770-1788, Phebe, Joseph, James, Sarah, Lydia, Mary, Alice, Rebecca and David. A John Chapman had children, Samuel, Solomon and John baptized in Epsom in 1765. Simeon, with a family of eleven, was the only Chapman there in the census of 1790.

Of the home lots, No. 3 was drawn by Thomas Berry, and Nos. 8 and 9 by Zachary and Ebenezer Berry of Rye. Thomas and Ebenezer and seven other Berry proprietors drew outlying lots. Probably representatives of this family were in town early, but I have not found mention of any of them before 1750, when Ephraim Berry was chosen tythingman and Joshua Berry highway surveyor. Ephraim was there in 1762 and 1776. April 24, 1773, Joshua Berry of Greenland deeded John Berry of Epsom the western half of home lot No. 6, on the north side of the road, which was bounded westerly on land of Rev. John Tucke. (Other deeds show that Mr. Tucke's land extended westerly to the cemetery and land of Ephraim Locke). Two days later John and wife, Deborah Berry, deeded this land to Amos Morrill of Epsom, blacksmith. In 1790 there was only one Berry family, that of a Thomas, though the name had become prominent in Pittsfield.

A deed of 1764 stated that home lot No. 5 was originally of Jude Allen. According to the records, it was drawn by Noah Seavey. Allen may have owned or occupied it. A John Allen was in town in 1751. A Jude Allen was head of a family in 1790.

John McGaffey, of Brentwood in 1754, of Buck Street (Pembroke), in 1757, was of Epsom in 1759, and bought land of his father-in-law, Andrew McClary. In 1765 he bought forty-six acres more to the east of the McClarys, adjoining Nottingham line. He was son of a Neal "Magachy" (also spelled McGaughe and McGaghe), who was of Pemaquid, Me., in 1733, and then bought land in Nottingham. Neal's estate was adminstered in 1753.

John and Jane (McClary) McGaffey had children, born 1756-1773, Neal, Margaret, Samuel, John, Jane, Andrew, William Workman, Agnes, Mary and James. Neal and William W. married Sarah and Mary, daughters of Philip Babb. Sarah married Ebenezer Wallace. John, Neal and an Andrew McGaffey signed the Association Test in Epsom in 1776. By 1790 the name had disappeared from town and appeared in New Hampshire only in Sandwich, where the census found families of Andrew, Samuel, John, Workman, Henry and Andrew "McGaffee."

Thomas Bickford was "of Epsom" in 1754, owning land where Benjamin

Bickford lately lived. He then exchanged this for home lot No. 13, on the south side of the road, adjoining land of Samuel Blake. He lived there until 1764, when he sold the place to Aaron Clough of Nottingham. Samuel Blake, in the meantime, had married Thomas Bickford's sister Sarah, and they, according to the town records, were living on home lot No. 13 or 14 in 1768. There is evidence that these were the same lots that were sold by Samuel Blake, Jr., to John Chesley in 1823, though then called Nos. 9 and 10.

About 1760 Thomas Bickford owned the whole of lot No. 95, nearly 200 acres, extending from near the present town house to the Suncook river. He sold fifty acres off the east end to his brother Samuel, in whose family it still remains. Thirty acres out of the northwest corner became a part of the Moses farm on the north. The rest was sold to Joseph Worth, who came to Epsom from Hawke (now Danville) about 1770.

The lot on the south, No. 94, about 200 acres, was bought in 1761 by Jeremiah Prescott of Epping, who sold the eastern half to John Cass. Both settled on this land about 1765. Prescott lived near the bridge over the Little Suncook, which was called the Prescott bridge.

In 1766 Thomas Bickford and wife Mary, and Samuel Bickford and wife Mercy, all of Epsom, signed out on the estate of their father, Thomas Bickford of Madbury. He was son of Thomas Bickford of Durham and grandson of John and Temperance Bickford of Dover. I have nothing later about this Thomas of Epsom. He may have been the Thomas Bickford of Pittsfield by the census of 1790.

In 1765 Samuel had a house in or near Epsom Center. He soon removed to the farm he had bought of his brother. He was living April 23, 1773, but probably died soon after. He left seven children, of whom five were Benjamin, Samuel, Thomas, John and Joseph. His widow, Mercy, lived until 1824.

Of the sons, Benjamin married before 1779 Hannah, daughter of Francis Locke, and had sons, Samuel and Thomas, both of whom lived to past eighty years of age.

Samuel married Abigail (Page?) and had children, born 1780–1798, Rebecca, Mehetabel, Margaret, Abigail, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, Jr., and Mercy.

Thomas married Olive Haines. He died in 1819, leaving sons John, Samuel, Nathan and Daniel.

Among the drawers of home lots June 12, 1732, were Joseph and William Locke. Very likely members of this family were among the earliest improvers of Epsom lands. I do not find the name among residents earlier than 1752, when Ephraim Locke was chosen a viewer of the selectmen.

He was from Rye, son of Francis[3], Edward[2], John[1]. November 27, 1747, when only seventeen years old, he bought home lot No. 7, on the north side of East Street. His marriage did not occur until May 14, 1752; the lady was Comfort Dowst, daughter of Ozem, son of Samuel of Newcastle. Probably he had spent much of the preceding four years in Epsom clearing land and preparing his home. He lived in town for the remainder of his life and was prominent in town and church affairs. At the time of his death, which occurred in March or May, 1798, he had the home lot west of the cemetery, over a part of which the cemetery has since been extended.

Among his children were Prudence, born in 1753, who married, March 14, 1773, Isaac Knowles of Epsom; Francis, born about 1755, who succeeded his father on the homestead; perhaps an Ephraim that died before his father; Captain Samuel, born about 1761, lived in Epsom, died March 28, 1816; Asa, baptized October 23, 1763, who went to Vermont;

Comfort, baptized July 27, 1766; Hannah, baptized September 18, 1768, who married Aaron Lamprey; Elizabeth, baptized June 23, 1771, who probably married Samuel Hutchens.

Francis married Mary. He died in Epsom in 1835 and his wife, Mary, in October, 1818, "in her fifty-eighth year." Their home in 1803 was where the cross road joins the main road west of the cemetery. In that year he made an agreement with John Chesley, Daniel Philbrick, Jr., John Drowne and Philip Stevens, to utilize the mill privilege on this cross road. A sawmill and gristmill were built, and in 1811 Bennett Lawrence of Epping bought a right there for a carding and fulling mill.

Among the children of Francis and Mary were: Deacon Ephraim, born July, 1787, died April 14, 1855, who lived north of the mills, on the turnpike; Francis, born about 1791, died December 31, 1869, who lived in old age near the town house; and Margaret, who married Jonathan Knowles, son of Josiah, and died in 1817.

Another Francis, brother of the first Ephraim, moved into town late in life. He probably lived a little to the southeast of Epsom Center, as that seems to have been the location of his son and successor, Abraham, who had his real estate. His will, dated March 21, 1781, proved February 21, 1787, mentioned no son but Abraham, but daughters, Sarah Seavey, Elizabeth Cass (wife of Simon), and Hannah Bickford (wife of Benjamin). Abraham died before January 7, 1806, leaving children: Sally Davis, Lydia Davis, Betsey Thurston, Reuben, Nancy, Moses and Abraham Locke.

Timothy Blake Locke (Edward[3], Edward[2], John[1]) was mentioned in the town records in 1769, but not afterwards. He was perhaps succeeded by his brother, Moses Locke, who settled there about 1770, east of the parsonage, and was there in 1790. His children, born 1757–1776, were Mehetabel, Anna, Jonathan, Hannah, Mary, Elijah, Richard, Moses and James. His son, Jonathan Locke, lived in Epsom and had children born 1786 and onward, Naomi, Florinda, John, David, Rebecca and Mary.

William Locke (Elijah[3], William[2], John[1]), a blacksmith, came to town about 1780, being then twenty-two years old. In 1797 he had the land east of the lane leading to the home of the late Thomas Cilley. He had children born in 1780–1791, John, Abigail, Huldah, William, Elizabeth and Reuben, most of whom settled in Epsom, though their father removed to Alexandria.

Simion Locke (David[4], Jonathan[3], William[2], John[1]) came to Epsom about the close of the Revolution. His brothers, David and Levi, afterwards lived on Locke's Hill. Another brother, Reuben, married Phebe Chapman of Epsom and went to Corinth, Vt. A brother, William, married, October 23, 1800, Esther Knowles of Epsom, and settled in Lyman. They were the parents of Albion Locke.

Of these brothers, Simion had children, born 1784–1802, Anna, Samuel B., David, Simion, Jr., John, Josiah K., James, Sally and Reuben. Children of David, born 1790–1801, were Deacon David, Abigail and Nancy. Children of Levi, born 1797–1816,, were Simon P., Benjamin L., Lucy M., Thomas D., Betsey, Almira and Rev. Joseph.

Memory

By A. W. Carson

Like a magic lantern
  Memory throws upon the screen
Of our conscious recollection
  Some half-forgotten scene.

Sometimes it gives us pleasure,
  Sometimes it brings regret,
And we wish with all our hearts
  That we could forget.

Let each day be so lived
  That, when called to mind,
More of pleasure than of pain
  In the picture we shall find.

Wind in the Night

By Charles Henry Chesley

The voice of the wind sounds hollow,
  A solemn noise in the night,
And ghosts from the high hills follow
  The valley wraith in flight.

The wind of the night comes bleakly
  And chills the ebb of the day
With its dark, dank breath; then meekly
  The sun-hopes steal away.

The Scarlet Thread

By Mary Currier Rolofson

A thread of joy ran through my day,
Like a scarlet thread in a web of gray,
All through the dreary day it went
Till the evening shadows o'er me bent.

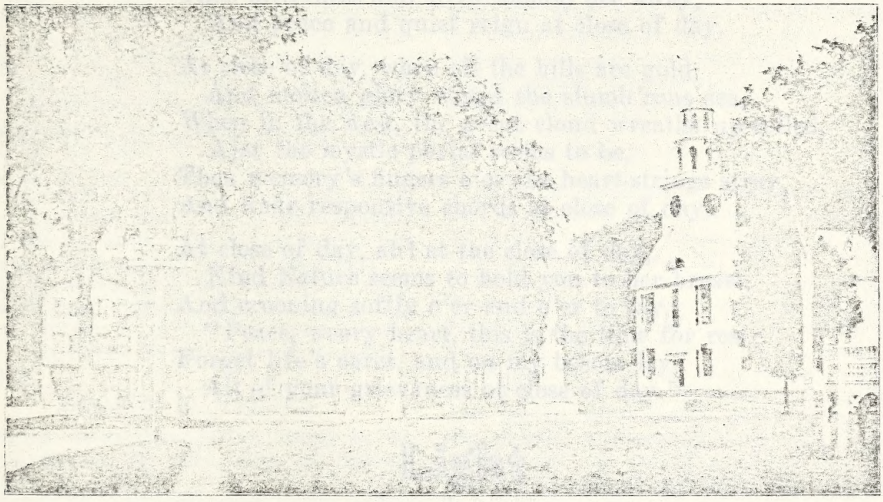
In after years my mind went back,
Following memory's beaten track,
And I found the day with the scarlet thread,
But its companion days had fled;
Vanished, nor aught of them a trace,
Vanished, and naught to mark their place.
But the day with the scarlet thread was bright,
With its thread of joy from morn to night,
For we cling to brightness and to song,
And a bit of joy is remembered long.

An Historic Church

The old historic church in the town of Winchester, in which was formally adopted the Universalist creed or profession of faith at a session of the general convention held September 20, 1803, was totally destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning, September 12, the fire having broken out in the lower part of the building, occupied as a town hall.

This building was erected by the town of Winchester in the latter part of the eighteenth century, between 1795 and 1800, several years being occupied in its completion. It was designed both for church and general town purposes, the lower story being devoted to the latter. After the passage of the "Toleration Act" in this state the Universalists, who were strong in Winchester, and indeed in the southwestern part of the state generally at that time—some of the ablest preachers of the denomination, including Hosea Ballou, a native of Richmond, having been reared in that section—secured for themselves, through an arrangement with the town, the ownership of the church proper, or upper part of the building, and have held the same to the present time.

In 1903 the centennial of the adoption of the profession of faith was duly celebrated in the church, the Universalist State Convention being held here at that time, and a pilgrimage was taken by many of those in attendance to the birthplace of Rev. Hosea Ballou in Richmond, but a few miles distant.



View in Winchester—Old Universalist Church at Right

The creed or profession of belief referred to, generally known as the "Winchester Confession," and which has remained unchanged for more than a century, is supposed to have been largely shaped by Mr. Ballou, who was a leading spirit in the convention. It is exceedingly brief and is herewith presented as a matter of interest in this connection:

ARTICLE 1. We believe that the Holy Scriptures of hte Old and New Testaments

contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

ARTICLE 2. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

ARTICLE 3. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

At Close of Day

By Alice D. O. Greenwood

At close of day when restful shadows fall,
And nature's chords are all in minor tone,
When faint and far you hear the wood-bird's call,
And toil and care into the past have flown,
Then bitterness and strife should flee away,
And peace and quiet reign at close of day.

At close of day, when all the hills are gold,
And molten glory wraps the slumb'rous sea,
When in the west, the great cloud wreaths up-rolled,
Ajar the mystic portal seems to be,
Then memory's fingers o'er the heart-strings stray,
And wake responsive chords at close of day.

At close of day, ah! at the close of day,
Kind Nature seems to hold you to her breast,
And crooning softly o'er and o'er to say,
"Peace, weary heart, this is the time for rest;
Forget life's cares, and on my bosom lay
All of your grievances at close of day."

Light

By Stewart Everett Rowe

What makes the world go on and on and on
In great achievements, grand, sublime and high?
What prompts brave men to do and dare and die?
What makes them hate and loathe the base and wrong?
Whose voice hear we from out death's countless throng
That bids us fight through good and ill report,
Yes, bids us not lose heart, but hold the fort,
Yet, bids us not lose heart, but hold the fort,
For help is coming, reinforcements strong?

Who whispers soft and low: "Be not forlorn,
Though hard and rough the road, though dark the night,
The journey nears its end and soon the morn
Will come again and all will then be light?"

'Tis God who lifts the weary and the wan,
Who makes the world go on and on and on.

New Hampshire Necrology

WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER

William H. Alexander, born in Tunbridge, Vt., November 2, 1836, died at the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital in Concord, August 13, 1909.

Mr. Alexander was well known in New Hampshire as a railroad man for many years. He commenced work as a clerk in the freight office at Manchester at twenty years of age, and was subsequently for a time a clerk for Joseph A. Gilmore, superintendent of the Concord Railroad, at Concord. In 1861 he became station agent at Porsmouth, continuing four years, and then became a conductor, running on different routes, but the greater portion of the time on the main line of the Concord road until 1882, when he was made purchasing agent of the road, serving in that capacity till 1895, when he retired from railway service and became president of the Beecher's Falls, Vt., Furniture Company, to which enterprise he subsequently gave his attention until failing health put an end to his activity in that direction.

Mr. Alexander married Leodore E. Eastman of East Concord, who survives, with a son, Harry L., a teller in the Mechanick's National Bank, and a daughter, May E.

GEORGE K. MELLEN

George Kingsbury Mellen, born in Alstead August 10, 1821, died in Concord August 31, 1909.

Mr. Mellen was educated in the public schools of his native town, removing in early youth to Claremont, where he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed a few years in Boston, then removing to Lowell, where, in 1850, he married Miss Maria Sanger. Here he remained unitil 1855, when he came to Concord and engaged in business, continuing with different partners for thirty-eight years, since which he had been retired, but was a familiar figure on the street nearly up to the time of his death. He held a high place in the esteem of the community as a genial, courteous, public-spirited citizen.

He had five children, of whom two survive, Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and Cora C., wife of Herbert G. Abbott of Concord, and a well known vocalist.

REV. LUCIAN W. PRESCOTT

Rev. Lucian William Prescott, a well known Methodist clergyman of Warren, died in that town August 27, 1909.

He was a native of the town of Bridgewater, born September 23, 1831. He studied for the ministry and joined the New Hampshire Methodist Conference, being located as a preacher between 1855 and 1879, at Stratford, South Tamworth, Hudson, Hinsdale, North Haverhill, North Charlestown, Sunapee, Hillsborough Bridge, Rumney, Warren and East Haverhill. He had been many years retired from the conference, with a residence at Warren, but supplied many pulpits at different times. He married Julia French at Stratford August 12, 1857.

JAMES E. RANDLETT

James E. Randlett, a prominent architect of Concord, was accidentally drowned by falling from his steam launch in Lake Winnipesaukee August 26, 1909.

Mr. Randlett was born in Quincy, Mass., September 5, 1846, but removed with his parents to Gilmanton, in this state, in childhood. During the rebellion, then a schoolboy, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment and served three years, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the close of the war he learned the carpenter's trade and engaged in business in Concord, where he has since resided. He was the first mail carrier appointed in Concord when the free delivery system came into practice.

He was the keeper of the state house for a period of four years, resigning in 1890 to accept a partnership with the late Edward Dow, architect. He had since continued as an architect and at the time of his death was the senior member of the well known firm of Randlett & Griffin. Mr. Randlett had been prominent in fraternal and political circles and was an active member of the first Baptist Church. He had been a prominent member of E. E. Sturtevant Post, G. A. R.

He is survived by a wife, a daughter, Miss Elizabeth H. Randlett of Concord, and one son, Clarence B. Randlett, now residing in the West, who was formerly deputy secretary of state.

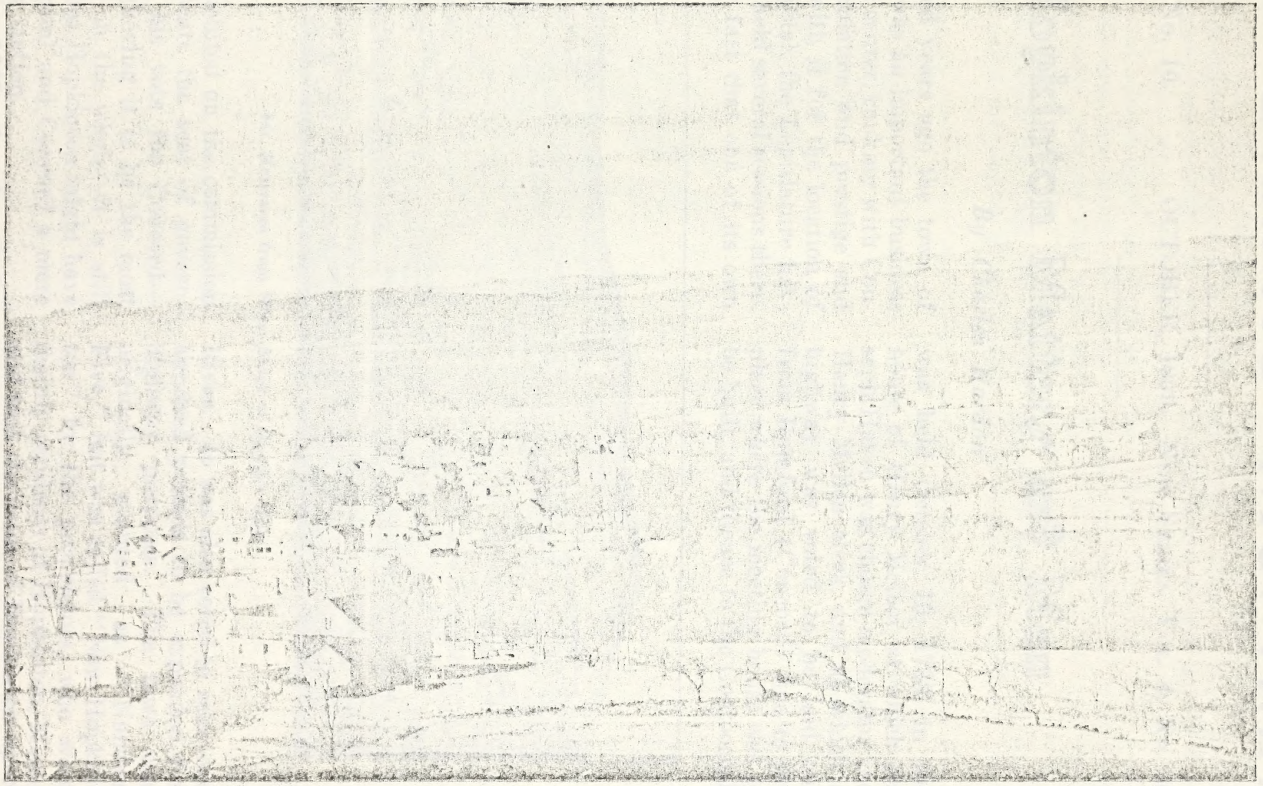
Editor and Publisher's Notes

At a meeting of the governor and council on Friday, September 17, the route to be taken by the third or western boulevard or state highway was finally determined, that of the eastern and central highways having been previously fixed. Unquestionably, and indeed inevitably, no little dissatisfaction exists over the selection made. Nothing else could be expected where several routes were earnestly contended for. Whether the best choice has been made all along the line in each instance or not may never be known in fact, but it is fair to assume that the governor and council have, in each case, done what they sincerely believed was for the best, on the whole, when the material interests of the state of New Hampshire are considered; and those interests certainly should be the primary consideration in determining the matter, since the people of the state have eventually to meet the expense of the enterprise, the real value of which remains to be determined by results in the years to come. Now that the routes are all determined, it is to be hoped that the highways will be completed as soon as possible in order that such advantage as may be coming from their completion and use may be enjoyed at the earliest possible time. To this end the towns along the lines should act promptly in coöperation with the state.

The contest against the American Express Company for a reduction of rates to a reasonable basis, entered into a year and a half ago by the State Board of Trade, in coöperation with the local boards, has assumed a new phase, inasmuch as it seems that the attorney general has entered an appearance against the express company in the Superior Court, to which an appeal had been taken by the company from the order of the railroad commissioners directing a reduction. This fact was not brought out till after the recent meeting of the state board at Peterborough, at which a resolution was adopted, or a vote passed, instructing the committee having the matter in charge to ask the governor to require the attorney general's appearance in the case in behalf of the people, in whose interest the state and local boards have been acting. The governor, who was present at the meeting in question, privately expressed some doubt as to whether the attorney general could be legally required to undertake the work indicated, inasmuch as no statute could be pointed out that authorizes or directs such service. Inasmuch, however, as the order of the commissioners is, practically, itself a law until overturned by higher authority the logical assumption is that it is the duty of the chief law officer of the government to see to it, so far as lies in his power, that the same is sustained and enforced. That he, himself, manifestly so regards it is shown by the fact of his appearance in the case, which was entered last spring, or in the early summer, immediately after the ruling of the railroad commissioners and the appeal to the court, as is understood, at the suggestion of the commissioners themselves, though not known to the public until the action cited had been taken by the State Board of Trade, nor even known to the governor himself. What the outcome of the contest will be can only be surmised, but it is entirely probable that all possible means of delay will be resorted to by the giant monopoly, which has so long persisted in imposing its unjust exactions upon the people.

There is one interest in the state, long regarded as of much importance, that is manifestly not prospering under present conditions as greatly as in the past, and that is the summer boarding interest. The advent of the automobile has resulted in largely diminishing the number of people of wealth who come into the state in the summer and establish themselves for the season in hotels and boarding houses. Under present conditions many of these people now pass the summer in traveling from point to point all over the country, and the result is that many of our citizens who are engaged in the summer boarding business are receiving far less patronage than in former years. It is true that some of the favorably located hotels are getting more custom than ever before, and this from transient guests who readily pay high prices, but it is undoubtedly true that less money is left in the state, on the whole, during the summer, under present conditions, than was formerly the case.

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CONTOOCOOK FROM GOULD'S HILL

THE GRANITE MONTHLY



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

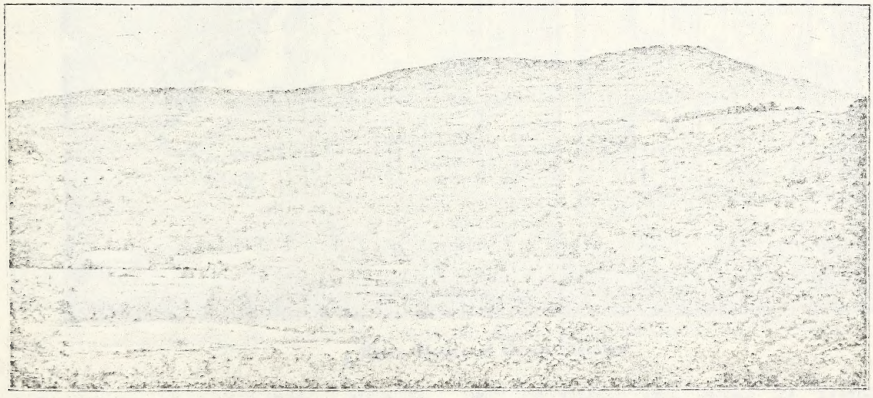
VOL. XLI, No. 10. OCTOBER, 1909. NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, No. 10

Hopkinton Matters and Men

By Charles Hardon

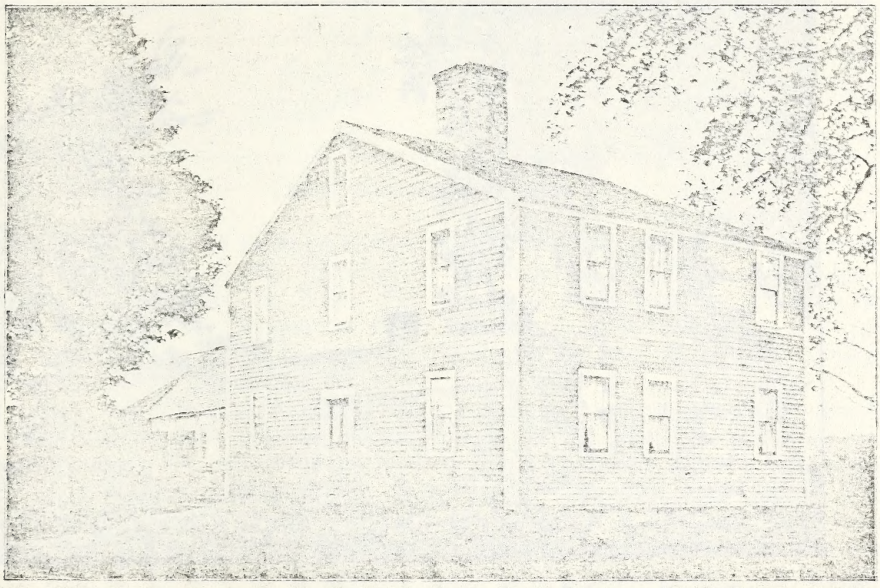
A hundred years ago the town of Hopkinton was an important business and political center, ranking with Concord in population and prestige and competing with it for the location of the state capital, the Legislature having already held several sessions there. But for the fact that one of its own citizens, appointed on the commission to finally locate the seat of government, gave his vote for Concord—doubtless believing it to be the most eligible site on the whole—it is still contended that Hopkinton might have been the capital and Concord a mere political way station.

Granted in 1735, though not incorporated till thirty years later, its settlement was begun in 1737 and the first town meeting within its limits was held October 19, 1738, in the house of Henry Mellen, at which Joseph Haven was chosen moderator and Henry Mellen clerk, and at which a highway was voted to be laid out from Rumford (Concord) line to the place where the meeting house was to be built, and thence to the Contoocook River. It was also voted to raise one hundred pounds to be expended for highway purposes. The town was originally granted as "Number Five," but was called "New Hopkinton" by the proprietors, who were mainly residents of Hopkinton, Mass., and took the name of Hopkinton upon its final incorporation, when a portion of the town of Bow was included within its limits, making it practically six miles square.



Mt. Kearsarge from West Slope of Gould's Hill

Putney Hill, the highest land in town, was the business center in the early days, and here the first meeting house was built. Rev. James Scales, the first minister, was settled in 1757 and continued until 1770. In the following year Rev. Elijah Fletcher was settled, and served until his death in 1786. He was the father of Grace Fletcher, who became the wife of Daniel Webster, and the quaint old house in which he lived has been pointed out as an object of curiosity for generations as the early home of the chosen companion of the great "Expounder of the Constitution."



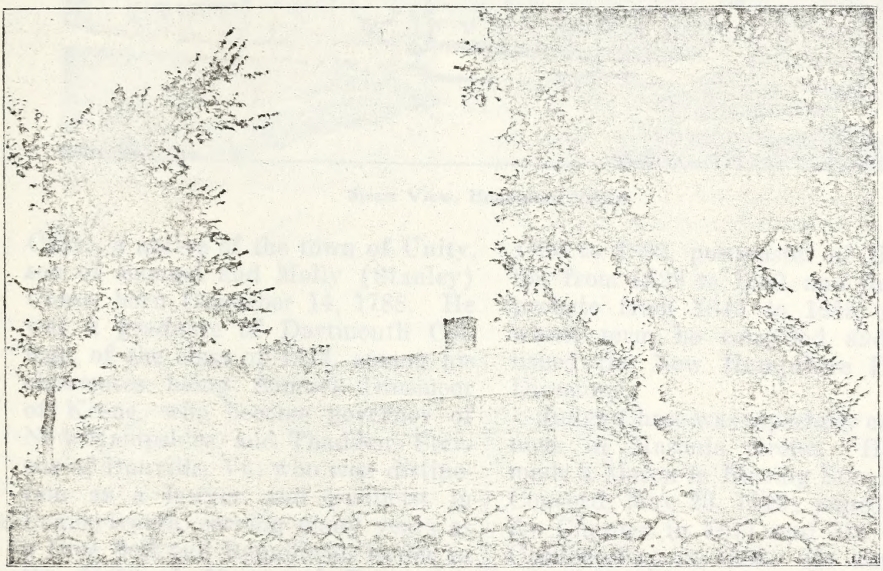
Early Home of Grace Fletcher

Although somewhat exposed to Indian depredations the settlement of the town progressed and the population increased to such extent that after the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1776, there were 161 men above the age of twenty-one years residing within its limits who signed the famous "Association Test" and fourteen who refused to sign the same. At the time of the first general census, in 1790, the town had a population of 1,715; in 1800 it had reached 2,015 and in 1810 2,216, the population of Concord the latter year being 2,393. The increase in population continued till 1830, when it was 2,474—the highest figure ever attained, though it had commenced to lose political prestige when Concord was made the permanent capital in 1814, as well as the shire town of the new county of Merrimack, in 1823, of which Hopkinton became a part, having previously shared with Amherst the honor of being the shire of Hillsborough County for a period of nearly thirty years, a court house having been provided by the town on the site occupied by the present town house, which was also used for the meeting of the legislature at the sessions held in this town in 1798, 1801, 1806 and 1807.

Meanwhile the village, which had gradually grown up to the south of the hill originally regarded as the town center, had assumed much commercial importance, being the center of a large trade, one of its leading merchants, indeed, in the early years

of the last century employing from twenty to thirty clerks and assistants in the conduct of his business. Much legal business was also transacted here for a long time while Hopkinton was a shire town, and for some time afterward. Eminent lawyers were here located, the first of whom was Baruch Chase, one of the first practitioners in the old county of Hillsborough, and its solicitor a hundred years ago. Coming later, but for a long time his contemporary in practice, was John Harris, a graduate of Harvard, who settled here in 1794. He was the first postmaster of the town, was judge of probate for Hillsborough County from 1812 to 1823, and for Merrimack County from 1823 to 1843, and associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1823 to 1833. He it was who served on the commission that located the state capitol in Concord in 1814. He was also eminent in Masonry and the founder of Trinity Chapter, which was located here upon its institution in 1807. He also founded Tyrian Council and Mount Horeb Commandery. He was grand master of the grand lodge and the first commander of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the state.

Following Judge Harris came Hon. Matthew Harvey, also eminent at the bar and conspicuous in public life. A native of Sutton and a graduate of Dartmouth, class of 1806, he studied law in Judge Harris' office, was admitted to the bar in 1809 and immediately opened an office in Hopkinton, where he continued till his removal to Concord in 1850, having meanwhile served many years as moderator, representative and state senator, being both speaker of the House and president of the Senate; four years in Congress—from 1821 to 1825—member of the executive council, governor in 1830, and judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire from that time till his removal to Concord and afterward.



An Abandoned Home. Beech Hill. Built by Gideon Gould Before the Revolution

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Another notable citizen and lawyer of Hopkinton was Hon. Horace



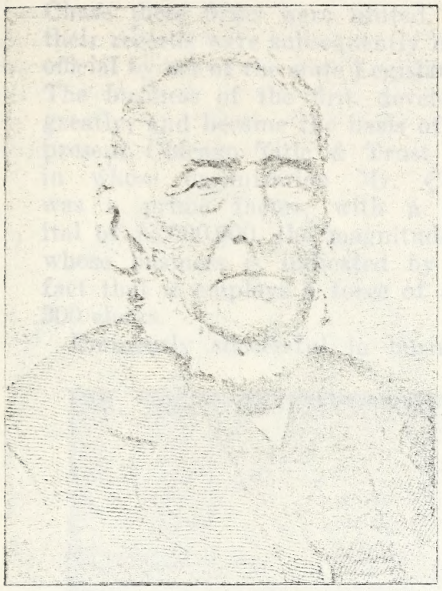
Street View, Hopkinton Village

Chase, a native of the town of Unity, son of Samuel and Molly (Stanley) Chase, born December 14, 1788. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, of the class of 1814, among his classmates being Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene, who became governor of New Hampshire, and Thaddeus Stevens of Danville, Vt., who won distinction as a lawyer and publicist in Pennsylvania, serving many years as a Free Soil and Republican leader in the National House of Representatives. After graduation Mr. Chase entered the office of Hon. Matthew Harvey as a student at law. After his admission to the bar, in 1818, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in the town of Goshen, where he remained three years, returning to Hopkinton in 1821 and forming a partnership with Mr. Harvey, which continued for several years. He gained a reputation in his profession as a faithful attorney and wise counselor, and also took an active part in public affairs, holding the offices of moderator, town clerk, treasurer and representative in the General Court. He was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives from 1830 to 1832, postmaster of Hopkinton from 1829 to 1850, and judge of probate from 1843 to 1855, during which term he compiled and published the New Hampshire Probate Directory.

Judge Chase was especially conspicuous in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in Blazing Star Lodge, Concord, May 23, 1815; joined Trinity Chapter in 1817 and Mt. Horeb Commandery in 1826. He was master of Cornithian Lodge in Newport in 1819 and 1820, during his residence in Goshen, and master of Blazing Star Lodge in 1847. He was grand lecturer, district deputy, grand master and deputy grand master of the grand lodge at different times; grand master in 1851 and 1852, and grand secretary from 1854 to 1870. He was also grand recorder of the grand commandery from 1860 to 1870. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, having received the thirty-third and highest degree. He compiled and published the records of the grand lodge from 1789 to 1856. He was a widely recognized authority on Masonic law and custom.

December 24, 1818, he married



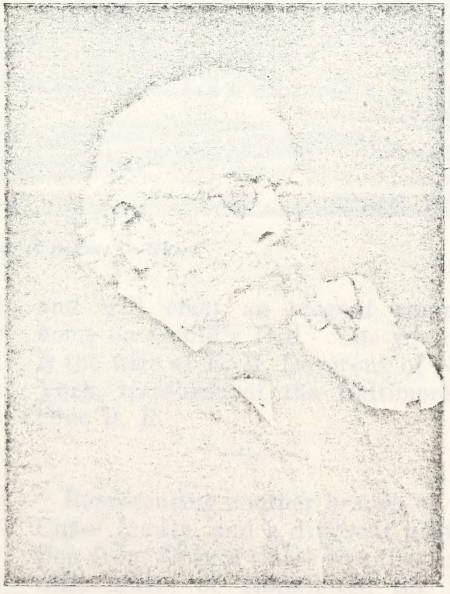


Horace Chase.

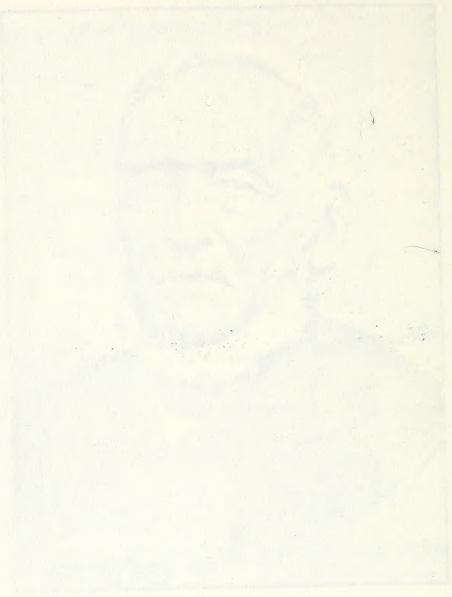
Betsey, daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Estabrooks) Blanchard, by whom he had four children—Mary Elizabeth, Samuel Blanchard, Horace Gair and Charles Carroll. His wife died in June, 1843, and a year later he married her sister, Lucy Blanchard, who also died in December, 1848. The year following he married Ruhama, widow of Daniel W. Clarke of Manchester.

Judge Chase died March 1, 1875, his funeral being held in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Hopkinton, of which he had been an active and interested member, the attendance on the occasion being very large, including various Masonic delegations.

Horace Gair Chase, second son of Hon. Horace and Betsey (Blanchard) Chase, was born in Hopkinton July 9, 1827. He was educated in the public school and Hopkinton Academy. His father being postmaster, he was made deputy at the early age of twelve, and had the principal care of the office for a number of years, his recitations in the academy being so arranged as not to interfere with his duties in the office. With the exception of two years in Boston, he remained in Hopkinton till 1852, when he went to Chicago, where his brother had preceded him, and entered the employ of James H. Rees, who was engaged in the work of preparing abstracts of real estate titles, and with whom his brother, Samuel B., was already associated. Three years later he became a member of the firm, which was continued, under the name of Chase Bros. & Co., until the time of the great fire of 1871, which not only practically destroyed the city, but wiped out all the county and court records. Fortunately, Chase Bros. & Co. and two other firms in the city engaged in the abstract business each saved a portion of their records, from which portions a complete whole was secured. Through the active instrumentality of Mr. Horace G.



Sincerely Yours, Horace G. Chase



Chase these firms were united, and their records were subsequently made official by act of the state Legislature. The business of the firm developed greatly, and became the basis of the present Chicago Title & Trust Co., in whose organization Mr. Chase was a prime factor, with a capital of $5,000,000, the magnitude of whose business is indicated by the fact that it employs a force of over 300 clerks.

Eminently successful in business, in his religious faith is an Episcopalian and an earnest supporter of the Reformed Episcopal movement. Politically he has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

He married, June 14, 1860, Miss Ellen Marian Sherwin of Chicago. Four children were born of the union, all living: Samuel M., Bessie L. B., Lucy B. and Horace Stanley. The elder daughter married Louis M. Grant, a lawyer of Chicago, who has purchased a commanding location



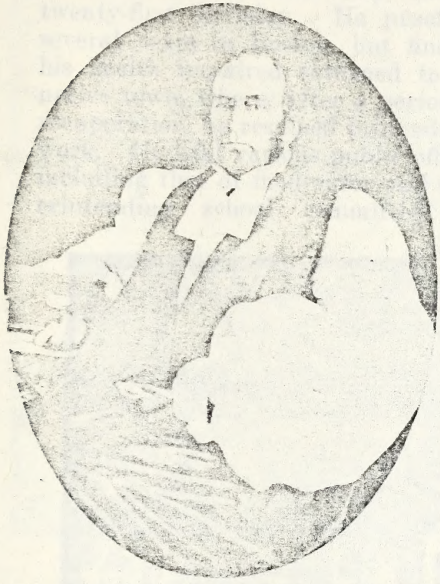
Summer Residence of Horace G. Chase

Mr. Chase has been practically retired for several years past, though taking a lively interest in current affairs and the leading questions of the day. He has ever been a most loyal son of his native town and state, and, with his family, has passed his summers in Hopkinton for many years, building in the village one of the finest summer homes in the county some twenty years ago. In recent years he has spent the winter season in New York. He has been active in Masonry and and will erect an elegant summer home on Gould's Hill. The younger is the wife of E. M. Devereux of New York, treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Representing another branch of the Chase family, and a different profession from Horace Chase was that eminent native of Hopkinton, the Rt. Rev. Carlton Chase, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New



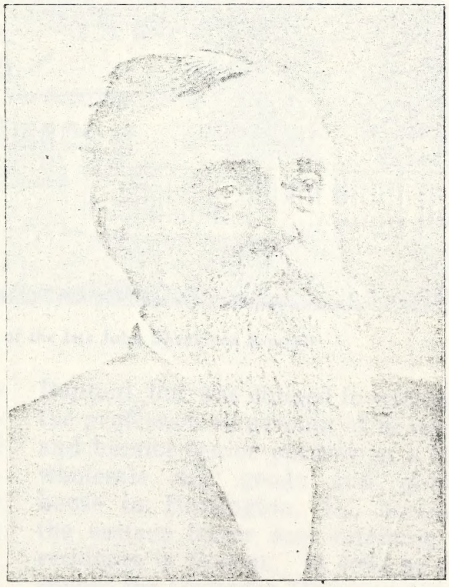
Hampshire from October, 1844, till his death, January 18, 1870. He was the son of Charles and Sarah (Currier) Chase, born January 20, 1794. He fitted for college at Salisbury Academy and graduated from Dartmouth in 1817. He was ordained a deacon at Bristol in 1818, and a priest at Newport in 1820, and was rector of Immanuel Church at Bellows Falls, Vt., until his appointment as bishop of New Hampshire, when he removed to Claremont, where he was also rector of Trinity Church. He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Vermont in 1839. He married, September 13, 1820, Harriet, daughter of Dr. Samuel Cutler of Bellows Falls, by whom he had eight children.



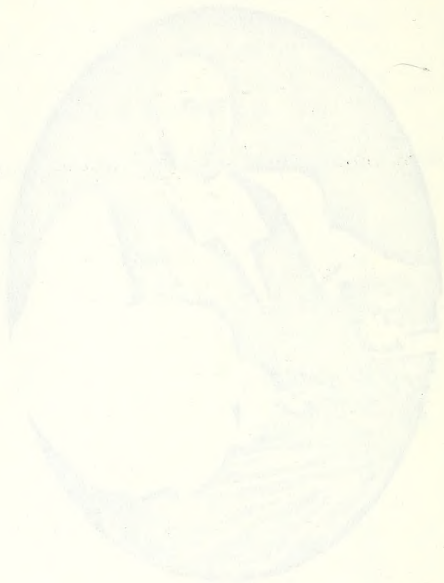
Bishop Carlton Chase

Another Hopkinton lawyer who was prominent in public life and a native of the town was Hamilton E. Perkins, born November 23, 1807, and educated at Exeter, Norwich Military Academy and Harvard Law School. He was located at Contoocook, then known as Contoocookville, on the Contoocook River, three miles from the center or "Lower Village," which, on account of its excellent water power, had early come to be the industrial, as the village proper was the commercial, center of the town. In 1855 Mr. Perkins was appointed judge of probate for Merrimack County and the following year removed to Concord, where he died in 1886. He was the father of the late Commodore George H. Perkins, who was also a native of Hopkinton.

The last man actively engaged in the practice of law in Hopkinton, and one who was also prominent in public and political life, was Herman Wells Greene, also a native, son of Herman Harris and Ellen Chase (Little) Greene, born April 11, 1836. He secured his education mainly at Hopkinton and Gilmanton academies. Though an excellent scholar and great reader, he often expressed regret that



Hon. Herman W. Greene

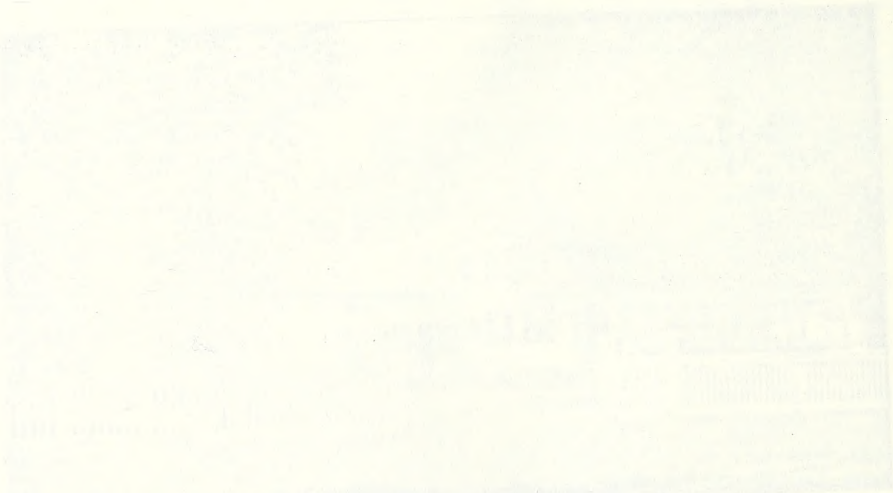


he had not secured collegiate training. He commenced the study of law at an early age, pursuing the same in the office of George & Foster at Concord and that of Beard & Nickerson in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in the latter city on his twenty-first birthday. He practised several years in Boston, but finding his health impaired returned to his native town, where, after a period of recuperation, he resumed professional work. He held various public offices, including that of moderator and superintending school committee for many years, representative in the Legislature, and solicitor for Merrimack County from 1876 to 1881. He was also enthusiastically active in politics, and was often heard on the stump, being a fluent and effective speaker. He was a man of clear judgment and keen sympathy and won many friends. He married, in early life, Frances Adeline Willard, who died in 1873, leaving one son, Willard Tebbets Greene, present postmaster at Hopkinton Village. In 1877 he married Anstis Irene Clarke, who survives him, his death occurring March 1, 1896.

John Shackford Kimball, a resident of Hopkinton for more than a third of a century, son of David and Abigail (Perkins) Kimball, born in Pembroke April 28, 1812, had been trained for the law, and for a time followed the profession. He was educated at New Hampton Academy, where he was one of the founders of the Social Fraternity Library. He studied his profession with District Attorney Haynes of Portland and at the Harvard Law School, and was for several years the junior partner of that eminent Boston lawyer Robert Rantoul, but was obliged to relinquish the profession on account of ill health, and became senior partner in a large wholesale dry goods and grocery house in Burlington, Ia., becoming the eastern buyer and retaining his residence in Boston. In 1854 he purchased the Governor Harvey estate in Hopkinton and there established his legal residence, though dividing his time between Hopkinton and Boston. He took an active part in public affairs in town and state; was Hopkinton's representative in the Legislature in 1866 and 1867, and a member of the staff of Gov. Walter Harri-



"The Homestead"—Residence of the late John Shackford Kimball



man during the latter's incumbency. He was a man of generous nature and much public spirit. In October, 1843, he married Mary Eldredge,

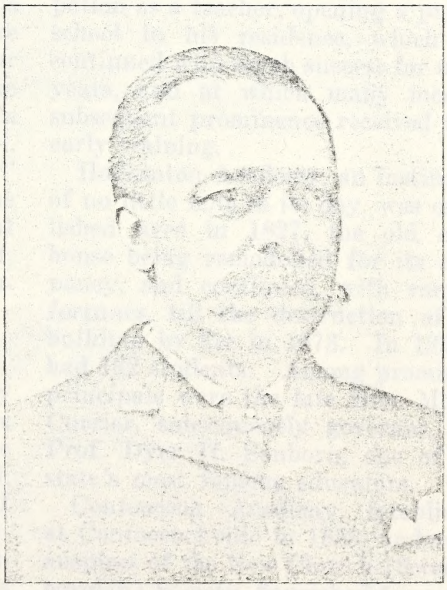


John Shackford Kimball

daughter of Dr. John and Mary (Jameson) Stevens, by whom he had five children—John Stevens, Robert Rantoul, Mary Grace, Kate Pearl and George A. S. He died in Boston April 19, 1888. The daughters retain the Hopkinton home, now known as "The Homestead."

Robert Rantoul, second son of John Shackford Kimball, born in Boston March 7, 1849, was educated in that city, at the Taconic Institute in Lanesboro, and at the Allen English and Classical School in West Newton, Mass. He early took an interest in mercantile affairs, securing a position as clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, and progressing, step by step, till he formed a partnership with his older brother, the late John Stevens Kimball, under the firm name of Kimball & Co., on Devonshire Street in Boston. The great fire of November, 1872, destroyed the store and its entire stock, and this business was no longer continued; but the brothers became proprietors of a general store in Hopkinton village, the firm name being Kimball & Co., then Kimball & Harvey, and again Kimball & Co., the younger brother, George A. S., taking the interest of the elder, John S., the latter partnership continuing up to the time of Mr. Kimball's death, May 2, 1904. For the last thirty years of his life Mr. Kimball had also been actively associated with the well-known Boston mercantile house of Brown, Durrell & Co.

October 30, 1872, he married Ella Louise, daughter of Robert Barclay and Eliza M. (Winans) Currier, and a granddaughter of Dr. Stephen Currier, one of Hopkinton's early physicians. They established their home in Hopkinton, purchasing the fine old



Robert R. Kimball

mansion erected by Joseph Towne, the leading merchant of the place more than a hundred years ago, which Mrs. Kimball still retains. Mr. Kim-





"Elmhurst"— Residence of Mrs. Robert R. Kimball

ball was an ardent lover of his adopted town, holding all its welfare closely at heart and taking peculiar interest in the children and the schools. It was largely through his efforts that the last Hopkinton hotel, widely known as "The Perkins Inn," was built, and he was president of the hotel association. He was prominent in Masonry and a member of Mt. Horeb Commandery, K. T., of Concord.

Hopkinton was prominent for many years as a "seat of learning." Here was located the celebrated private school of Master John O. Ballard, which flourished in the early part of the last century. Mr. Ballard, a native of Warner, had taught successfully in early life in many districts of the town. Subsequently he engaged in trade at Hopkinton village, and was for a time a partner of Joseph Towne. During the hard times following the War of 1812 he failed in business and returned to his occupation as a teacher, opening a private school in his residence, which was continued with much success for many years, and at which many men of subsequent prominence received their early training.

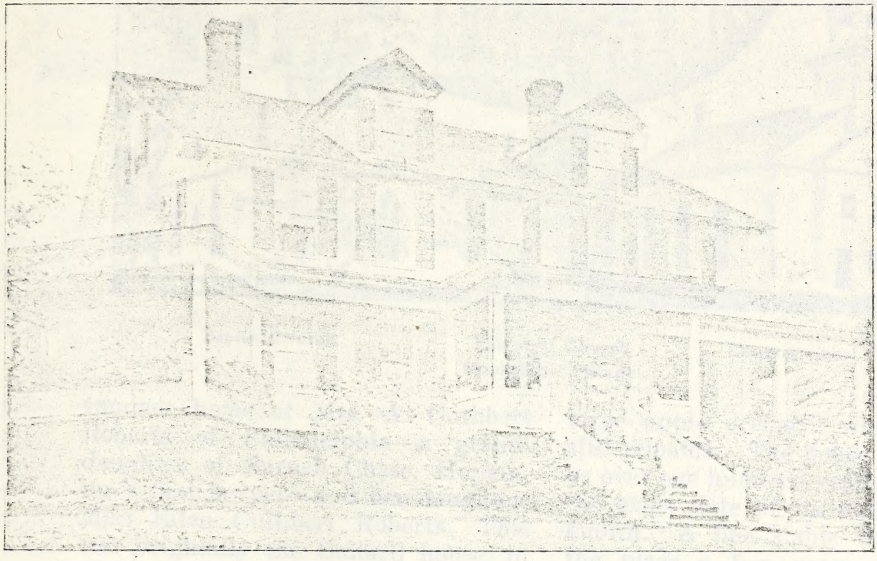
Hopkinton Academy, an institution of no little note in its day, was established here in 1827, the old court house being remodelled for its occupancy, and continued, with varying fortunes, till the destruction of the building by fire in 1873. In 1835 it had 162 students. Among prominent principals were the late Hon. Moody Currier, subsequently governor, and Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, one of the state's most famous educators.

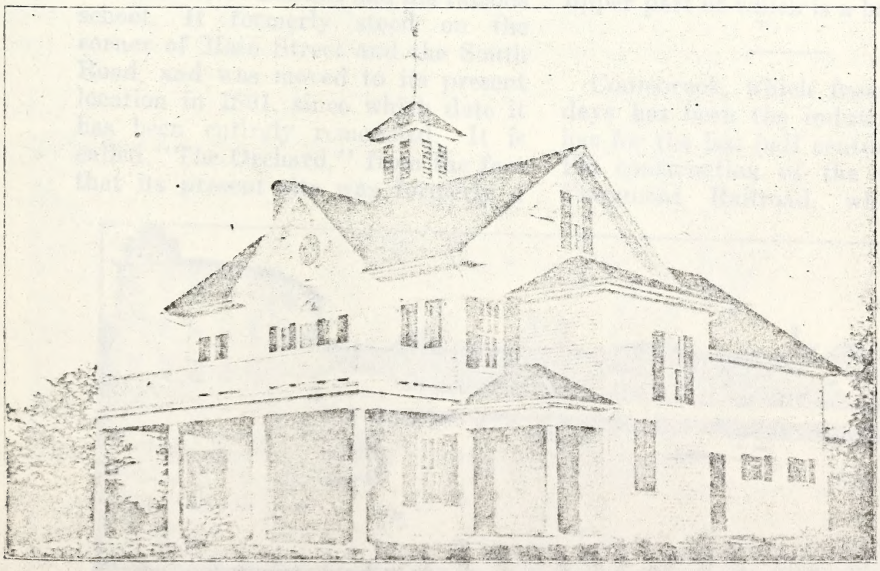
Contoocook Academy, established at Contoocookville in 1856, under the auspices of the New Church (Swedenborgian) Society, flourished for a considerable period, but ultimately suspended and the higher educational interests of the town are now served by the Hopkinton High School, established some years since at Contoocook.

Hopkinton village is now mainly a



residence locality, its business activity having largely departed, though two general stores and a market are maintained. Three churches, the Congregational, Baptist and Episcopalian (St. Andrew's) are sustained, and the N. H. Antiquarian Society has its museum in the Long Memorial building, which also accommodates a branch of the Hopkinton public library, another being located at Contoocook. Many of the fine old mansions of the village, which, by the way, is one of the most beautifully shaded and generally attractive villages in the state, are occupied as summer residences by people of culture and distinction. Among these is the

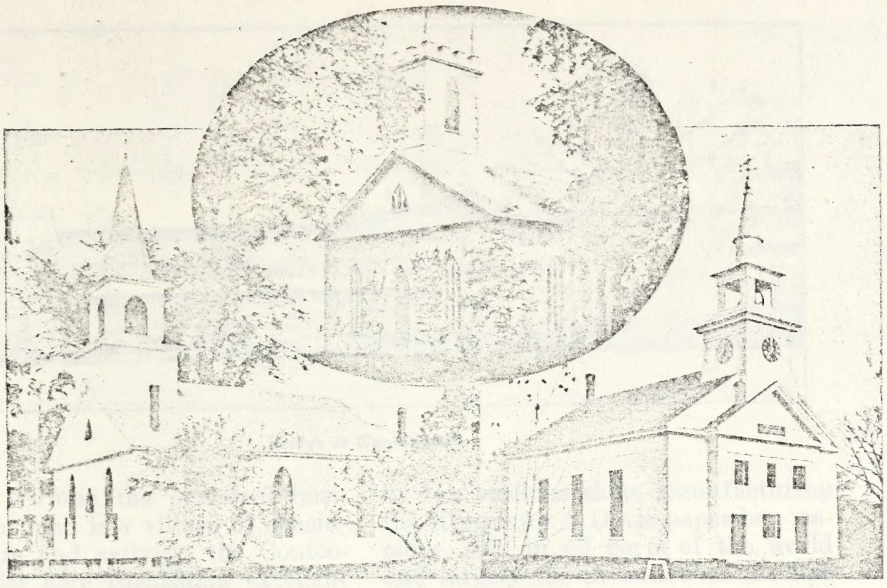




Residence and Stable of Mrs. A. Cuthbert Roberts



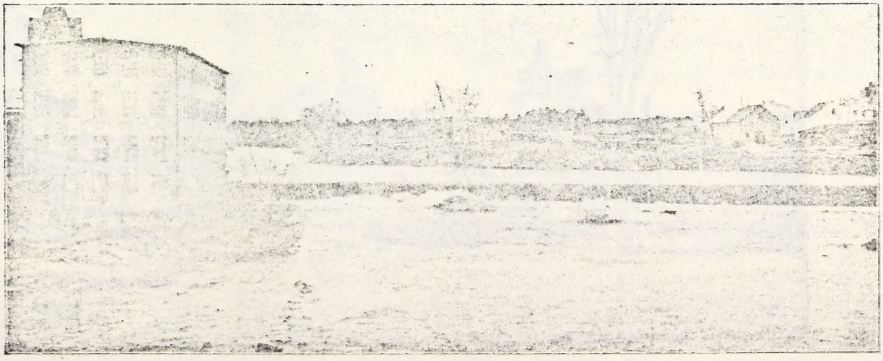




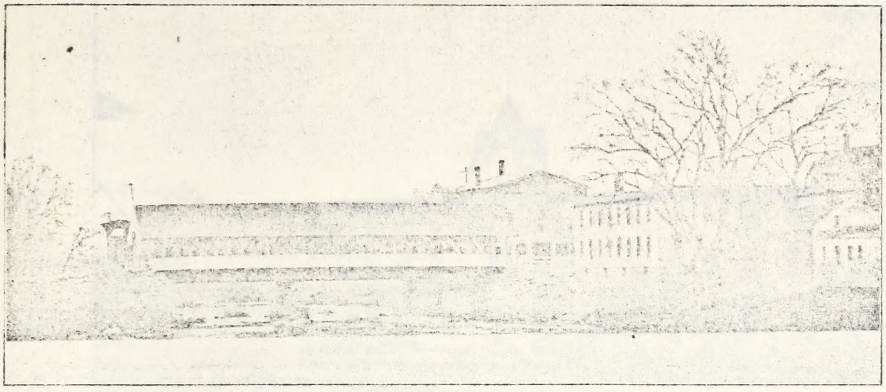
Baptist Church | Episcopal Church | Congregational Church
Hopkinton Village

summer home of Mrs. A. Cuthbert Roberts of Philadelphia—a granddaughter of Baruch Chase, Hopkinton's first lawyer—and her daughter, Miss Ellen Cuthbert Roberts. This was originally the Ballard house, in which John O. Ballard had his famous school. It formerly stood on the corner of Main Street and the South Road, and was moved to its present location in 1891, since which date it has been entirely remodeled. It is called "The Orchard," from the fact that its present site was formerly a large apple orchard, which in part still remains. The house is known to be over one hundred years old, though the exact date of its erection is unknown. A fine stable was built on the place a few years ago, in the upper part of which is a ball-room.

Contoocook, which from the early days has been the industrial center, has for the last half century, or since the construction of the Concord & Claremont Railroad, which passes

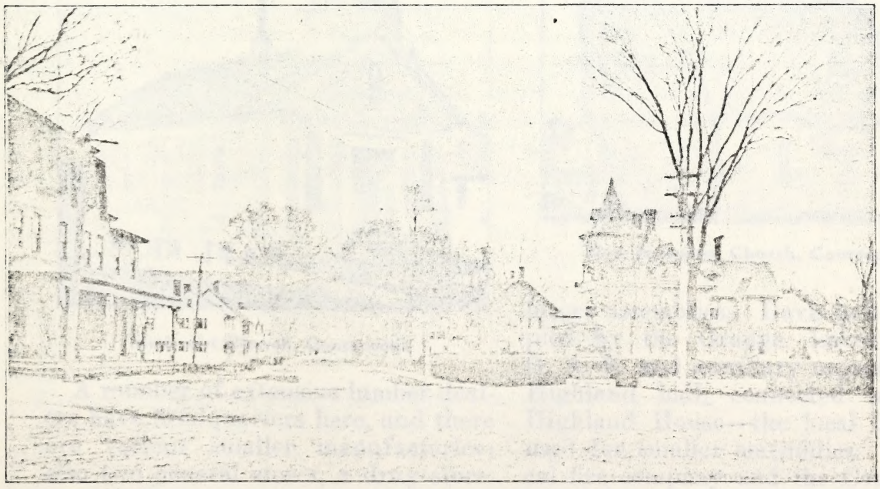


Dam at Contoocook

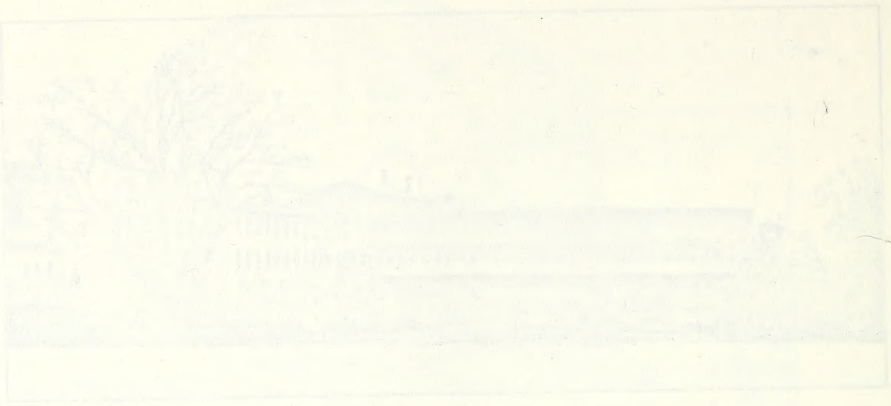


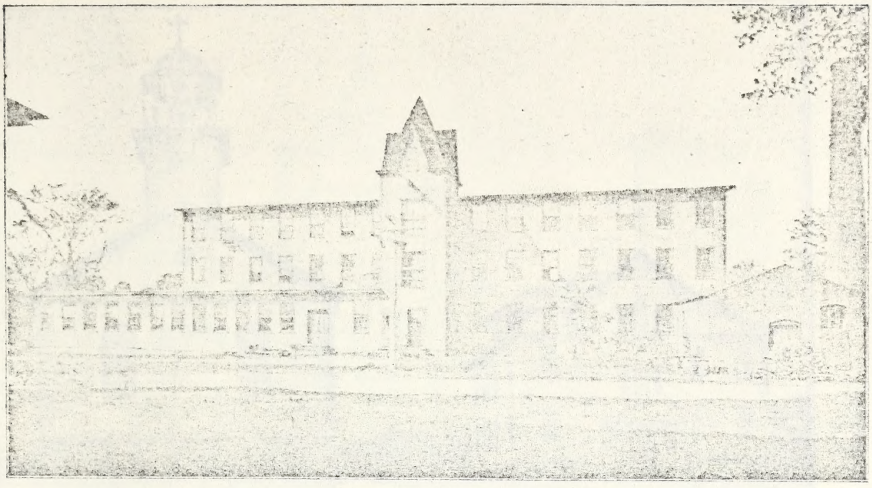
Bridge at Contoocook

through it, been the principal business point, and is a village of considerable life and activity, the Contoocook River here furnishing excellent power, and the railroad above named and the Hillsborough and Peterborough branches, which have a junction with it at this point, affording ready means of access for quite a section of the country. A lumber mill, carpenter shop and grist mill take their water power from the river on the north side, while the large building on the south side, shown among the accompanying illustrations, is occupied on the first floor by the machine shop, manufacturing the Kingsbury & Davis paper box machine, sold in all parts of the world and largely the invention of the late Walter S. Davis, as well as by the Conant Mfg. Company's silk mill, which also occupies the second floor; while the third is occupied by the Contoocook Machine Needle Co. The silk mill, whose product is 100 pounds of organzine per day, was started in 1901 by the late Hiram E. Conant, and is now under the management of his sons, D. E. and T. E. Conant. Something over forty hands each are employed in the machine shop and the



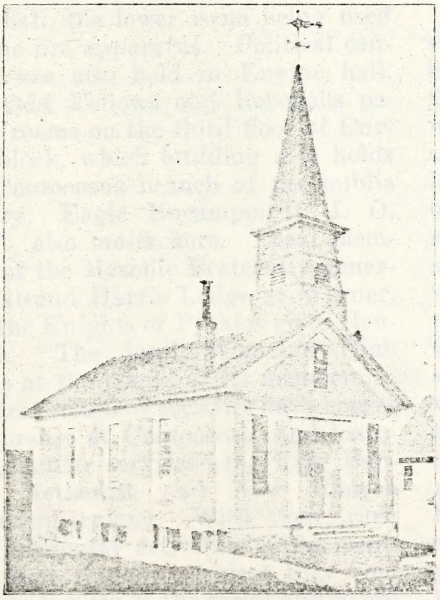
View on the Square, Contoocook





Machine Shop and Silk Factory, Contoocook

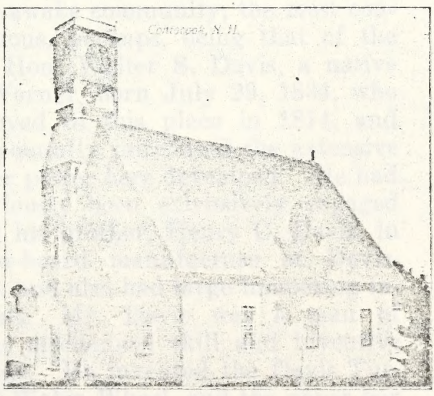
silk mill, and about the same in the needle factory, which is operated by a local corporation.



Methodist Church, Contoocook

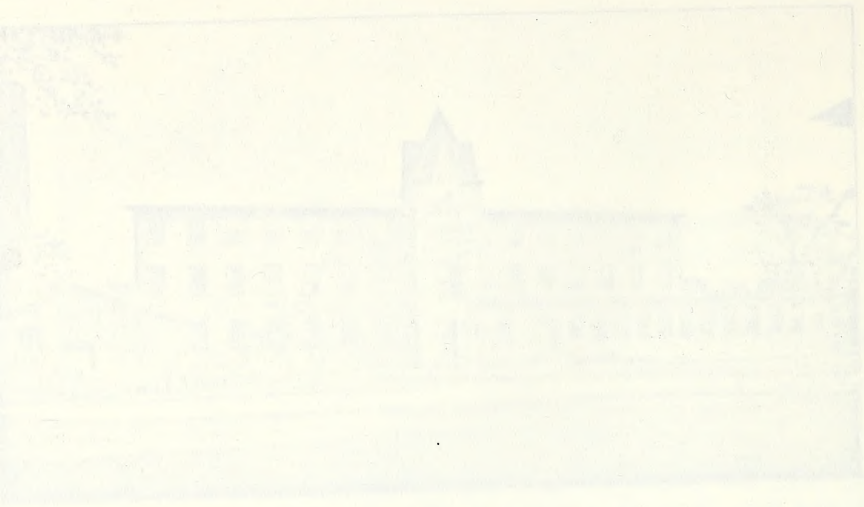
A number of extensive lumber dealers have headquarters here, and there are various smaller manufactories; also two general stores, a drug store, two millinery establishments, gentlemen's furnishing goods store, shoe shop, meat market, tin shop, jewelry store, restaurant, etc. There is also a well-equipped job printing office, operated by Wm. F. Fuller.

There are four public halls in the place. Columbian hall is used for the

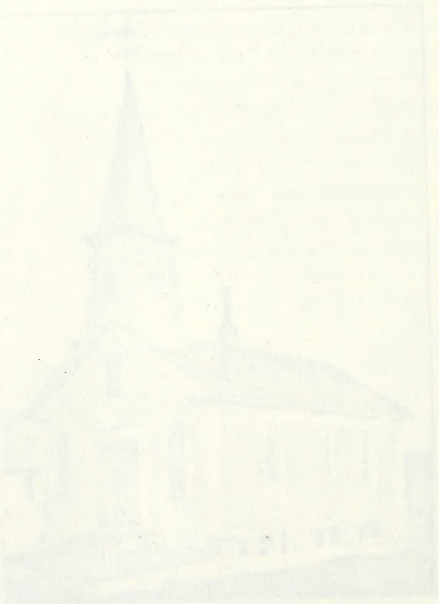


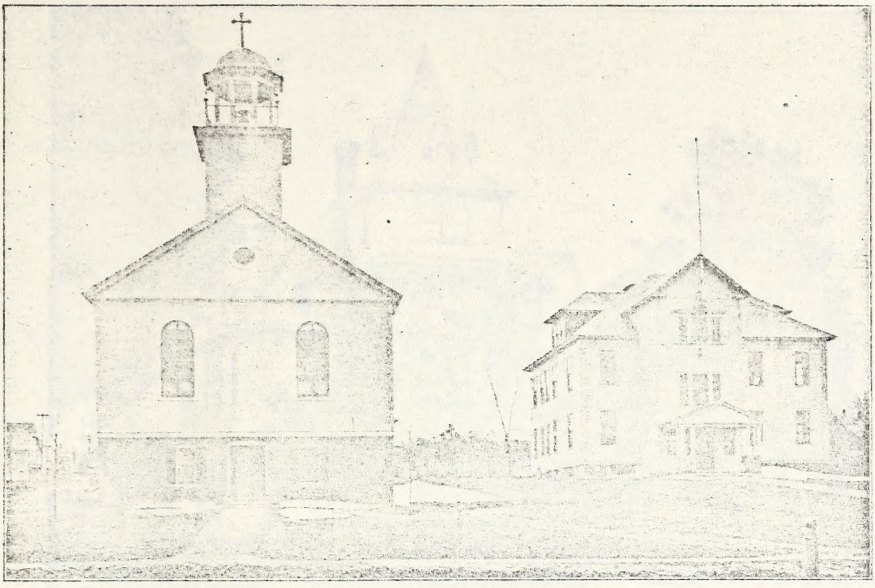
New Jerusalem Church, Contoocook

larger assemblies. Davis hall is occupied by the Grange, Labor Union, G. A. R. and auxiliary organizations. Highland hall, connected with the Highland House—the local hotel—is used for smaller assemblies. The local fire company and the Contoocook band occupy the upper part of En-









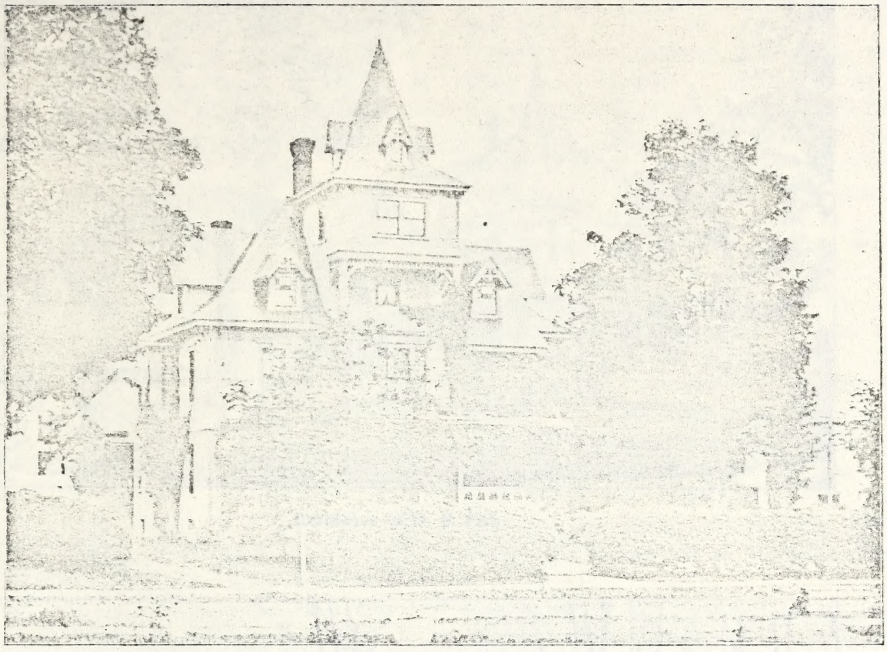
Free Baptist Church and High School, Contoocook

gine hall, the lower room being used for the fire apparatus. Political caucuses are also held in Engine hall. The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs occupy rooms on the third floor of Curtice block, which building also holds the Contoocook branch of the public library. Eagle Encampment, I. O. O. F., also meets here. Local members of the Masonic Fraternity generally attend Harris Lodge at Warner, and the Knights of Pythias go to Henniker. The local Woman's Club meets at the homes of its members.

Three religious societies have houses of worship at Contoocook, and maintain regular services—the Free Baptist, Methodist and New Church (Swedenborgian). With their various incidental activities supplementing their Sunday services they contribute largely to the social and moral as well as the religious needs of the community.

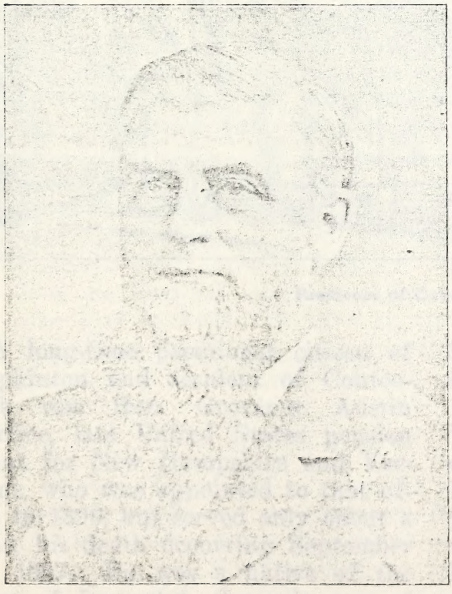
Electric lights are furnished from a plant at Davisville, two miles away, and the water supply is from Bear Pond, five miles distant, with a fall of 400 feet.

Though the stately old mansions, such as are found in the "Lower Village," are not seen at Contoocook, there are many fine residences in the wide-awake community, the most conspicuous, perhaps, being that of the late Hon. Walter S. Davis, a native of Warner, born July 29, 1834, who removed to this place in 1874, and subseqeuntly purchased the extensive water power here developed. He had previously been extensively engaged with his brother, Henry C. Davis, in straw-board manufacture at Davisville, and also had large lumbering interests. Mr. Davis was a man of great mechanical skill and inventive genius. He invented the Davis Turbine Water Wheel, and the paper box machine, manufactured here. He was president of the Kingsbury Machine Company, and a leading factor in the industrial and business life of the community up to the time of his death, in November, 1899. Largely through his instrumentality the water works system was introduced. He was active in political life as a Republican, serving in both branches of



Residence of the Late Walter S. Davis

the Legislature—in the House in 1878 and the Senate in 1885; also in the executive council in 1897 and 1898.

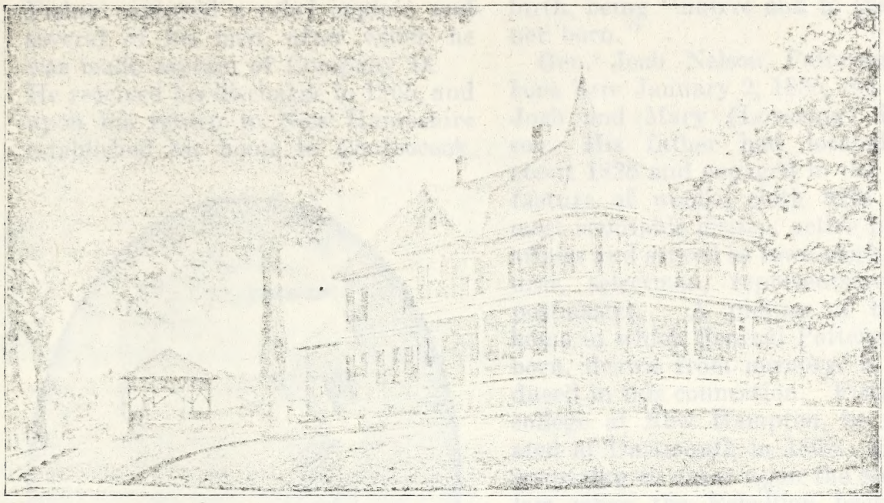


Hon. Walter S. Davis

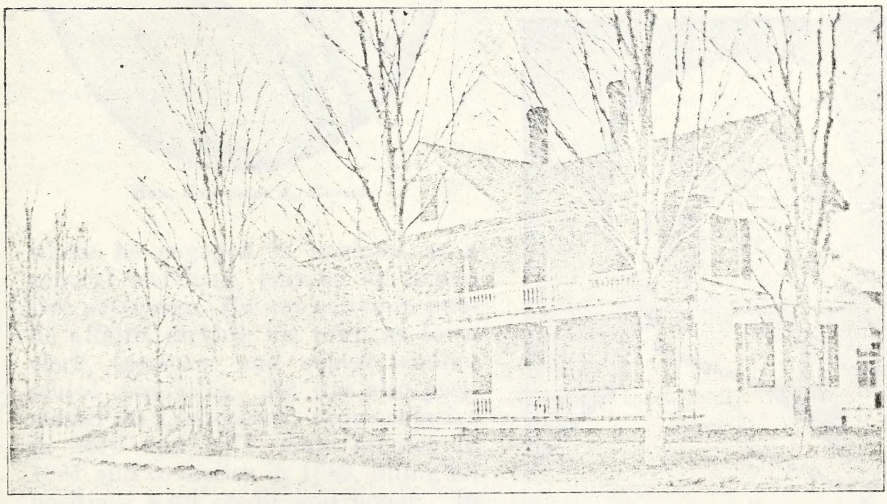
He was prominent in Masonry and was a New Churchman or Swedenborgian in religion. May 3, 1857, he married Dolly, daughter of Daniel and Judith (Trussel) Jones of Warner, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The latter married C. A. Preston, a Henniker lumberman and farmer, and, with Mrs. Davis, they occupy the fine residence built by Mr. Davis in 1888.

Another elegant residence, finely located and built a few years since, is that of D. F. Fisk, an enterprising and successful lumberman and prominent figure in the business community.

Cyrus F. Dustin, who has extensive lumber interests in this state and Maine and a large farm near the village, has recently established the concrete industry here, furnishing walks, building blocks, bricks, etc.

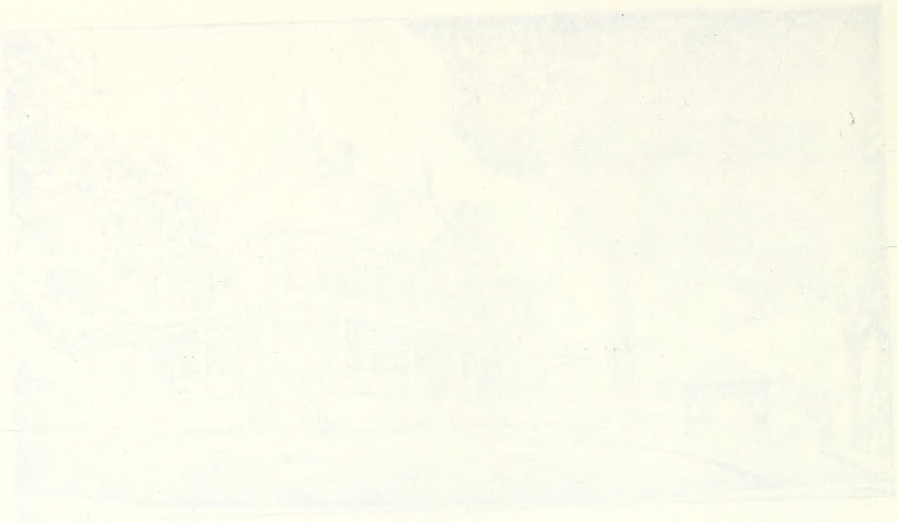


Residence of D. F. Fisk



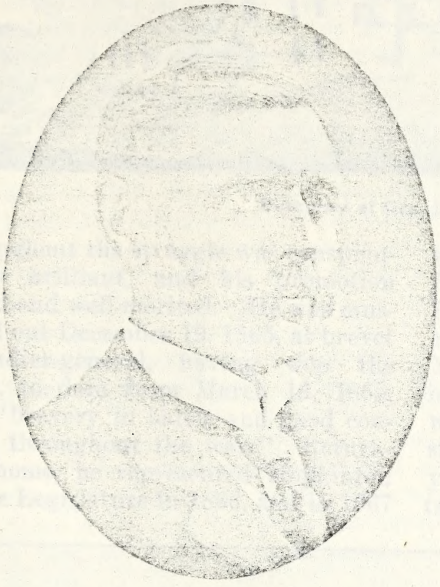
Residence of Cyrus F. Dustin

A long-time prominent citizen of Hopkinton and resident of Contoocook was Hon. Grovenor Austin Curtice, late United States pension agent for New Hampshire and Vermont, who was appointed to that office in 1896, but served only about a year, his death occurring September 29, 1907. He was a native of the town of Lempster, the only son of Samuel and Lenora (Swett) Curtice, born March 31, 1842. From 1845 till 1861 his home was in the town of Windsor, N. H. August 14, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment, participating in all the battles in which it was engaged, and being wounded at Fort Wagner. He was promoted to sergeant and at the battle of Fort





Fisher captured a rebel captain and several of his men, after which he was made captain of Company D. He received his discharge in 1865, and upon his return to New Hampshire established his home in Contoocook,

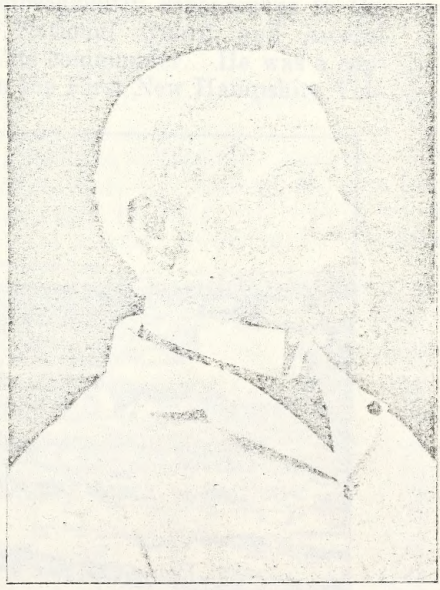


Hon. Grovemor A. Curtice

where he engaged in business as a general merchant, gaining an extensive patronage. He was active in public affairs, serving his town as town clerk, treasurer and superintending school committee. He was also postmaster at Contoocook, representative in 1875 and 1877, state senator in 1881 and councilor in 1883, filling all positions with credit and honor. In 1866 he married Sara A. Johnson, who died in 1869. In 1876 he married Augusta Wilson, who survived him only two years, passing away in August last.

It may be regarded as a notable coincidence that the successor of Mr. Curtice in office as pension agent is a Hopkinton and Contoocook man, not only by early residence but actual birth, being "native and to the manner born."

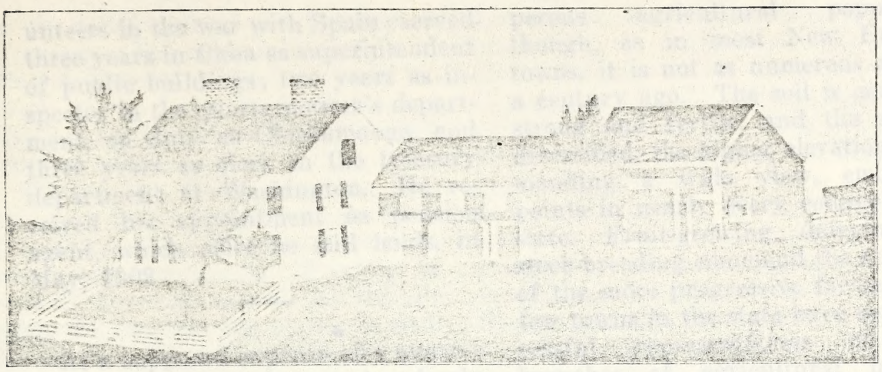
Gen. Joab Nelson Patterson was born here January 2, 1835, the son of Joab and Mary (Lovering) Patterson. His father had located here about 1826 and engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. He was a most reputable citizen, active in town affairs and served as town clerk, treasurer, selectman, representative and postmaster. A picture of the old home in which General Patterson was born, drawn from memory, is reproduced in this connection. Fitting for college at New Hampton, he graduated at Dartmouth in 1860. He was preparing to enter upon the study of law when the Rebellion broke out, turning his career in another direction. Enlisting as a private April



Gen. J. N. Patterson

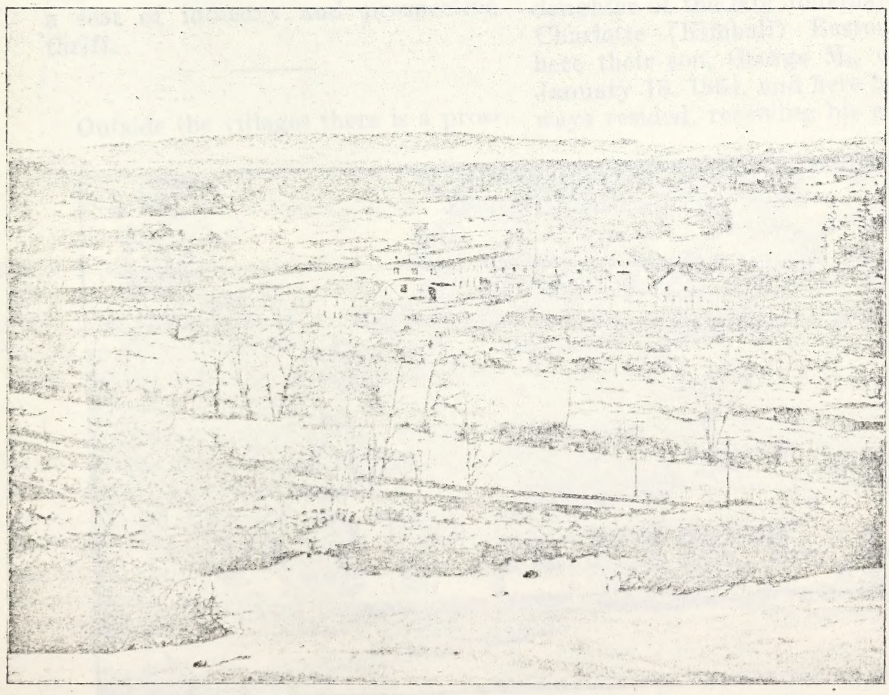
22, 1861, he raised a company of three months' men at Contoocook, and on the reorganization of the Second Regiment was commissioned lieutenant of Company H, and promoted to captain May 23, 1862. His service



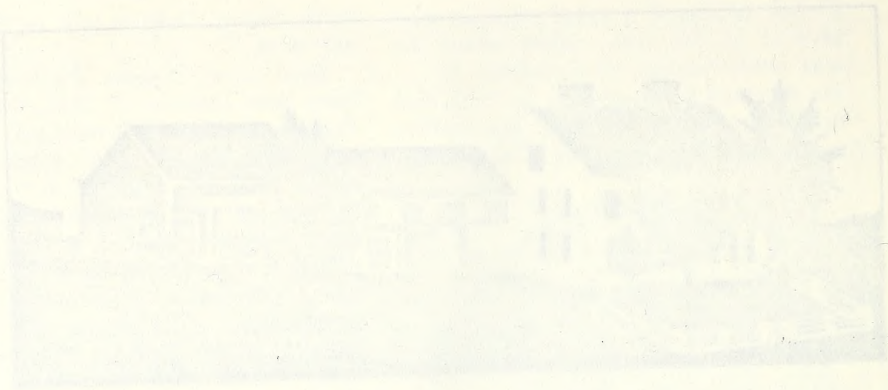


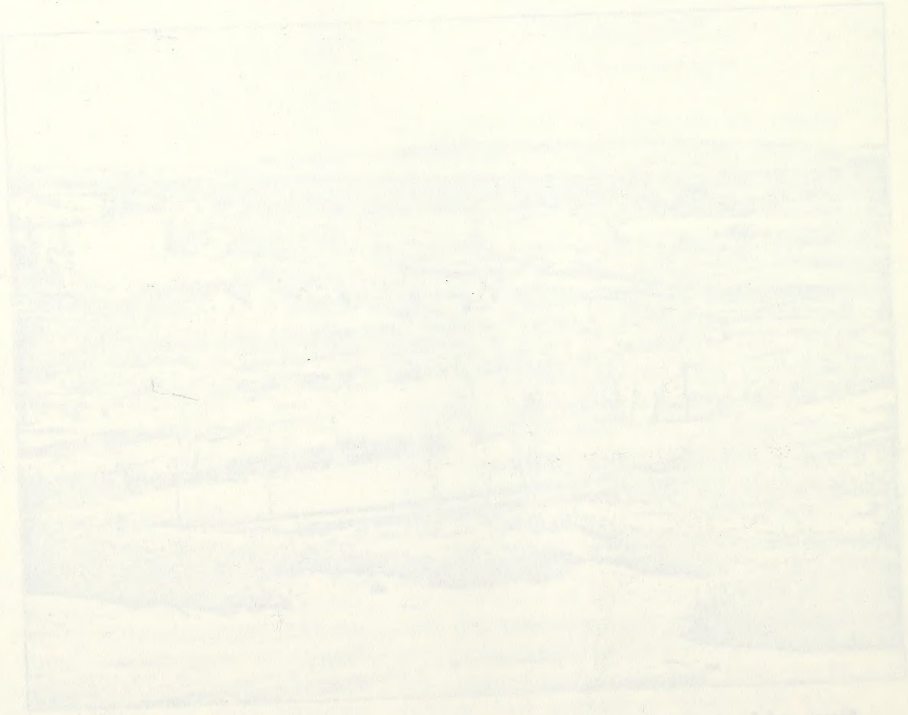
Birthplace of Gen. J. N. Patterson

throughout the struggle was conspicuously brilliant, and his promotion rapid and well-merited. He was mustered out December 19, 1865, as brevet brigadier-general, having won the rank, to date from March 13, 1865, for "bravery in battle and good conduct throughout the war." Returning home, he represented Hopkinton in the Legislature in 1866, and in 1867 was appointed United States marshal for New Hampshire, serving till 1888. He established his home in Concord, where he married in 1867, Miss Sarah Cilley Bouton, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D. He was subsequently conspicuous in the state National Guard and several years its commander. He was a captain in the First New Hampshire Vol-



Straw and Leatherboard Mills and Tenements of the Davis Paper Co., West Hopkinton





unteers in the war with Spain; served three years in Cuba as superintendent of public buildings; two years as inspector in the quartermaster's department, on duty at Chickamauga, and three years as clerk in the treasury department at Washington. He received his appointment as pension agent, which office he still holds, in May, 1908.

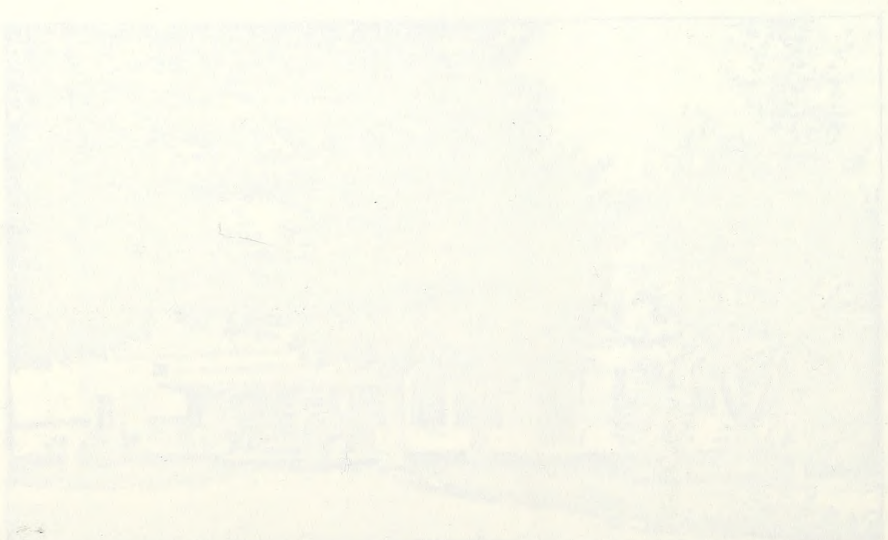
At a supposed expense of a quarter of a million dollars there has lately been established a leather board mill, with concrete foundation, and a strawboard mill connected, built entirely of concrete, with a magnificent new dam, spanning the Contoocook River at West Hopkinton. The proprietors of these works, Messrs. Henry C. and Horace J. Davis, constituting the Davis Paper Company, have built quite a little village of tenements and other buildings in connection with these mills, and the place has become a seat of industry and prospective thrift.

Outside the villages there is a prosperous agricultural population, though, as in most New England towns, it is not as numerous as half a century ago. The soil is generally strong and fertile, and the surface diversified, the higher elevations commanding a wide view, embracing points in nearly every county in the state. Fruit-growing, dairying and stock-breeding command the attention of the more progressive farmers, and few towns in the state have more successful representatives of these branches of agricultural industry within their borders.

Among the best known and most successful dairymen in the state is George M. Putnam, proprietor of the Mt. Putney Farm on Putney Hill. This farm, which was originally the old Putney Tavern stand, was purchased by Mr. Putnam's father, the late Charles Putnam, in 1863. Charles Putnam married Almira, daughter of the late Jonathan G. and Charlotte (Kimball) Eastman, and here their son, George M., was born January 18, 1864, and here he has always resided, receiving his education



Residence of G. M. Putnam.—Mt. Putney Dairy



in the district school and Contoocook Academy. He assisted his father in the management of the farm until the death of the latter in 1892, leaving also a daughter, Grace E., besides the son and widow.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Putnam has made dairying a specialty, furnishing milk and cream to Concord stores and restaurants. Starting in a small way with a trade of $12 per week, the business has grown to such extent that the sales of Mt. Putney farm and dairy for 1909 will be more than $15,000. There is now on the farm a herd of over fifty registered and grade Jersey cattle, while the milk from most of the neighboring farms is also purchased. The dairy room is fitted with the improved modern devices for the handling of milk, and its products have won many prizes at our state dairy meetings, in milk, cream and butter contests. The production of fruit has also claimed attention here, and as many as 800 barrels of Baldwin apples have been harvested in some years, which have usually been shipped direct to foreign markets.

Mr. Putnam is a Democrat in politics and represented his town in the Legislature of 1899, serving on the committee on agriculture. He was also a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1902, and has been his party's candidate for state senator. He is an active member of the Grange, repeatedly filling the chairs of lecturer and master. He has made a specialty of both the handling and production of milk, including the economical feeding of dairy cattle from a scientific standpoint. He has written for dairy publications and addressed the State Dairymen's Association on matters of practical importance. January 19, 1899, he married Miss Flora E. Clough, a successful teacher and charter member of Contoocook Grange.



Barnard Homestead, Meadow View Farm

Among the best known farms in town is the Barnard place, or "Meadow View Farm," as it has latterly been called, located in the northeastern section and originally cleared up by Joseph Barnard, who settled here about 1766, the place continuing in the family since. Joseph Barnard 2d, son of the above, was noted throughout the country as a breeder of fine wool sheep and Guernsey cat-

tle. He received prizes at three different world's fairs for the best American wool, and from wool grown on his farm was made the suit worn by Gen. William Henry Harrison at his inauguration as president, March, 1841. His son, the third Joseph Barnard, born here in 1817, who died in 1899, is very generally remembered as one of the intelligent and progressive farmers in the county and a frequent writer upon agricultural subjects, as well as an extensive lumberman. He furnished a part of the timber for the construction of the famous war vessel the *Kearsarge,* which sank the *Alabama* during the Civil War.

The present owner of the farm, George E. Barnard, son of Joseph Barnard 3d and Maria Gerrish, was born November 1, 1864, and was educated at Penacook Academy and New Hampton Institute. He has served as supervisor, member of the school board and selectman, being now chairman of the latter board. He married Bertha S. Tyler. They have two sons, Raymond J. and Perley D., the former being now a member of the freshman class in Norwich University at Northfield, Vt.

The Loverin place in the Tyler district has been one of the most successfully managed farms in Hopkinton for the last three fourths of a century. Capt. Benjamin Loverin, a native of Deering, born September 11, 1805, came here at the age of twenty-one and located on the farm, having married Miss Esther, daughter of Solomon Bartlett, about that time. Here he continued through life, making his 200-acre farm return good profits for intelligent management. Stock raising was his specialty, and his oxen were noted as the largest and best in the region; while his wife was noted for the excellence of her butter and cheese. Captain Loverin, who gained his title from his rank in the old militia, had been a successful teacher in youth and was a man of intelligence and sound judgment, holding various town offices, including that of representative in 1848–'49. He left one son, Ebenezer, who succeeded to the property, and, like his father, always kept a large stock of cattle. He was born February 27, 1827, and received a good education, fitting for college at Master Ballard's famous school in Hopkinton village. He was quiet and unassuming—a man of few

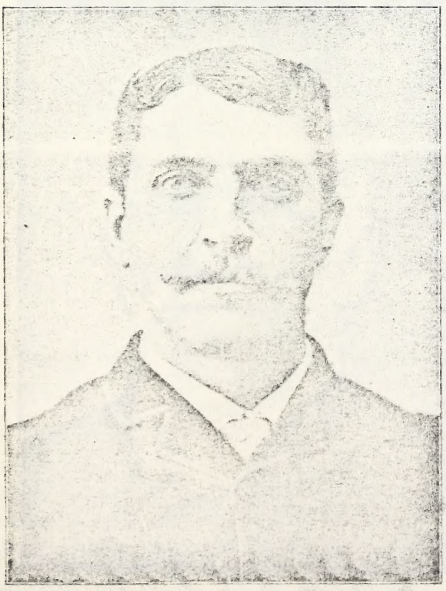


The Eben Loveren Homestead

words, but an honest, upright, substantial citizen. He remained single through life and died February 14, 1904.

Miss Mary Esther Buswell, a daughter of Samuel Smith and Deborah D. Buswell, came into the family July 2, 1882, as housekeeper, continuing till Mr. Loverin's death, and filling the position so acceptably that she became heir to the entire estate, estimated at more than $100,000—one of the most substantial properties in fact ever accumulated on a Hopkinton farm. She thus enjoys the enviable reputation of being one of the wealthiest persons in town. She is public spirited and charitably inclined, and in her conduct of the farm faithfully adheres to the Loverin ideas and methods. Stock raising is still a leading feature, about forty head of cattle being kept on the place.

Among the prosperous and successful young farmers of the town, and one whose reputation as a stock breeder is widely extended, is Herbert M. Kimball, son of the late Moses T. Kimball of Beech Hill, who is the proprietor of "Beech Hill Farm," well known as the home of a fine herd of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, representatives of which have been exhibited with success at various fairs within and without the state. Mr. Kimball was born December 20, 1862, and was educated in the district school and at Hopkinton Academy. He ranks high in the esteem of his townsmen, has held various town offices and was a representative in the Legislature of 1895. He has long been an interested member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry and has been master of his Grange.



Herbert M. Kimball

Another well-known old homestead of Hopkinton is "Gould Hill Farm," which crowns the elevation from which it takes its name, and has been in the possession of the Gould family since its first settlement, about 150 years ago, the present proprietor being Robert T. Gould, a successful agriculturist and leading citizen. Three brothers named Gould—Moses, Christopher and Gideon—came to Hopkinton from Newbury, Mass., about 1760. Christopher settled on Gould's Hill and Moses nearby, while Gideon located on Beech Hill. Soon after their settlement, however, Christopher and Moses exchanged places, and the farm in question remained continuously in the hands of Moses and his descendants, who occupied the old frame house built soon after settlement and which still remains in existence, until a few years since, when it was abandoned for a new one, erected by the present proprietor.

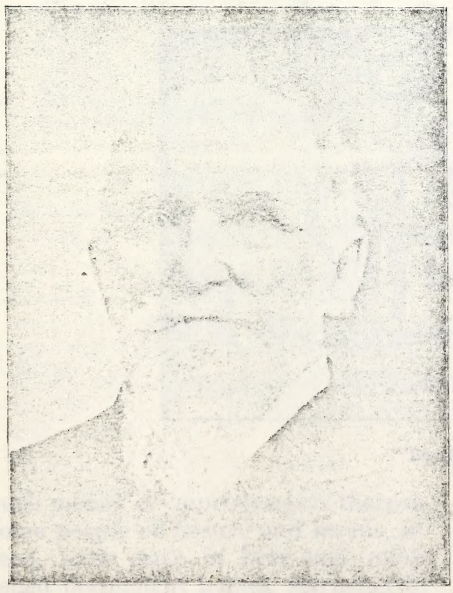
Capt. Charles Gould, father of Robert T., son of Captain Moses and grandson of Moses above named, who was born here March 8, 1823, and died May 19, 1899, was one of Hop-



kinton's most substantial citizens, a captain in the old militia, a long-time teacher as well as farmer, and for many years a member of the superintending school committee. He married, November 4, 1847, Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Flood) Hill. They had nine children, of whom six are still living, all prosperous and successful in life. One of the sons, Louis A., is a physician of large practice and wide reputation at Interlaken, N. Y. These six children met for the first time in life, the eldest having left home before the birth of the youngest, at a family reunion in Brooklyn, a few weeks since, at the residence of Moses C., the eldest brother, a dentist of that city.

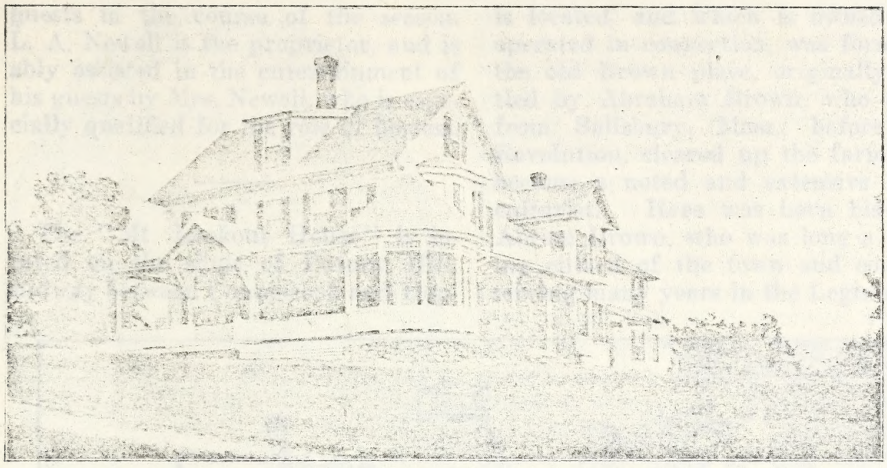


Old House. Gould's Hill Farm



Capt. Charles Gould

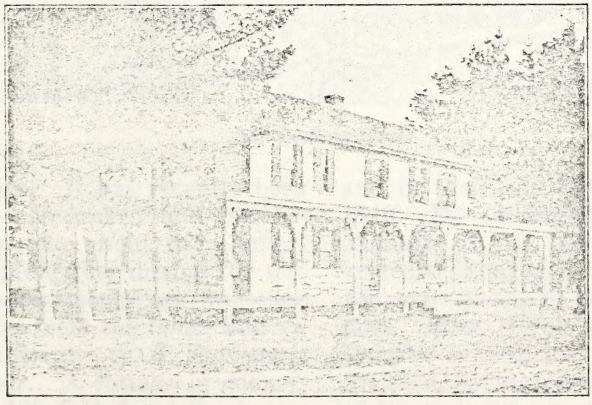
Robert Truman Gould was born on the old farm where he now lives May 23, 1861. He attended the district school and Contoocook Academy, completing his studies at twenty, and has since been actively engaged on the farm, which includes about 200 acres, and has long been known as one of the best fruit and dairy farms in the region. Apples are a specialty, some twenty-five acres being set to the same, most of the product being shipped abroad. Several acres are also in peaches. Dairying also is successfully followed and Gould Hill Farm butter has taken many premiums. Mr. Gould, who is a Democrat in politics, an interested member of the Grange, and a member of Harris Lodge, F. and A. M., of Warner, has never sought public life, but has strong love for and abiding faith in the intelligent pursuit of agriculture as a calling. He married, April 5, 1895, Mary Morgan, daughter of John F. and Nellie (Putney) Currier. They have one child—Jessamine—born May 12, 1900.



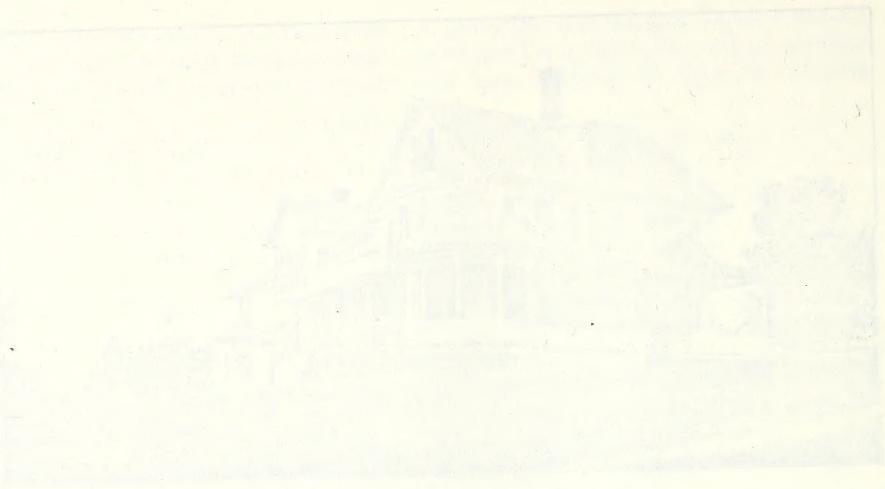
Hill Rest—Residence of Mrs. T. E. Hutchins

As a "summer home" town Hopkinton has long been widely appreciated, though no particular effort has ever been made to herald its advantages in this regard. Many families from different sections of the country spend the vacation season here, in homes in various parts of the town, which they have purchased or rented for the purpose, and some have spent much money in improvements thereon. Some people of leisure and means, indeed, have come in here and established permanent homes, attracted by the charming scenery and agreeable surroundings. A specially charming place on Putney Hill, where many improvements have been made, is "Hill Rest," the home of Mrs. T. E. Hutchins.

There are a number of popular and attractive farm boarding-houses, prominent among which are "The Pines" and the "Mt. Lookout House." The former is located about a mile south of Contoocook, on a farm bordering the river. Its rooms are spacious and airy and broad piazzas surround the house on three sides. It has accommodations for about twenty at once, and is patronized by from seventy-five to one hundred different



"The Pines"



guests in the course of the season. L. A. Newell is the proprietor, and is ably assisted in the entertainment of his guests by Mrs. Newell, who is especially qualified for the rôle of hostess.

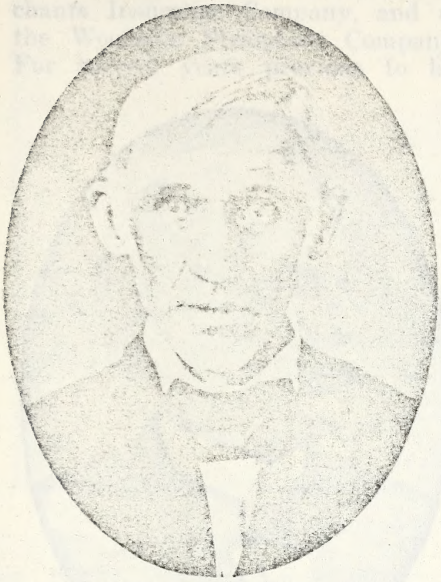
The "Mt. Lookout House" is located on the slope of Putney Hill, midway between Contoocook and Hopkinton Village. It has recently been enlarged and improved and has accommodations for about fifty, entertaining 150 altogether during the season. Its appointments are first-class and the views from the house and vicinity magnificent. A. J. Stevens is the proprietor. A cottage in connection, about 100 feet from the house, affords quarters for parties or families desiring greater seclusion.



Mt. Lookout House

It may be mentioned that the farm upon which the "Mt Lookout House" is located, and which is owned and operated in connection, was formerly the old Brown place, originally settled by Abraham Brown, who came from Salisbury, Mass., before the Revolution, cleared up the farm and became a noted and extensive fruit culturist. Here was born his son, Abram Brown, who was long a leading citizen of the town and county, serving many years in the Legislature and in the State Senate in 1839 and 1840. He succeeded to the proprietorship of the farm, and was also extensively engaged in lumbering, and for some years in the tanning business. Born March 13, 1779, he died October 4, 1862, leaving five children, the farm having passed into the hands of his younger son, George, who held it for many years. His son, Henry C. Brown, born here September 30, 1849, is a prominent business man of Concord, head of the well-known clothing firm of Brown & Batchelder, and a member of the present state Legislature.

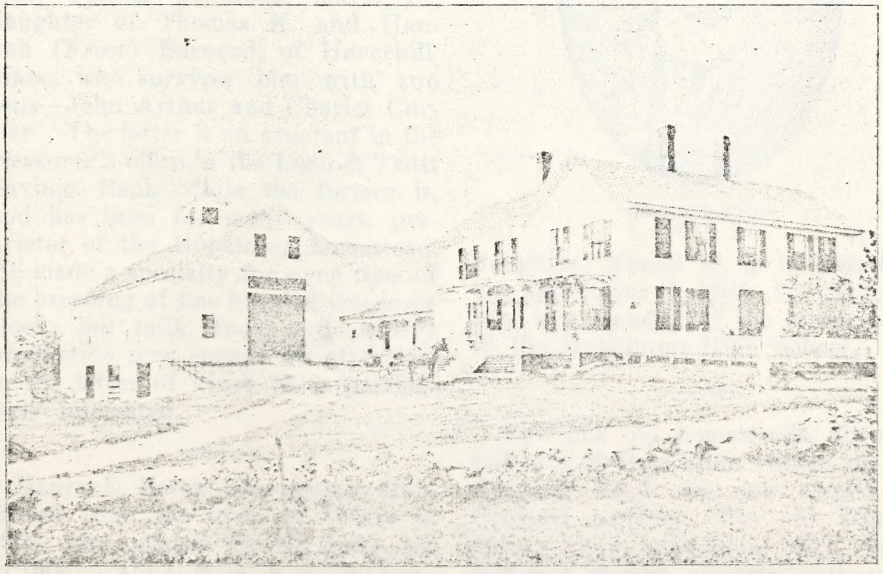




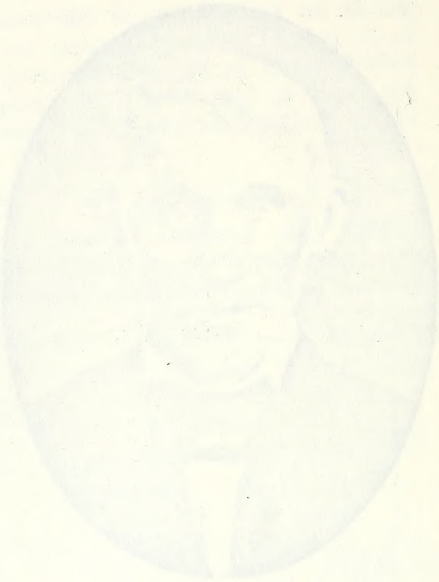
Hon. Abram Brown

A fine farm and the best in that section of the town, is the Jones farm on Kast Hill, near the West Hopkinton station. The location is a most sightly one, commanding a view of the White Mountains in a clear day. The farm contains 165 acres, and came into the hands of Jonathan Jones of Warner, who settled thereon in 1822, and was a prosperous farmer and respected citizen. It subsequently passed into the hands of his youngest son, John F., who made many improvements.

John F. Jones was born March 31, 1835. He was educated in the district school and at Hopkinton Academy. He managed the farm successfully a number of years and then engaged in mercantile business at Contoocook, continuing till 1885, when he removed to Concord and became treasurer of the Loan & Trust Savings Bank. While a resident of Hopkinton he served as town clerk and treasurer, was a delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1876 and treasurer of Merrimack County from 1881 to 1883. In Concord, where he erected a fine residence on South Street, he was a director of the National State Capital Bank, and treasurer of the Democratic Press Company, of the Manufacturers & Mer-

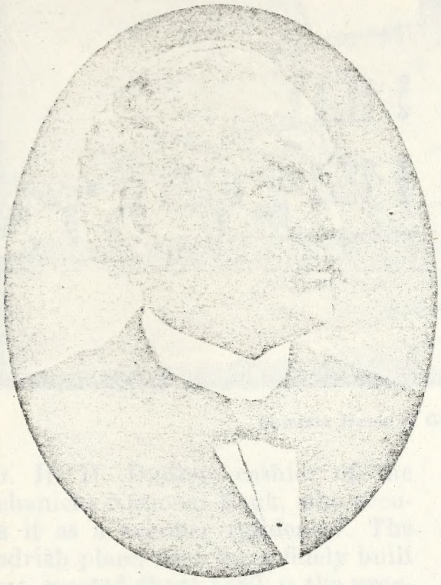


Jones' Homestead West Hopkinton.





chants Insurance Company, and of the Woodsum Steamboat Company. For several years previous to his



Hon. John F. Jones

death, which occurred March 28, 1905, he was president of the Loan & Trust Savings Bank. He married, October 23, 1861, Maria H., daughter of Thomas K. and Hannah (Frost) Barnard, of Haverhill, Mass., who survives him with two sons—John Arthur and Charles Currier. The latter is an assistant in the treasurer's office in the Loan & Trust Savings Bank, while the former is, and has been for many years, proprietor of the Hopkinton homestead. He made a specialty for some time of the breeding of fine blooded Guernsey stock; but milk, fruit and poultry production now engage his attention, in the latter of which he is particularly interested.

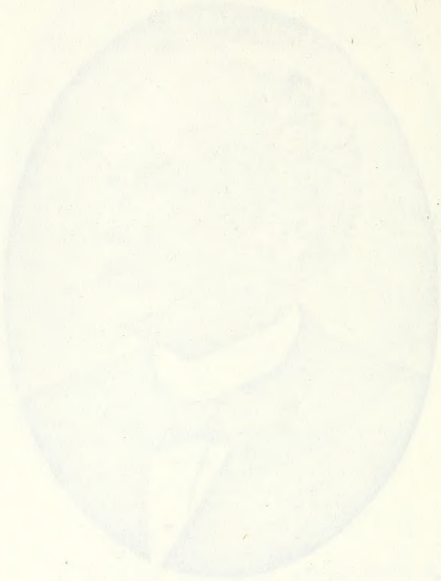
Henry E. Eaton, who came to Hopkinton from the town of Weare in 1903, was engaged for six years, up to 1909, in the summer boarding business as proprietor of the "Grand View," on Mount Putney, when he retired, establishing his residence at Hopkinton village. He has been a successful auctioneer for many years, making sales annually in nearly every county in the state, as well as a large number in the immediate vicinity, and is still actively engaged in the business. He is a Democrat in politics, and while in Weare filled nearly all the town offices, and was also postmaster at East Weare, under the administration of President Cleveland. He was born, October 25, 1854, the son of Pillsbury R. and Julia A. (Felch) Eaton. He married Miss Nellie M. Willard. They have four children—two sons and two daughters. Grace, the eldest daughter, is the wife of P. J. Malfert of Manchester. George H., the eldest son, resides in Hopkinton. The youngest

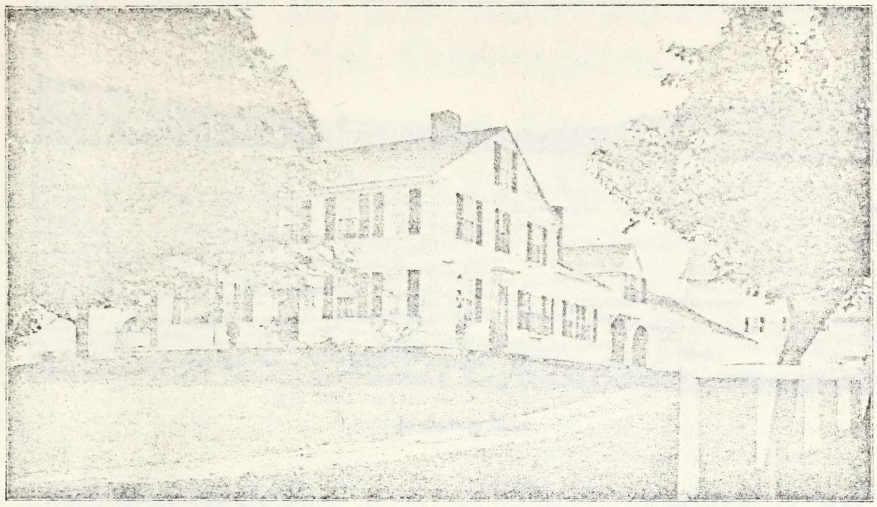


Henry E. Eaton

daughter, Maude S., is in Manchester, and Roger Q. Mills, the youngest son, is a member of the senior class in the Hopkinton High School.

Two fine old homesteads, about a mile out of Hopkinton village, on the Concord Road, are now owned by Concord bankers. The old Deacon Brown place, built about 1810, which Matthew Harvey occupied while serving as governor, is the property of

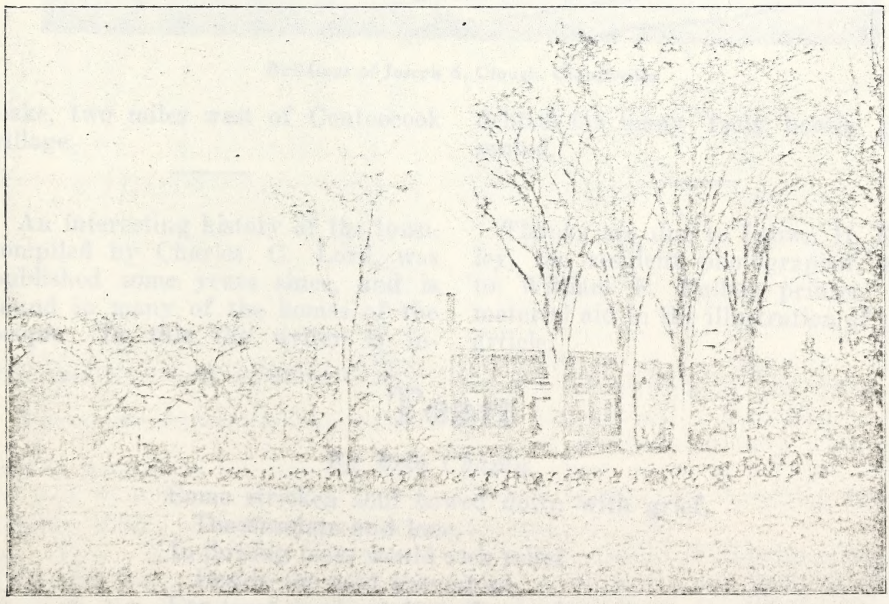




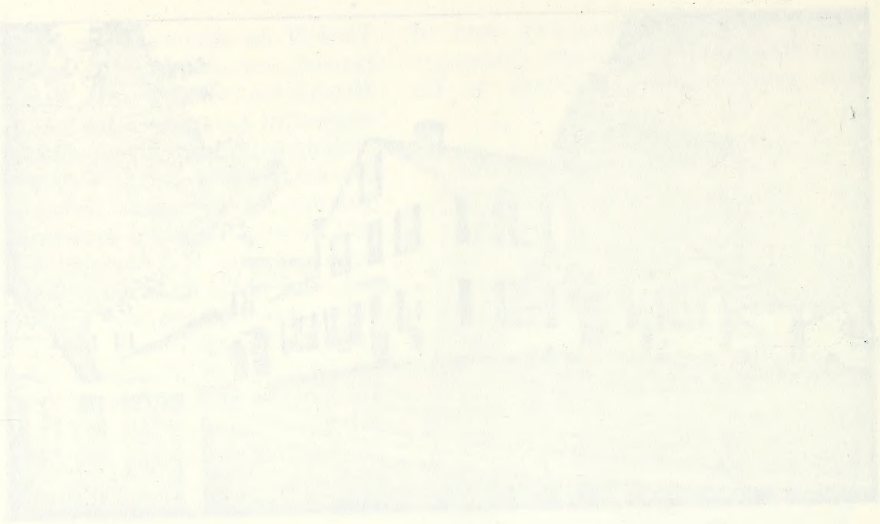
Summer Home of Gen. H. H. Dudley

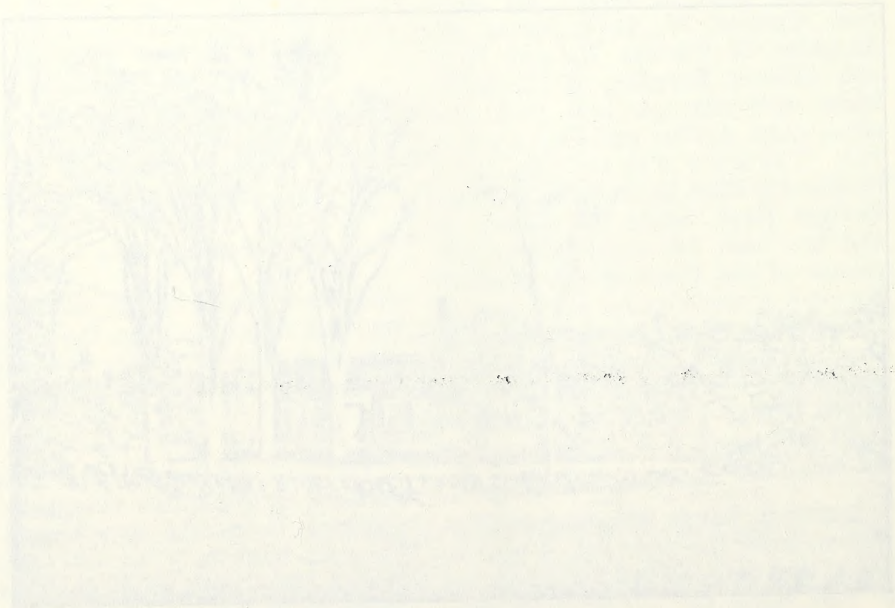
Gen. H. H. Dudley, cashier of the Mechanicks National Bank, who occupies it as a summer residence. The Goodrich place, near by, a finely built house, erected about 1780, is the property of Gen. W. F. Thayer, president of the First National Bank of Concord, of whom it is leased for a summer residence by Charles F. Matthewson, a prominent New York lawyer and a trustee of Dartmouth College.

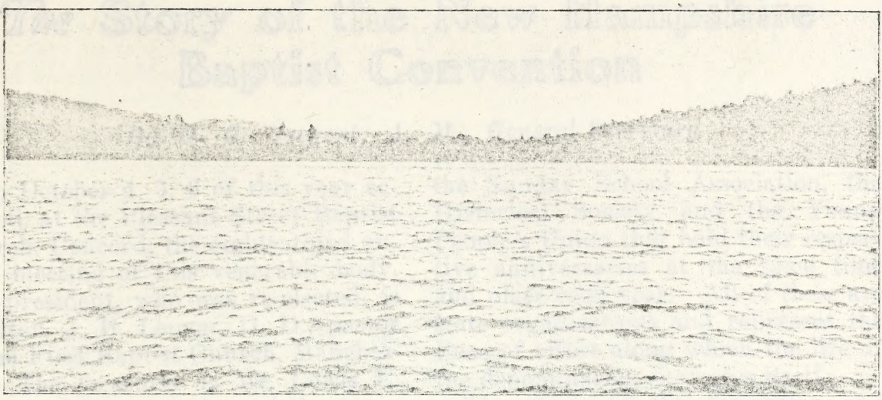
One of the prettiest resorts in the state, for camping out is at Cloughville, in connection with Joe-Sylvia



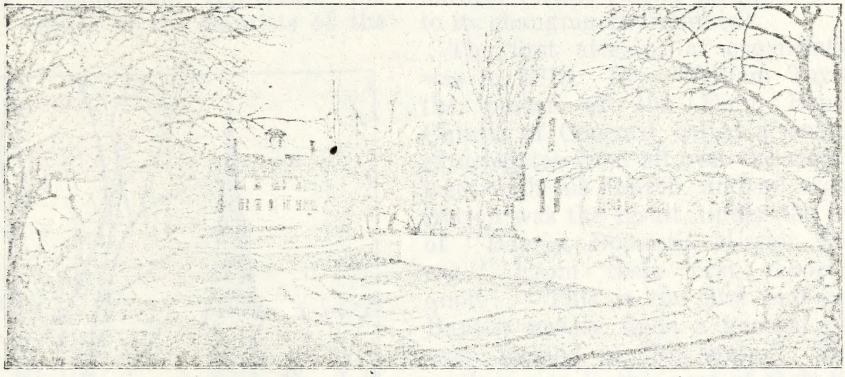
Old Goodrich Place, Owned by Gen. W. F. Thayer.—Summer Home of Charles F. Matthewson







Jo-Sylvia Lake



Buildings of Joseph S. Clough, Cloughville

Lake, two miles west of Contoocook village.

An interesting history of the town, compiled by Charles C. Lord, was published some years since, and is found in many of the homes of the people. To this the writer is indebted for many facts herein presented.

Thanks are due to Leown H. Kelley, the resident photographer, and to William F. Fuller, printer, for material aid in the illustration of this article.

Tears

By Bela Chapin

Some stricken soul bowed down with grief,
  Disconsolate and lone,
In flowing tears would seek relief
  Beside the cold gravestone.
For tears some comfort oft supply
To those who mourn, to those that sigh.

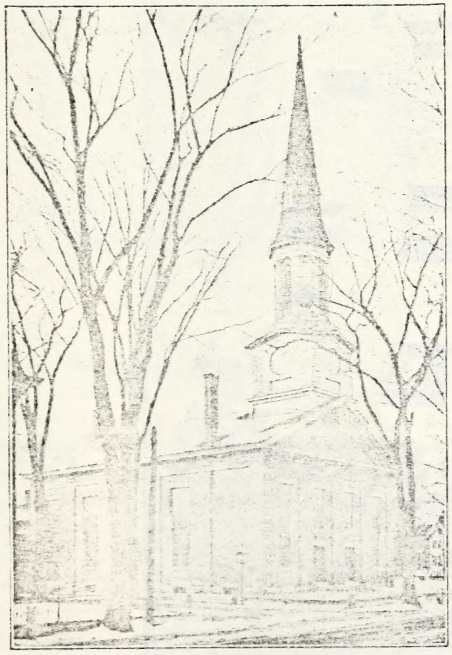


The Story of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention

By O. C. Sargent, A. M., General Secretary

On October 4, 5, 6 of this year occurred, at the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, Concord, the eighty-third annual meeting of this venerable body. The president, who was re-elected, is the Rev. J. B. Lemon, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Manchester. The treasurer is Mr. Lewis E. Staples of Portsmouth, and the secretary and field agent is O. C. Sargent of Concord.

This organization represents the united efforts of the Baptists of the state to strengthen the churches that are, and to coöperate with all other religious bodies in making and keeping New Hampshire Christian. Within the fostering care of this body there are the Ministers' Conference, the Sunday School Association, the Historical Society and the Young People's Union that hold their respective anniversaries at the same time and place each year. All of these are state organizations and represent the lines of effort along which the life of the denomination expresses itself.



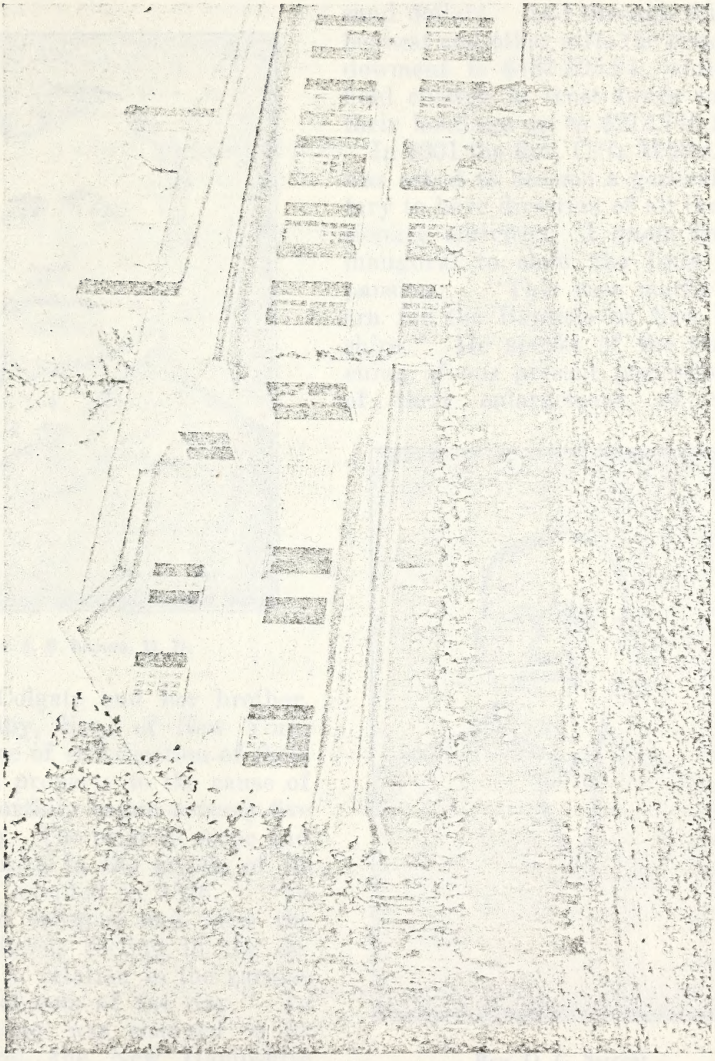
Pleasant Street Baptist Church, Concord

The story of the formation and growth of the Convention is simple. Its present form and name are the natural results of life adapting itself to its changing environment.

The first attempt at organization was in 1819. Rev. William Taylor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Concord, called a meeting of delegates from all over the state to meet with his church, and an organization was the result, under the title of "Baptist Domestic Mission Society." From their first report I quote: "This is the first and only Baptist society upon a general plan ever formed in this state." Their work is seen in this part of their first report: "The number of missionaries employed was seven and the term of their (aggregate) services only twenty-three weeks." The men doing the service were pastors of regular churches. This method of work was found inadequate, and as we find that a regular body of delegates met at the house of Joseph Colby, Esq., at New London on June 27–28, 1826, and organized under the name of "The Baptist Convention of the State of New Hampshire." Accordingly, articles of incorporation were taken out giving them power to hold property "to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars."

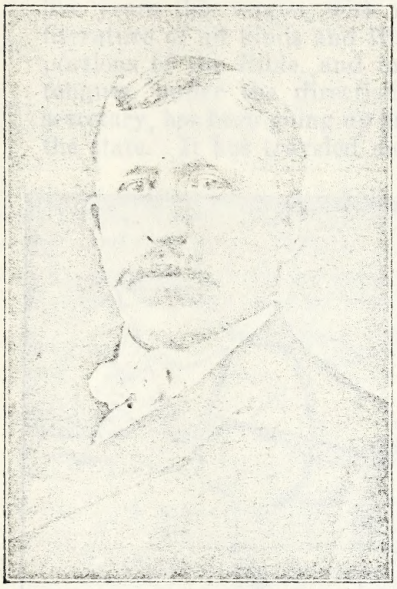
In the autumn of 1901 the seventy-fifth anniversary was held on New London Hill, and a meeting was held





Joseph Colby House, New London, in which the Convention was formed, January, 1826

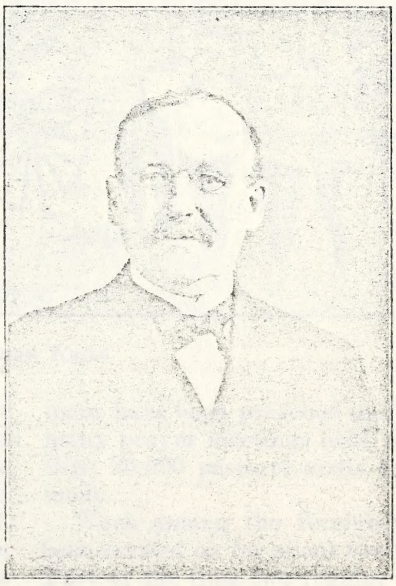
in the same room in the same house in which the organization had its birth in 1826. The house is now the summer home of Mrs. James B. Colgate, whose maiden name was Susan F. Colby. At this meeting in 1901 some 250 delegates of the state, together



Rev. J. B. Lemon, D. D.

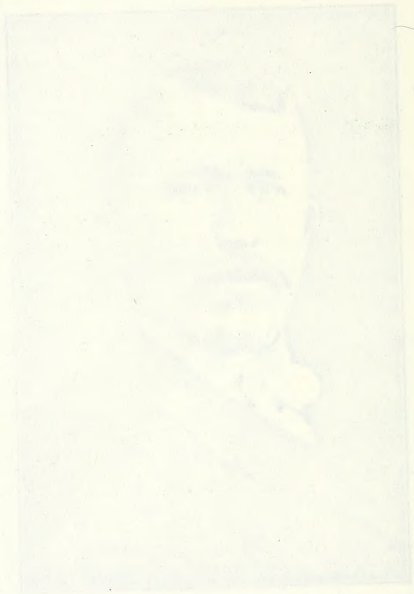
with Mrs. Colgate and her brother, Charles Colby, Esq., of New York, held a service of rededication of their persons and property to the cause of Christ so worthily begun seventy-five years before. The original scope and purpose is seen in the article of its constitution adopted in 1826. "To combine the energies and raise the tone of religious feeling in the denomination in relation to the various benevolent objects of the day." In 1860 the name was changed to its present form—the New Hampshire Baptist Convention. In 1897 their funds had come so near the thirty thousand dollar mark that the General Court gave them power to hold one hundred thousand dollars. This had to be changed again in 1901 to accommodate the expanding life of the denomination. By the will of Daniel Sharp Ford of Boston this Convention received a bequest which now amounts to $155,876.04. The General Court in February, 1901, gave them authority to hold property to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars. And through this Ford bequest and other gifts the present endowment is $182,595.04, while they hold enough in trust funds to bring their holdings up to $212,740.14.

In 1901 the Rev. C. L. White, D. D., was asked to become a general secretary to have direction of all their missionary activities. I quote from his inaugural to show the lines of expansion: "This year marks a new era for the Baptists of New Hampshire." He speaks of the strengthening of our present possessions and of their enlargement, of various

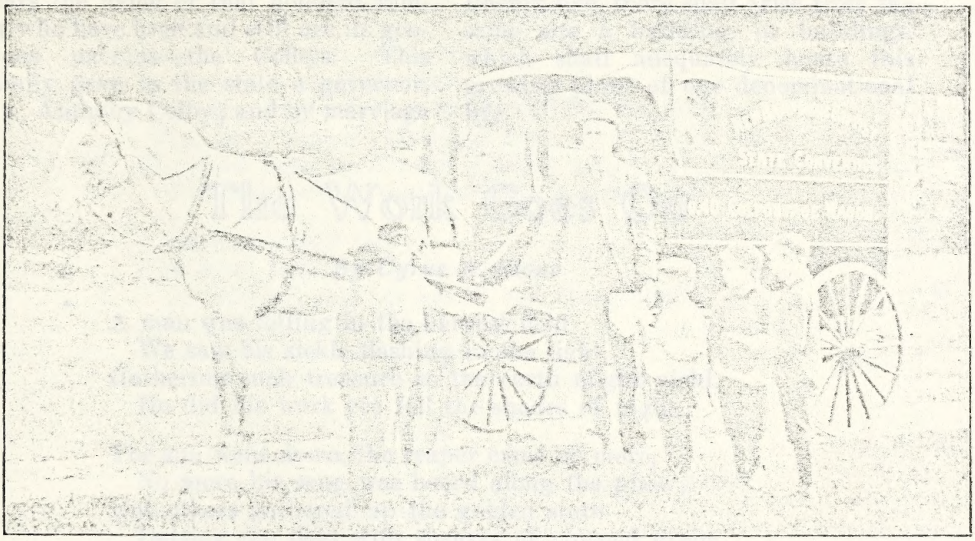


Rev. O. C. Sargent

evangelizing movements, with special churches for their centers, and of "encouraging pastors who shall go together, carrying a well-defined system of Christian work into the neglected portions of the state."



Doctor White remained secretary for sixteen months, when the present secretary was elected to carry on this work. In the autumn of 1904 the Rev. D. M. Cleveland was engaged to do a general colportage work. The American Baptist Publication Society purchased a horse and wagon and for five years this wagon, with religious literature of all kinds and Bibles and portions of the Bible, and in several tongues, under the direction of the secretary, has been going up and down the state. It has traveled more than

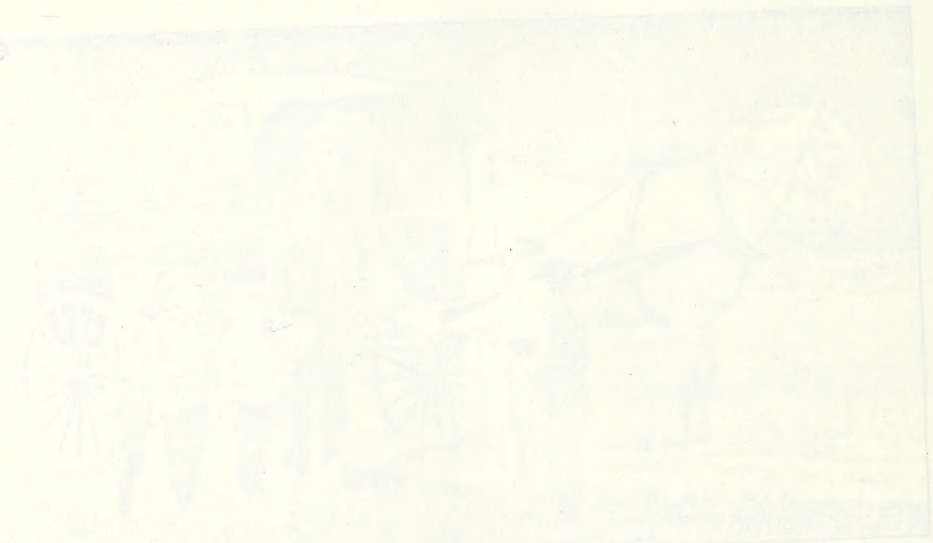


The Gospel Wagon

25,000 miles, tons of literature have been distributed, thousands of Bibles have been sold and given away, more than a thousand sermons preached and as many prayer meetings held. In May, 1905, the Rev. W. T. Riggs was called in to work under the terms of "a pastor at large," a missionary evangelist. He has supplied vacant pulpits; he has been a pastor of many churches between regular pastors or when for any local cause it was not wise to try and settle a pastor. And during the winter months he has been an evangelist in many churches. During this last year he has labored thus in nine churches, while as a supply for two or more Sabbaths he has been in sixteen churches.

The Convention has thirty-eight smaller churches that it is aiding in supporting preaching. On these fields $12,027 were raised, and to this the Convention added $6,172, making the sum total $18,198, making an average of $466.64 to each missionary, and in twenty-three cases adding the use of a parsonage. Through its field workers and these pastors over 4,000 sermons have been preached and quite as many prayer meetings held, and more than 20,000 pastoral visits have been made.

Work among the foreign-born has been carried on for about twelve years. Part of the time two regular workers, with a special evangelist for special work, have been employed among the French. These have been located in Nashua or Manchester, but have had for their fields the whole state. Also two workers among the Swedes have been employed. One of the Swede churches is in Manchester and one in



Concord. But these workers also are missionaries for the whole state. Much work is done also along these lines in many of our local churches, under the guidance of these and other missionaries employed by the Convention. In this work, however, the American Baptist Home Missions Society shares equally with the Convention in the expense.

Another department of our work, although not organically connected with the Convention, is the Colby Academy on New London Hill. It bears the name of that honored family who have been and still are its generous patrons—the Colbys. This family gave to the state a governor, *i. e.*, Anthony Colby; and by marriage to the Colgate family of New York it has secured continuous patrons. The school has a noble record, and its present condition in pupils, patrons and promises gives a large hope for years of usefulness to the cause of Christian education. Principal J. O. Wellman and an able corps of teachers are caring for more than 150 students. The plant itself is inadequate. The large academy building was burned a few years ago, and all of the friends of the school are waiting patiently for the time when, Phenix-like, there shall arise from the same site a building, or buildings, which shall adequately house this growing plant of our denominational life.

The Work Goes On

By Cyrus A. Stone

A man was toiling in the harvest field.
We saw his sickle flashing in the light,
Gathering such treasure as the earth might yield.
He did his work ere fell the shades of night.

The sun went down, the reaper came no more,
No more his song was heard along the plain;
But others gathered up the golden store
Dotting the field with sheaves of ripened grain.

Another labored at the wayside hedge.
We heard his axe resounding, blow on blow,
Till great trees thundered down across the ledge,
Waking the echoes in the vale below.

The weary woodsman ceasing from his toil
No more was seen in that fair land to dwell;
But ever bursting from the sun-kissed soil
New growth sprung upward where the old trees fell.

Another delved beside the gray stone wall
That marked the boundary of his garden plot,
Heedless of every other task or call,
Bending to labor in his chosen spot.

Today he sleeps beneath a grass-grown mound
Shaded by churchyard willows grand and tall,
His nerveless arm lies cold beneath the ground,
His spade hangs rusting on the garden wall.

But others came and tilled the upturned sod,
  Watching and waiting through the passing hours
Till they beheld as from the hand of God
  On that same spot a bank of choicest flowers.

So must it be! We do our work today;
  Tonight we rest, tomorrow we are gone.
We murmur not, 'tis the appointed way,
  The workmen perish, but the work goes on.

Aunt Betsey

By Alice D. O. Greenwood

Seems to me that she is still
Living there upon the hill
  In her weatherbeaten house beneath the pine,
With her "posies" all about her.
It would seem so strange without her,
  But they tell me that she died in eighty-nine.

I can't realize it tho';
For Aunt Betsey was, you know,
  So chipper, and her health was always fine.
All our worries and our troubles
Floated off like empty bubbles
  In her weatherbeaten house beneath the pine.

I can see her still a-sitting
In the chimney corner knitting,
  While we fairly raise the rafters with our noise;
But it never seemed to fret her,
There was nothing she liked better
  Than the frolic of we merry girls and boys.

Ah, how strange it seems that she
Never more will welcome me
  To the weatherbeaten house beneath the pine;
Never more I'll see her sitting
In the chimney-corner knitting,
  For they tell me that she died in eighty-nine.

If true the stories told
Of streets all paved with gold,
  And harps and crowns and everything so fine,
With her simple, homely ways,
And her faltering notes of praise,
  She'd be happier, would she not, beneath the pine?



A Heart Throb from the Past

By Fred Myron Colby

Of all the matches ever made on earth we doubt if there ever was one more purely the creature of true love than that of Sir Walter Raleigh and his wife, that beautiful Elizabeth Throckmorton, who was maid of honor to Queen Elizabeth; and we know of no reason why a scrap, now and then, of heart history may not be as valuable and interesting as are a thousand and one other things that exercise the genius of the chronicler and are paraded with grand flourishes in our standard histories.

Of course everyone remembers well Walter Raleigh, the soldier, the courtier, the discoverer, the scholar, the hero of the cloak adventure and one of the special favorites of the virgin queen. Young, gallant, handsome, with his high forehead, dark, penetrating eyes, his turned up mustache and his remarkable head of hair that it took his man an hour to comb, dressed richly in white satin doublet, all embroidered with pearls; trunk hose of blue velvet; shoes with diamond buckles, and a great chain of rich pearls around his neck, Raleigh's was one of the most splendid figures of that age. He was a man, moreover, well calculated to win the love and enlist the admiration of any woman. But in all that court of beautiful women—and the circle of feminine loveliness around Queen Bess was a very bower of roses—he saw but one to love, and she, the liege mistress of his heart, was a fair young girl of seventeen, fresh from the green fields and shaded, dreamy lanes of her Devonshire home.

Elizabeth Throckmorton was the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, a man of superior mind and culture, descended from an ancient and honorable family. From the pictures of her, which have been copied from originals, she appears to have possessed surpassing beauty of face and form, and her subsequent life shows her possessed of mental and moral traits befitting the wife of the noble Raleigh. When we remember how much of her youth was spent in her country home in the performance of quiet feminine accomplishments and in pure, sweet maidenly fancies of her life to come, we do not wonder that when marriage came at last she was a most true wife and tender mother.

We wish that we knew more of that courtship than we do. The lovers saw each other but seldom, save in the presence of others; their letters were studied and formal, and their engagement was kept secret. But love was as strong and firm then as now and burned all the clearer because hidden under modest reserve. One can but envy them the delicious thrill of the sacred secret when their hands touched in the stately measures or their eyes told the sweet unspoken story. When Julian and Arabella, having flirted with and kissed half a dozen other girls and men, engage themselves nowadays between the pauses of a waltz, and hie away together the next morning to announce the fact to all their acquaintances, the story does not seem to be sweet at all.

The secret engagement and the clandestine marriage that followed is ascribed to the queen's jealousy of all rivals to the affection she claimed of her favorites. The Earl of Essex, two years before, had the same experience by his secret alliance with Frances Walsingham, the widow of Sir Philip Sydney. Elizabeth was, of course, indignant when she learned

the facts, and immediately dismissed her maid of honor from the court, and deprived Sir Walter of his office as gentleman of the privy council and ordered his imprisonment in the Tower. His imprisonment lasted eight weeks, and during the time he was not allowed the society of his young and beautiful wife, whose attachment remained unbroken through all the vicissitudes of his eventful life.

Another time Sir Walter was imprisoned in the Tower on a frivolous charge, and Lady Raleigh was not permitted to bear him company. Learning that he was soon to receive a sentence of death the true and loving husband wrote this epistle to his wife. It is replete with the sincerest, tenderest passion, and is a model love letter:

"You shall now receive, dear wife, my last words in these my last lines. My love I send you, that you may keep it when I am dead; and my counsel, that you may remember when I am gone. I would not by my will present you with sorrows, dear Bess; let them go to the grave and be buried with me in dust. And seeing it is not the will of God that I should ever see you more in this life bear it patiently, and with a heart like thyself. Firstly, I send you all the thanks my heart can conceive, or my words can express, for your many troubles and cares taken for me, which, though they have not taken effect as you wished, yet the debt is deathless, and pay it I never shall in this world. Secondly, I beseech you, by the love you bear me living, do not hide yourself in grief many days, but seek to mend the miserable fortunes of our poor child. Thy mourning cannot avail me; I am but dust.

"Remember your poor child for his father's sake, who chose and loved you in his happiest time. God is my witness, it is for you and yours I desired life; but it is true I disdain myself for begging of it. For know, dear wife, that your son is the son of a true man, and one who in his own respect despiseth death and all his misshapen, grizzly forms. I cannot write much. God knows how hardly I stole the time, when all asleep; and it is time to separate my thoughts from all the world. Beg my dead body, which living is denied thee, and either lay it in Sherbourne or Exeter, by my father and mother. I can write no more. Time and death call me away. The everlasting God, Infinitive, Inscrutable; the Almighty God, which is goodness itself, mercy itself; the true light and life, keep thee and thine; have mercy on me and teach me to forgive my persecutors and false witnesses, and send us to meet again in His glorious kingdom. My own true wife, farewell. Bless my poor boy. Pray for me, and let the good God fold you both in his arms. Written with the dying hand of sometime thy husband, but now, alas, overthrown!

"Yours that was, but not my own,
"W. RALEIGH."

Years afterwards Raleigh did fall a victim to the jealousy of his rivals and the meanness of King James II, and the two were called to part forever after a union of twenty-six years. Lady Raleigh survived her husband twenty-nine years, and all that time she piously preserved, in a metal case, the decapitated head. She made no loud outcry at his death and made her life sacred to the care of her children. When her end was near her youngest son, Carew, cried out upon his knees that she must not leave him. "Your father wants me," she said gently. "I am going to him."

Faithful heart, tried and true! Well may Englishmen and Americans, too, love and honor the noble husband and the noble wife. If they had done nothing else they have given to the world an example of conjugal faith and tenderness which might serve as a safe and blessed guide to any people.

New Hampshire Necrology

ISAAC WALKER, A. M.

Isaac Walker, A. M., for thirty-six years principal of Pembroke Academy, and assistant and librarian since 1904—one of the best known educators in the state—died suddenly at his home in Pembroke on Friday, October 22.

Professor Walker was a native of Fryeburg, Me., born September 26, 1842. He fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy and graduated from Dartmouth with the class of 1863, having served for a time during the preceding year in the Union Army, as a member of the Rhode Island Cavalry. In the fall of 1863 he assumed the principalship of Pembroke Academy, continuing till 1868, after which he was engaged five years as principal of the Ware (Mass.) High School, and then returned to Pembroke, where he was in continuous charge of the academy till 1904, when he relinquished the responsibility, continuing as librarian and assistant. To his untiring efforts and devotion Pembroke Academy is indebted mainly, not merely for its present prosperity, but for its continued existence.

Professor Walker was an active member and deacon of the Congregational Church at Pembroke, and a licensed lay preacher. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of various educational associations. In 1866 he married Mary P. Smith, of Monmouth, Me., who survives him, with a son and two daughters.

DR. B. D. EASTMAN

Dr. B. D. Eastman, superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Topeka, Kan., died at his home in that city, September 11.

Doctor Eastman was born in North Conway, N. H., February 5, 1836, and went West in 1854, living for three years in St. Louis. In 1865 he was married to Caroline Warner Ely of St. Johnsbury, Vt. She died in Topeka in 1899, and in 1902 he married Maria L. Warren of Topeka. The latter survives him, also one son, Philip Eastman, managing editor of the Topeka *Daily Capital*.

Doctor Eastman was one of the foremost alienists in Kansas and the first superintendent and eighteen years at the head of the Kansas asylum. After completing his medical education he began his professional career as assistant superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum at Concord. Later he was seven years in a similar position in the government asylum at Washington. He resigned this place to become superintendent of the Worcester (Mass.) Asylum, where he remained seven years. During that time he built the new state hospital at Lake Quinsigamond. He was the founder of the New England Psychological Society and during his long residence in Topeka was a professor in the Kansas Medical College. When his health compelled his retirement from the asylum a few years ago it had 1,000 patients and ranked among the leading institutions of its kind in the country.

ALONZO ELLIOTT

Alonzo Elliott, born in Augusta, Me., July 25, 1849, died in Manchester, N. H., August 2, 1909.

He was the son of Albert and Adeline (Waterman) Elliott. At the conclusion of his school days he engaged as a telegraph operator at Tilton. In 1869 he located in Manchester as telegraph operator and ticket agent for the Concord and the Manchester and Lawrence Railroads. He relinquished this position in 1893 to engage in the insurance and banking business, in which he became prominent and successful. He was one of the chief promoters of the Elliott Manufacturing Company of Manchester, and was actively identified with the People's Gas Company, the Manchester Electric Light Company and several banking institutions of that city. He was a member of the Masonic bodies, including Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Derryfield Club, and was actively interested in and president of the Manchester board of trade.

JAMES D. SMITH

James D. Smith, born in Exeter, November 29, 1829, died at Stamford, Conn., September 21, 1909.

He was the son of Rev. John Smith, pastor of the First Church in Exeter from 1829 to 1838. He began his successful business career as clerk in an Exeter store, and, going to New York in early manhood, he entered the banking firm of Jamison, Smith & Cotting, which later changed its name to James D. Smith & Company. He was president of the New York Stock Exchange in 1885 and 1886, and was active in the affairs of Wall Street until taken ill two weeks before his death. Mr. Smith was for twelve years chairman of the America's cup committee. In 1882 he was appointed state treasurer of Connecticut to fill out the term of D. A. Nichols, deceased, and during his term he refunded the state debt of $500,000. He leaves a daughter.

Editor and Publisher's Notes

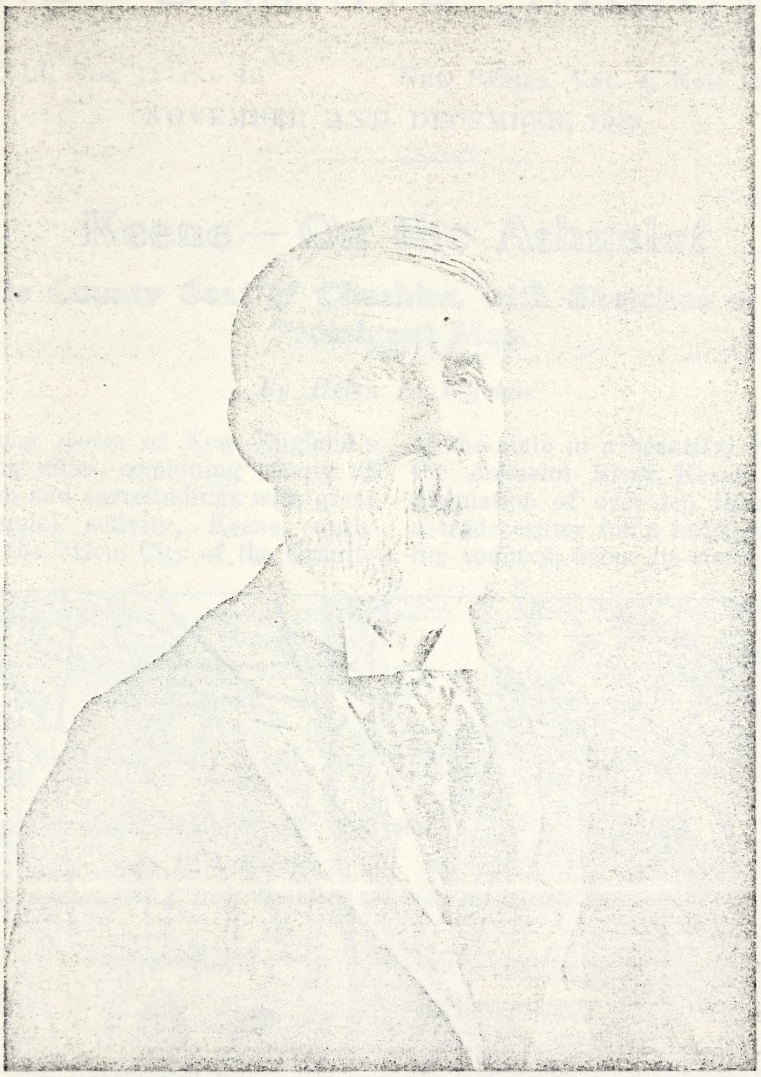
The October issue of the GRANITE MONTHLY has been delayed far beyond the usual time of appearance, on account of the necessary absence of the publisher from the state for some time during that month. The year's volume will close promptly on time, however, as the November and December issues will appear together in a double number, which will be issued before the opening of the latter month, and the leading feature of which will be a handsomely illustrated article on the City of Keene, by Miss Helen L. Wyman, for several years past a teacher in the Keene High School, who writes gracefully and interestingly. It is the purpose of the publisher to make the magazine, during the coming year, more complete and valuable, as well as more generally interesting than heretofore; and to that end he bespeaks the support and coöperation not only of present patrons but of the people of the state generally, all of whom should be interested in the maintenance and success of the only historical and biographical magazine in the state, established by the present publisher nearly thirty-three years ago, and whose bound volumes for the entire period are found on the shelves of every well equipped library, public or private, in the state of New Hampshire.

Public interest in New Hampshire, today, centers largely upon future railroad management and operation. The development and improvement of the Boston & Maine system, covering almost the entire state, has been in abeyance for some time past, partly because of the prevailing business depression, but more, perhaps, from the uncertainty existing as to the future control of the railroad itself. Times have materially improved, however, and the uncertainty in question is also removed, it being settled beyond peradventure that the Boston & Maine is to be practically under the control of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and to all intents and purposes a part of that great system. That this change in the railroad status, instead of being detrimental to New Hampshire interests, will be positively advantageous, in that it insures the means and the purpose to carry out many much needed and long-delayed improvements, is the confident belief of many of our citizens. Moreover, the fact that the present energetic head of the New Haven system, who is also one of the most successful railroad men in the country, passed his early life in New Hampshire, and naturally cherishes a personal affection for the state, should go far toward reassuring any who may have entertained doubts upon that subject.

Substantial but by no means rapid progress has been made in the construction of the two large granite buildings in Concord in which the people of the state naturally take much interest. These are the state house extension and the new building of the New Hampshire Historical Society. The foundation, basement and first story of each has been completed, so that a general idea of the architectural appearance of the buildings may readily be obtained by observers, and the same is, in each case, most satisfactory. It is manifest, however, that it will require dilligent application on the part of the contractors to complete the state house work on time, but that will doubtless be forthcoming. As for the Historical Society's building, there is no occasion for hurry, and the greatest thoroughness in construction seems to be the leading object, regardless of expense. This will be, when completed, by far the finest building in the state.

The Concord Commercial Club has just issued, from The Rumford Press, a handsomely printed and profusely illustrated booklet, entitled "The City Beautiful," which is designed to present the attractions and advantages of New Hampshire's capital as a residence city—something which not all people in the state, or even in the city in question, fully appreciate. The book is designed for outside circulation, and a copy may be had by anyone interested, either in or outside the state by addressing the Secretary of the Concord Commercial Club, and enclosing a two-cent stamp for postage.

349-350



Thomas L. Rand.

Mr. Rand has been actively connected with *The New Hampshire Sentinel* newspaper for sixty-six years — a record for continuous service in the same office which cannot be paralelled among newspaper men now living.



THE GRANITE MONTHLY

VOL. XLI, NOS. 11 AND 12 NEW SERIES, VOL. 4, NOS. 11 AND 12
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1909.

Keene — On the Ashuelot

The County Seat of Cheshire, with Sketches of its Prominent Men

By Helen L. Wyman

Among scores of New England's thriving cities, combining beauty of location and surroundings with great commercial activity, Keene, aptly called the "Gem City of the Granite State," claims recognition for its vigorous enterprise and industrial achievements as well as for its natural advantages.

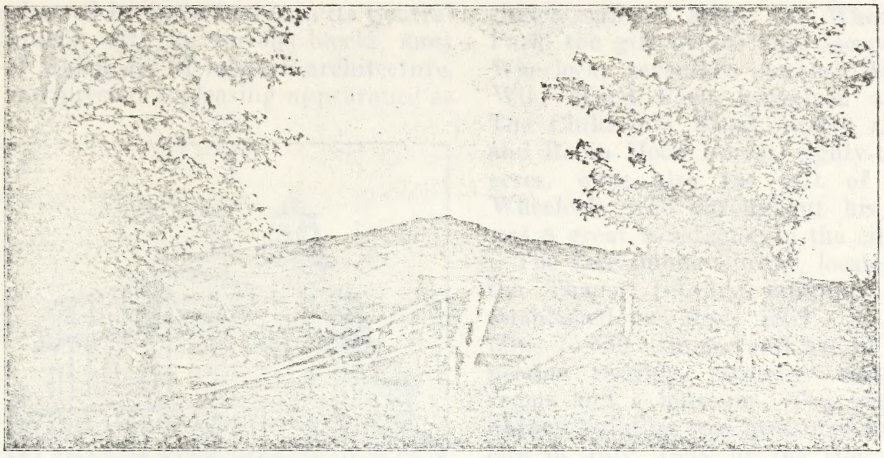
Situated in the southwestern part of the state in a beautiful valley on the Ashuelot River, Keene, with its population of over ten thousand, is a trade center for a large surrounding country, hence its stores are usually well stocked and in keeping with the demands. Its location at the cross roads of railway lines leading in four directions makes it easy of access as well as an ideal shipping



Over the Ashuelot

NOTE.— All the views used in the general illustration of this article were made by Mr. Bion H Whitehouse, of Keene, who makes a specialty of this line of photography.



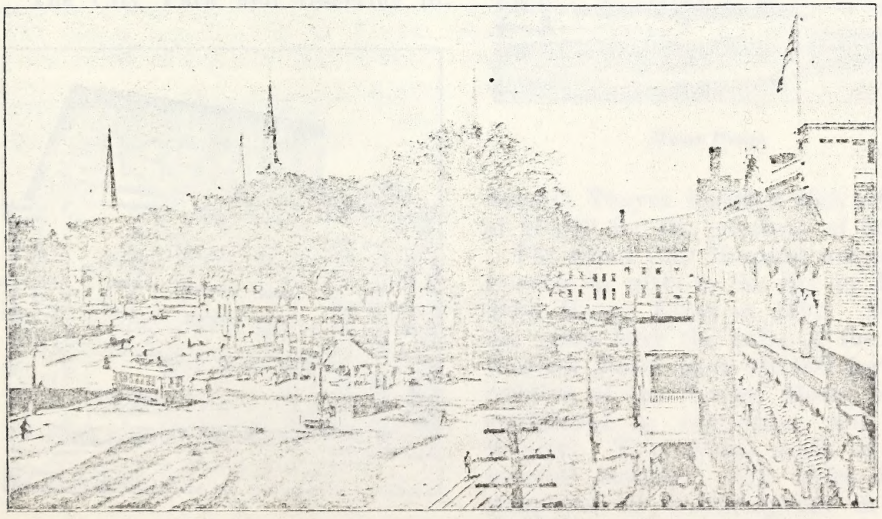


Mt. Monadnock, Looking Toward Keene

place for manufacturing concerns.

In the way of picturesque scenery Keene offers unequalled attractions for the summer visitor as well as for the permanent resident. Majestic Monadnock, ten miles away, towers 3,500 feet above the sea level, and numerous other hills and mountains are scattered throughout the county, in the hollows of which nestle many lakes encircled by cottages. The adjoining farms are fertile and prosperous and the whole county as a health resort is continually growing in favor with the world at large.

Keene is compactly built, as much so as the average city of 30,000 or more people; but it is a city of homes, the single family home predominating to an extent rarely found in an industrial center. It has the good fortune to possess opportunity to grow to the four points of the compass, and not be compelled to expand in one or two directions, as is the case with so many cities. It has a well-

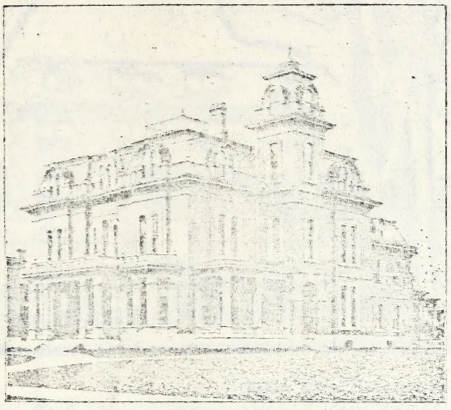


Central Square





planned business center in its Central square, with its various blocks, most of which are of modern architecture, and present a pleasing appearance as

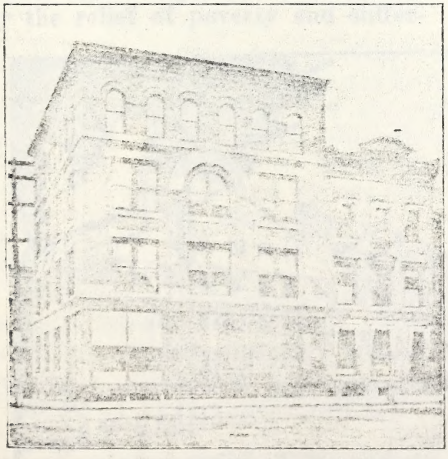


Thayer Public Library

substantial and handsome structures. The five principal streets which branch out from this square are shaded by large and beautiful trees and lined by private residences, many of them marking out owners of large means and refined taste.

No city in New England of its size has as many or as spacious and beautiful parks and pleasure grounds.

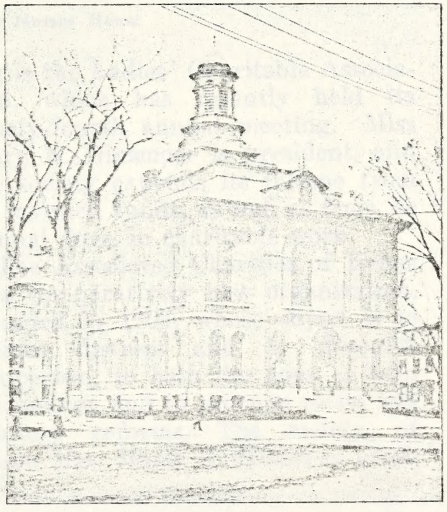
The City Park and reservoir in-



Post Office

cludes eighteen acres; the Wheelock Park, the gift of the late George A. Wheelock, seventeen acres; Ladies' Wild Wood Park, seventeen acres. The Children's Wood, twelve acres, and Robin Hood Forest, eighty-three acres, were also the gift of Mr. Wheelock, who throughout his life was a great benefactor to the city.

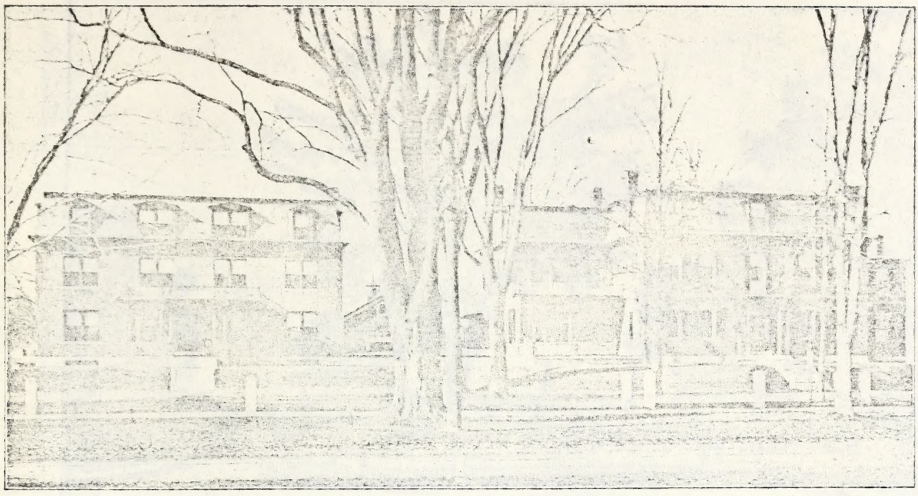
The free public library, located in the Thayer Library building, was established in May, 1859. It contains 15,650 volumes and has in connection reading, reference and art rooms and a museum. The present library building was presented to the city in July, 1898, by the Hon. Ed-



Court House

ward C. Thayer, together with a fund of $5,000 for the purchase of books.

The Elliot City Hospital was made possible by gifts to the city by Hon. John Henry Elliot in 1892. About ten years later the heirs of the late Edward Joslin gave $12,000 for the erection of the Nurses' Home, to be established in connection with the hospital. This stands south of the hospital building, with which it is connected by a passageway in the basement, and the buildings together

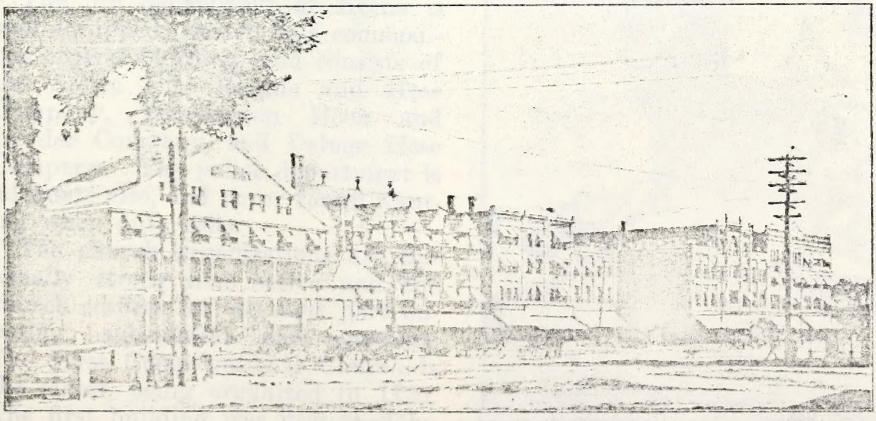


Elliot City Hospital and the Nurses' Home

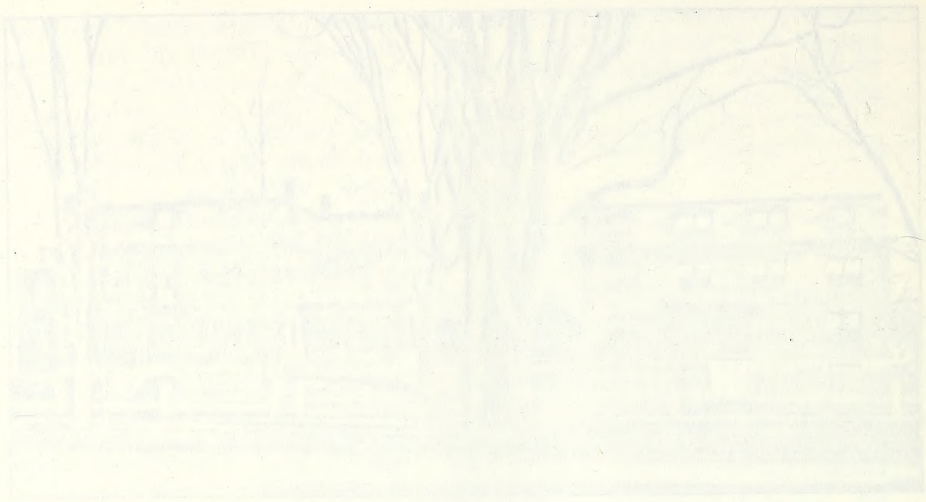
perpetuate the names of two men whose generosity and public spirit will long be appreciated. A worthy institution of Keene is the Invalids' Home, situated on upper Court Street. It was incorporated in 1871 and offers to residents of Keene and vicinity a home to the sick and infirm at moderate charges. Recently the building has been enlarged and improved until now it stands forth conspicuous for the dignity and beauty of its architectural lines.

The oldest organization in Keene for the relief of poverty and suffering is the Ladies' Charitable Association, which has recently held its ninety-fourth annual meeting. Miss Mary B. Dinsmoor is president, and the society expends its income from its invested funds, as well as from its annual dues, in charitable work.

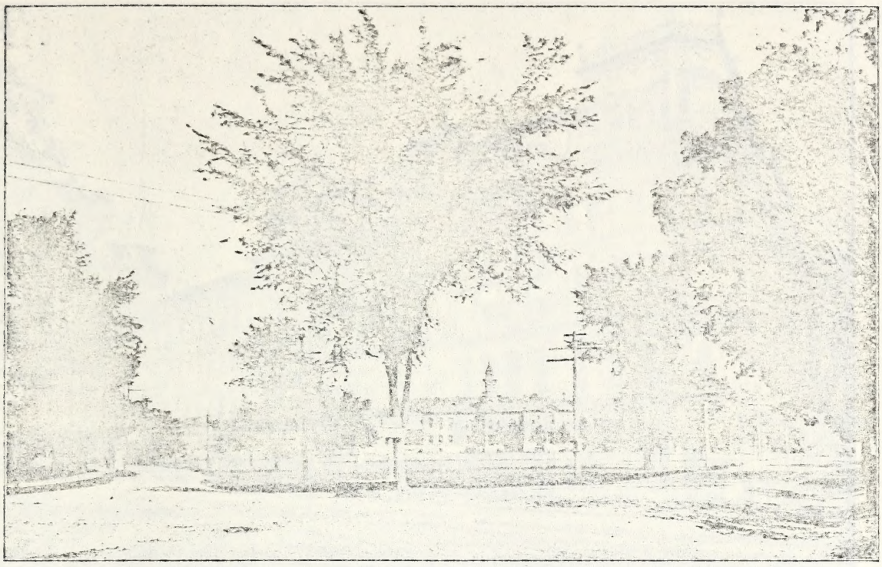
The Associated Charities of Keene is a comparatively new organization, founded in 1905, whose object is to relieve distress and to diminish pauperism, to help the poor to help themselves, and to promote social and sanitary reforms. The society, of which Mrs. Maria A. Howes is presi-



East Side of Main Street







Cheshire County Jail

dent, has now about four hundred and fifty members. Mrs. Fannie S. Allen has been from the beginning the agent and general secretary.

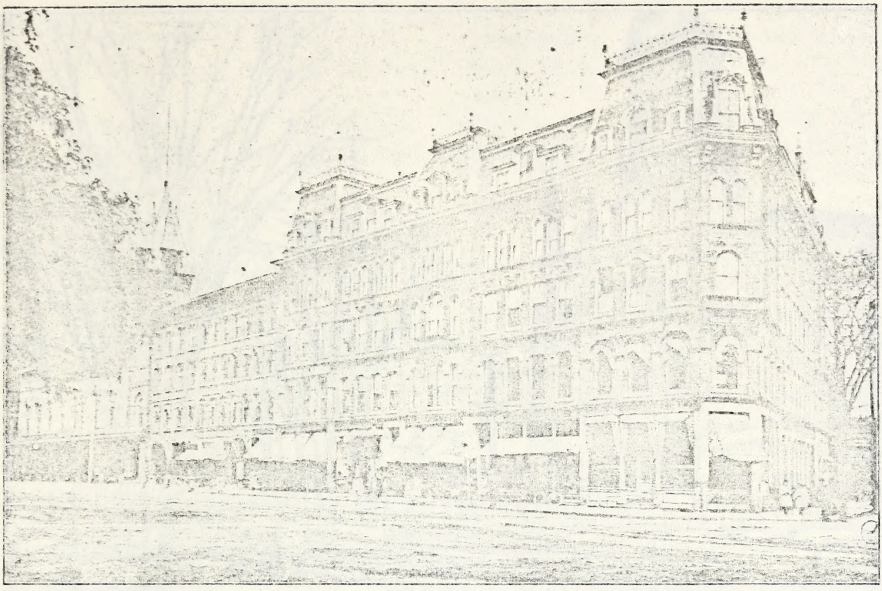
The Humane Society, which was founded in 1875, has done a vast amount of good along the lines of the relief of suffering among animals as well as among human beings, and is actively engaged in work at present with Mr. Ferdinand D. Rodenbush as president and Mrs. Jennie B. Powers, general agent.

The fire department of Keene is well equipped, located in a commodious central building, and consists of the Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company, Washington Hook and Ladder Company, and Deluge Hose Company. The police department is adequate also, and never found wanting when duty calls.

The church organizations are unusually strong and active and the church edifices for the most part imposing, substantial and spacious. The First Congregational Church is the oldest, being organized in 1738. The first building was destroyed by the Indians, several others were outgrown, the present structure being erected in 1786. This is the church over which the talented Dr. Barstow presided as pastor for fifty years. The Young Men's Christian Association has a carefully planned and well-managed building on West Street. The association is the oldest established in the state, dating back to 1868, and the modern three-story



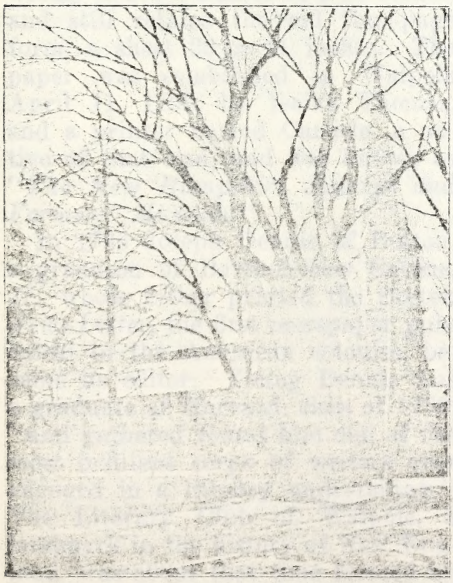
Unitarian Church



Bank Block—City Hall on the Left

brick structure was erected in 1894 at a cost of $42,000. It contains handsome and finely furnished reading and game rooms, a beautiful parlor, and eleven comfortable sleeping rooms, an up-to-date gymnasium with a competent director in charge, bath rooms with shower baths and hot and cold water at all times, and a number of class and lecture rooms.

Keene has four national and two savings banks, a first-class daily paper, the *Evening Sentinel*, and two good weeklies, the *Sentinel* and the *Cheshire Republican*. The weekly *Sentinel* is one of the oldest newspapers in the country, having been es-



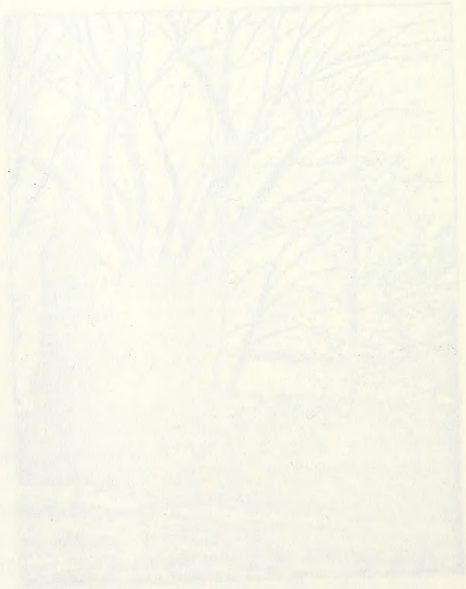
Episcopal Church

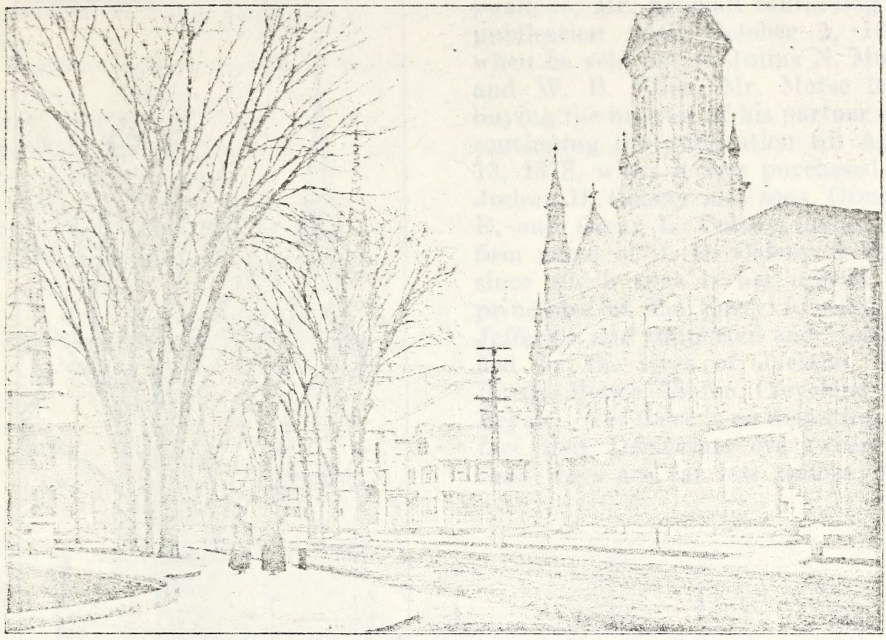


The Sentinel Building







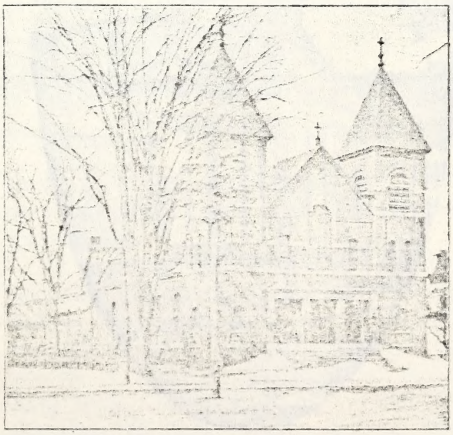


Court Street

tablished in 1799. The Cheshire *Republican,* published by J. D. Colony & Sons, is the second oldest paper in New Hampshire. It was started as a weekly in 1793, a sheet 11 x 18 inches, and still retains the old four-page form, a sheet 29 x 44 inches. The paper was established in Walpole April 11, 1793, by Isaiah Thomas, and a printer named Carlisle, a native of that own, and was known as *"The New Hampshire Journal and Farmers' Museum."*

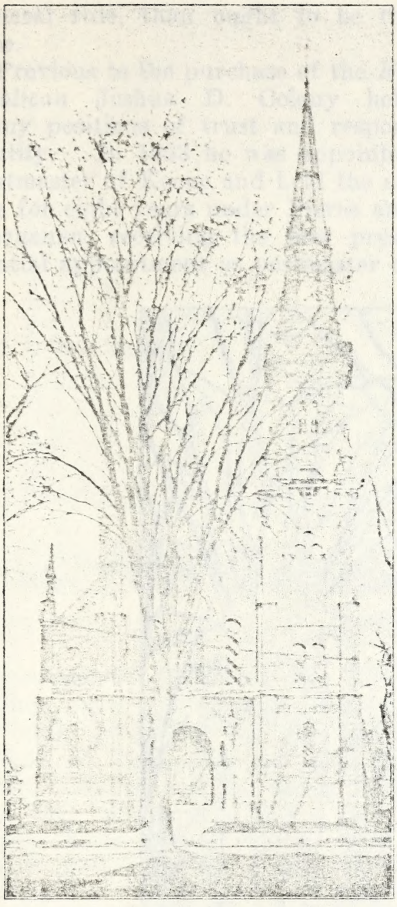
In 1796 Joseph Dennie of Boston, a grandson of Bartholemew Greene, Jr., whose father printed the Boston *News-Letter,* the first newspaper published in the American colonies, became its editor. Young Dennie was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1790, "and gathered round him one of the most brilliant corps of writers ever engaged in a literary undertaking." The Literary Club of Walpole, a landmark in the history of New England, was about that time formed by men connected with the *"Museum."* Among the early writers for the paper were Thomas G. Fessenden, son of a Walpole minister, who afterward became an editor of the *New England Farmer* from its foundation until his death in 1837, and Joseph T. Buckingham, afterwards a well known journalist in Boston.

In the early part of the nineteenth



Roman Catholic Church

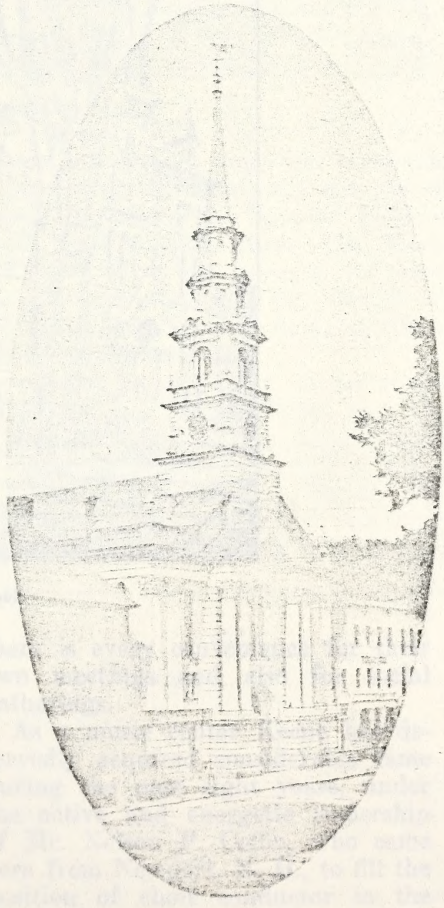




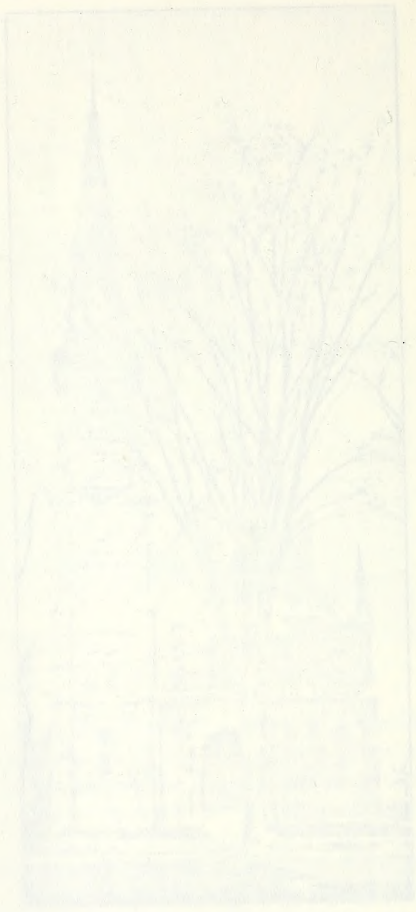
Baptist Church

century the plant was moved to Keene, and the paper was known as the "*Republican and Farmer.*" Among its early editors were Nahum Stone, Beniah Cook and Harvey A. Bill. Mr. Bill, after nearly twenty-five years of labor as apprentice and editor and having become "partially weary with the responsibility of the position," retired March 31, 1852, Horatio Kimball assuming charge April 7 and "continuing to support the principles and men of the Democratic party, the principles promulgated by Jefferson and Madison."

The name of the paper was changed January 5, 1853, to *The Cheshire Republican*, Mr. Kimball continuing its publication until October 1, 1865, when he sold out to Julius N. Morse and W. B. Allen, Mr. Morse later buying the interest of his partner and continuing the publication till April 13, 1878, when it was purchased by Joshua D. Colony and sons, Ormond E. and Oscar L. Colony, under the firm name of J. D. Colony & Sons, since which time it has upheld the principles of the party founded by Jefferson and supported and exemplified by the lives of Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Tilden, Cleveland and Bryan. Yet there is no disputing the fact that Democrats everywhere in these days are far less zealous, as a



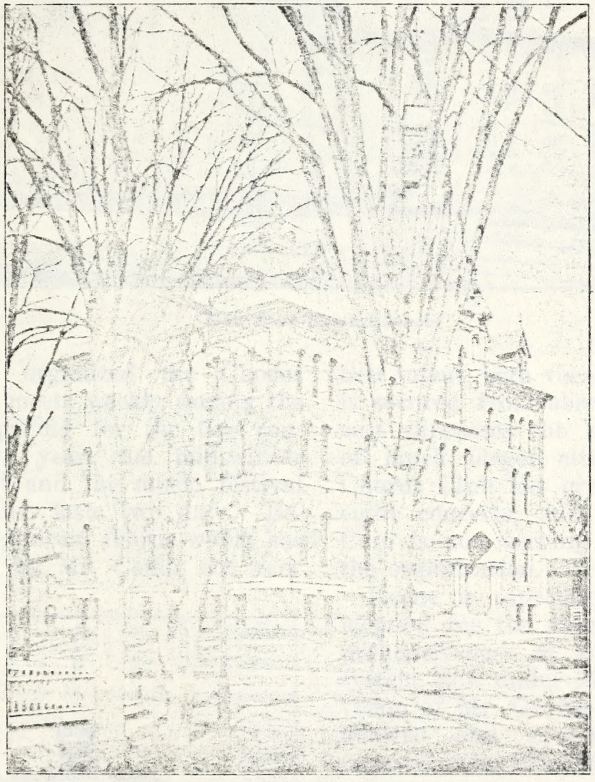
First Congregational Church



general rule, than ought to be the case.

Previous to the purchase of the *Republican* Joshua D. Colony held many positions of trust and responsibility. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Keene and held the office for eight years under Pierce and Buchanan, receiving the first presidential appointment as postmaster of Keene from President Pierce in 1856. He was twice elected treasurer for Cheshire County. Oscar L. Colony, the present owner was assistant postmaster at the time, although but sixteen years of age. Ormond E. Colony was also postmaster of Keene under the Cleveland administration. Upon the death of Joshua D. Colony, March 29, 1891, Oscar L. Colony became sole owner and proprietor of the paper, continuing the business under the name of J. D. Colony & Sons.

Almost every fraternity is represented in Keene, and most of them have extensive accommodations in various blocks. The Odd Fellows have a very handsome building of their own on Roxbury Street, where there is every convenience for their own meetings and also for social gatherings.



High School

As a music center Keene has deservedly acquired considerable fame during the past eight years, under the active and energetic leadership of Mr. Nelson P. Coffin, who came here from Newport, N. H., to fill the position of choir conductor in the First Congregational Church. He

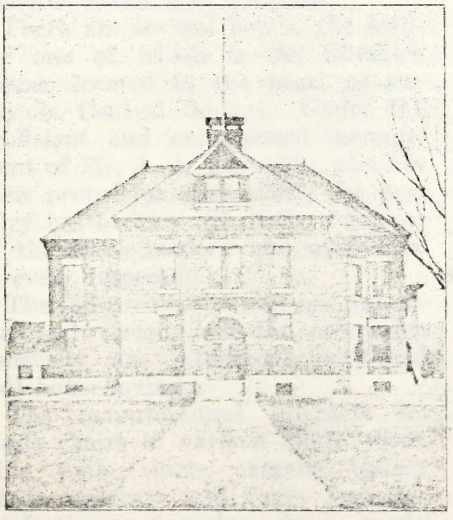




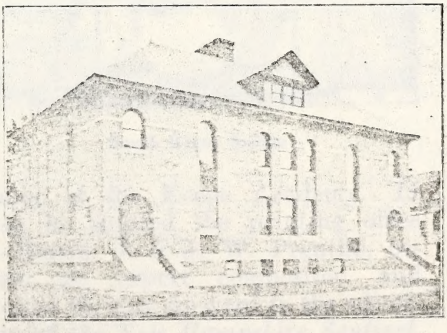
New State Normal School

immediately organized the Chorus Club, which meets weekly during the winter, preparing for the two concerts of the year, the mid-winter male concert and the music festival in May, which lasts two days. Besides the large local chorus which has been drilled by Mr. Coffin, the very best talent, both vocal and orchestral, is secured from abroad, and the result surpasses the musical festivals of much larger cities. The Keene Chorus Club has given in all forty-eight concerts, and Mr. Orville E. Cain is now serving as president of the organization.

Keene is especially to be recommended for the excellence and comprehensiveness of its public school system, now under the general supervision of Mr. George A. Keith. The modern and substantial buildings compare very favorably with those of

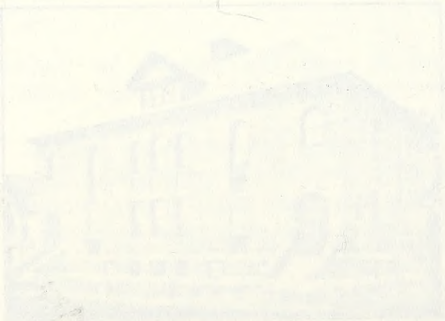


Washington School



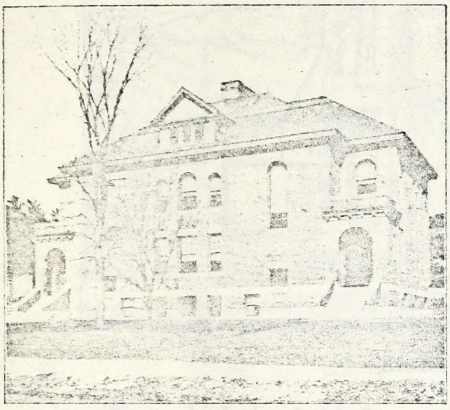
Lincoln School





other New England cities, and the results obtained receive the approval of every good citizen.

Keene was fortunate in securing the location of the new State Normal School, which opened September 28, in the Governor Hale mansion on



Franklin School

Main Street, a building splendidly fitted for such a use. With the Thayer estate just south of it, which has also become a part of the Normal school property, the equipment is most satisfactory, and under the able management of Principal Rhodes, the school is bound to be a success.

There are several hotels, the leading one of which is the Cheshire House, located in the heart of the city in Central Square. Under the proficient and experienced management of Mr. J. A. Reynolds, who has been proprietor since 1902, the hostelry has become one of the foremost of the state, modern and up-to-date in every respect.

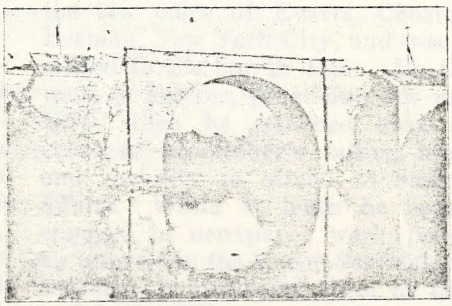
The industries of Keene are numerous and varied, and the operatives generally are intelligent, well-paid and home loving.

The manufactured products include chairs of various kinds, shoes, glue, pails, shirts, overalls, bakery goods, crackers and fancy biscuits, confectionery, woolen dress goods, lumber and building material, door and window screens, wooden boxes, medicines, brush handles, toys, vases, jars and porcelain ware, iron castings, hoops for pails, wood working, machinery, silverware and metal novelties, ladies' combs, monuments, carriages, wagons, and harnesses.

The manufacturing industries are constantly increasing in size and number, and materially promote the common good and prosperity of the city.

Keene's business and professional men in the past have been citizens of great worth and value to the community, and the men of today willingly and ably fulfil their obligations for the advancement and growth of their city, so that we may reasonably expect a larger and fuller development as its future unfolds itself to the widening acquaintance of the world.

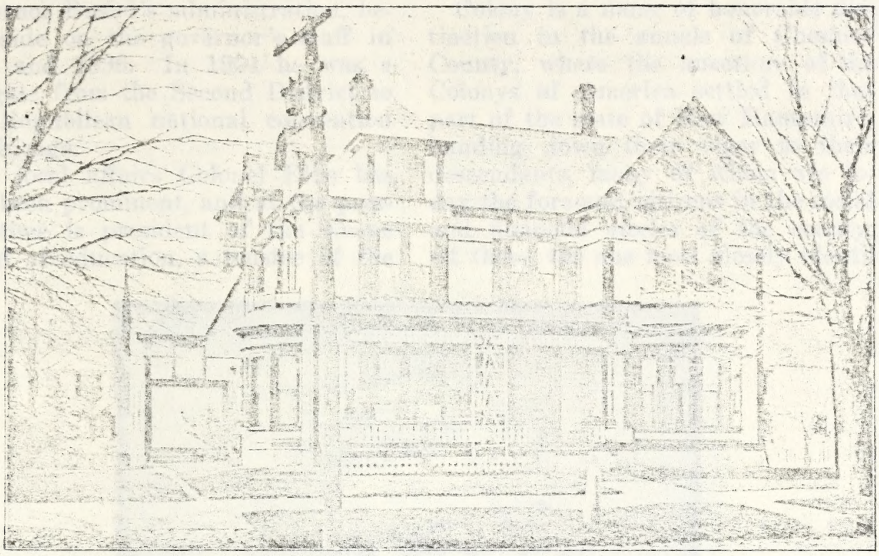
Prominent among the professional men of Keene is Thomas Cornelius Rand, for many years editor of the *New Hampshire Sentinel*. Mr. Rand was born in Alstead, November 16, 1828. His studies in the public schools were supplemented with a



South Keene Bridge

course at the Keene Academy. In 1843 he entered the printing office of Messrs. J. & J. W. Prentiss, became an expert compositor, and worked his way forward to the editorship of the *New Hampshire Sentinel*,





Residence of Thomas C. Rand

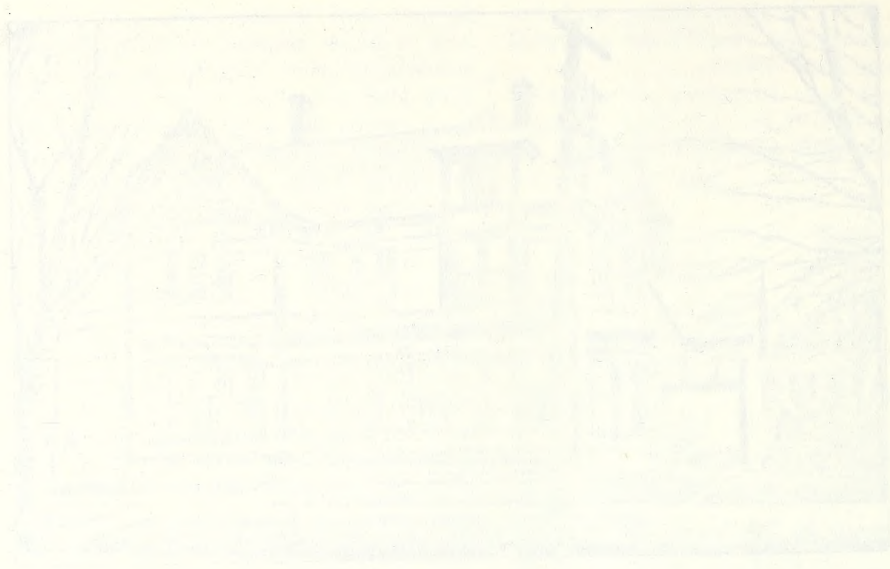
an office which he held for twenty-eight years, retiring in 1893.

For many years Mr. Rand was a leading spirit in local civic affairs, and one of the most prominent Republicans in the state. Prior to the incorporation of Keene as a city, he served with ability as a selectman and town clerk, and for twenty years was a member of the Republican town committee.

He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Cincinnati in 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and he is an attendant of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Rand's popularity, social, political and otherwise is easily traceable to his intellectual attainments, high personal character, and unusually amiable disposition. He is the author of an interesting pamphlet, published in 1895, embodying the salient points in the history of Keene.

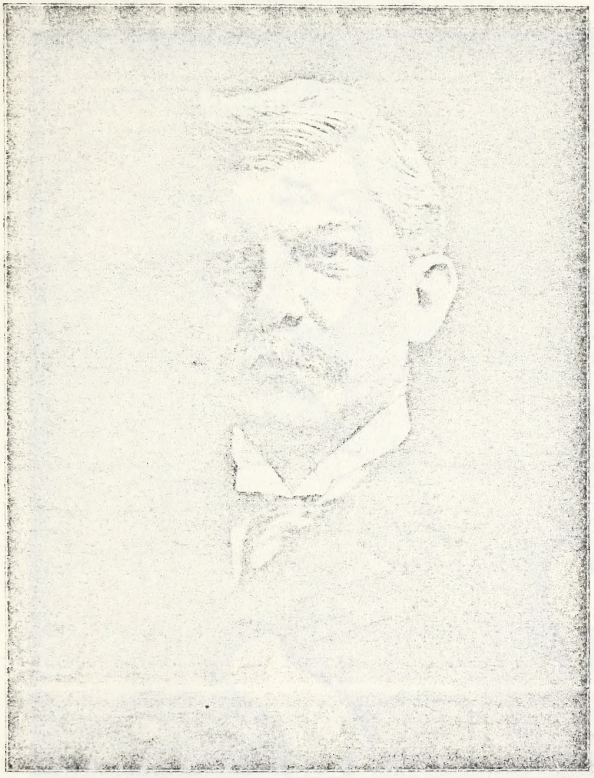
Hon. Bertram Ellis, who succeeded Mr. Rand as editor of the *New Hampshire Sentinel,* was born in Boston, November 26, 1860. With his parents he came to Keene in 1863, and after attending the public schools here, entered Harvard College, graduating with the class of 1884. In 1887 he received from that institution the degrees of LL.B. and A. M. Subsequent to graduation he entered the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, New York City, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He then went to Denver, practicing law until 1890, when he returned home because of his father's failing health and inability to attend to business affairs. While at home he became engaged in newspaper work, bought an interest in the Keene *Sentinel,* and assumed the duties of editor in 1893.

Colonel Ellis served as a member of the legislature in 1897, 1905, and 1907. During the first two terms he was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and in 1907 was speaker. In 1899 and 1901 he was a member of the state senate, and president of the senate in his second term. He received the title of colonel in



Governor Busiel's administration, being aide on the governor's staff in 1895 and 1896. In 1904 he was a delegate from the Second District to the Republican national convention at Chicago.

In local affairs Colonel Ellis has also been prominent, and at the present time is president of the Keene board of education, a trustee of the Elliot City Hospital, secretary of the Harvard Club of Keene, and a member of the Wentworth, Monadnock and Country clubs. When in the law school he was one of the founders of the *Harvard Law Review*, and is now corresponding secretary for New Hampshire of the Harvard Law School Association. He was also the first president of the Harvard Club of New Hampshire.

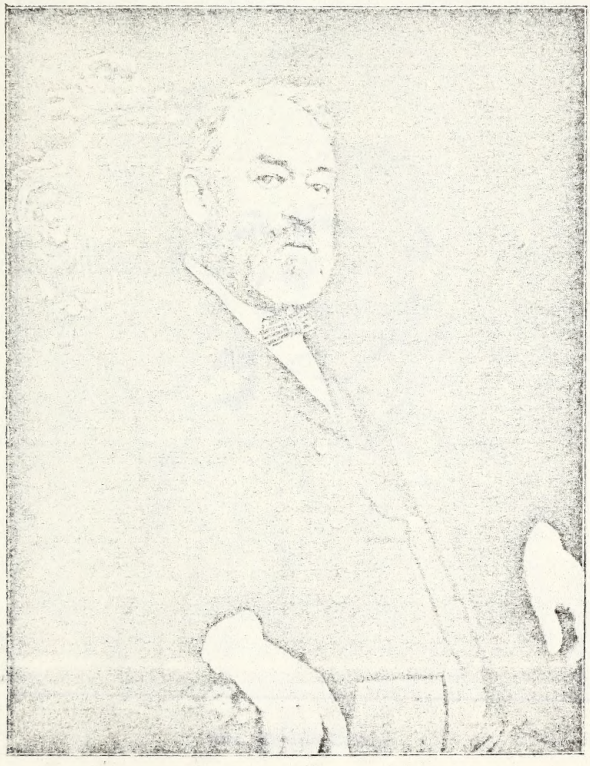


Hon. Bertram Ellis

Colony is a name of honorable distinction in the annals of Cheshire County, where the ancestors of the Colonys of America settled in that part of the state of New Hampshire, handing down their vigor to their descendants, many of whom are today the foremost citizens in the social and financial circles of the county. Of these, the one most closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the city is Hon. Horatio Colony, born in Keene, November 14, 1835. He received his education in the public schools and in the Keene Academy, read law in the office of Hon. Levi Chamberlain, and graduated from the Albany Law School in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in New York and New Hampshire, practicing law with success until 1867, when,

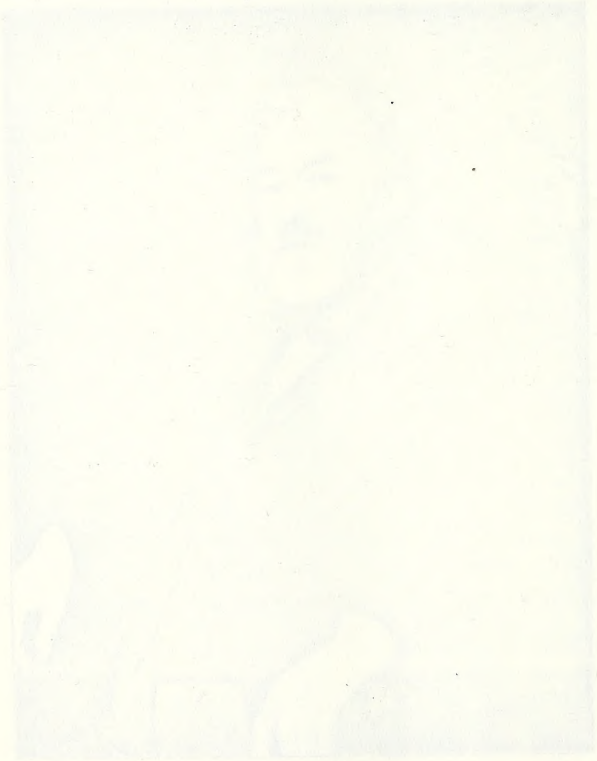


having acquired an interest in the firm of Faulkner & Colony, he devoted his whole time to manufacturing, becoming the first president and treasurer of the firm after its incorporation. Afterwards he became interested in the Cheshire Mills of Harrisville, and has since been president and treasurer of that company. He is a director in the Cheshire, Ashuelot and Citizens' National Banks of Keene, and of Winchester National Bank, and is president of the Keene Steam Power Company. In spite of his large private business, he has found time to fill many public positions. He was a member of the board of labor statistics under Governor Weston, was the first mayor of the City of Keene, was re-elected at the close of the first term, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1868, was a representative to the legislature in 1877, when he served on the judiciary committee. Mr. Colony is president of the board of trustees of the Thayer Public Library, being named by Mr. Thayer for trusteeship. He has served as president of the Cheshire County Humane Society, of which he was an incorporator, and he is affiliated with several Masonic bodies, including Social Friends Lodge, and Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar.



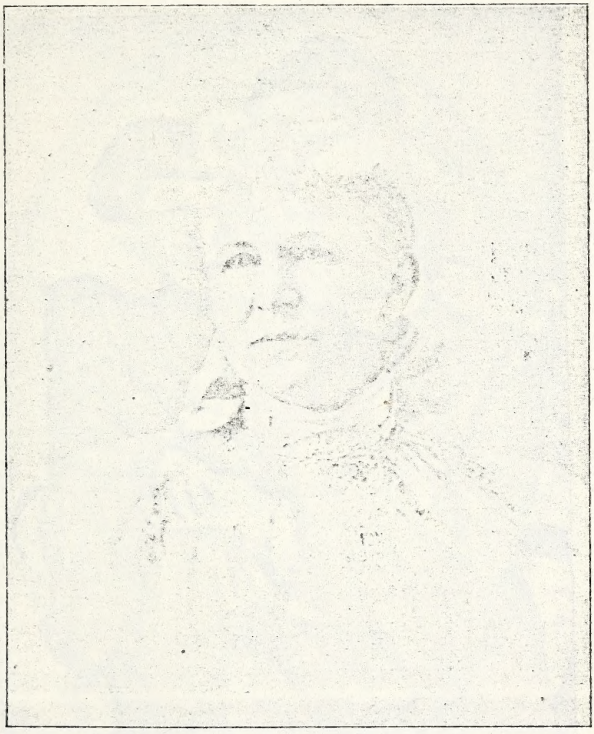
Hon. Horatio Colony

On December 10, 1863, Mr. Colony married Miss Emeline Eames Joslin, who was born in Dublin, November 28, 1842, the daughter of Elias and Martha (Eames) Joslin. Not long after her birth her parents moved to Keene, where she was educated in the public schools, proving an unusually



bright pupil, and entering the High school at the age of ten years, the earliest on record. She fitted herself for teaching in the Normal school at Framingham, and taught with much success in Powers Academy at Bernardston, Mass. She was married to Mr. Horatio Colony by the Rev. William Orne White, so long the beloved pastor of the Unitarian Church of Keene, of which society she and her husband have remained prominent members. After her marriage, her life was that of a devoted mother, and her attainments and tastes were such that she could not fail to shine in society or to be widely known. Her kind deeds and words of sympathy in trouble won love and admiration, and her buoyant and cheerful manner was an inspiration to her family and wide circle of friends. One of her personal characteristics was a great love of nature, and she took a keen delight in feeding and caring for the birds which flocked around her home.

Mrs. Colony's unusual attainments and charming personality were appreciated and recognized in social matters. She was a charter member and the second regent of Ashuelot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a prominent member of the Colonial Club, a member of the Ladies' Charitable Society, and a member and twice a director of the Hospital Aid Society. Her death on October 11, 1907, from typhoid fever, contracted while visiting the Jamestown Exposition with her husband, brought a serious loss to the whole community, but the influence of her life will remain always in the loving

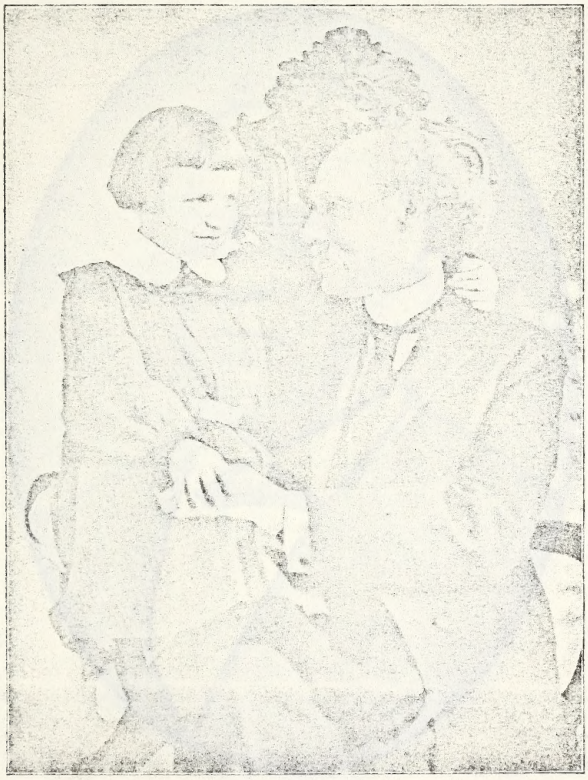


Mrs. Horatio Colony



memory of her townspeople. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Colony reside in Keene. Their daughter is the wife of Gen. James A. Frye of Boston.

A powerful factor in the prosperity of Keene for the last four decades has been William P. Chamberlain, who was born in Swanzey in 1833. He was educated in the schools of Swanzey and Keene, and possessing a melodious tenor voice and a decided talent for a musical career, he entered the concert field, touring New England with a group of singers and instrumentalists known as the Ossian Bards. It was at this time that he composed his inspiring patriotic song entitled "Hurrah for Old New England," which acquired widespread popularity. In 1854 he organized the Chamberlain Concert Company, with which he was identified until 1861, when he withdrew from the concert field permanently. Entering mercantile business at Felchville, Vt., he conducted a general store until 1869, when he came to Keene and opened an establishment in the dry goods line, to which he admitted his son-in-law, Frank Huntress, a partner, some eighteen years ago. Through his foresight and sagacity, his business has grown until, besides the Keene store, he has establishments, known as the Chamberlain syndicate, in Vergennes and Rutland, Vt., Nashua, Winchester and Claremont, N. H., and Fitchburg and Leominster, Mass.



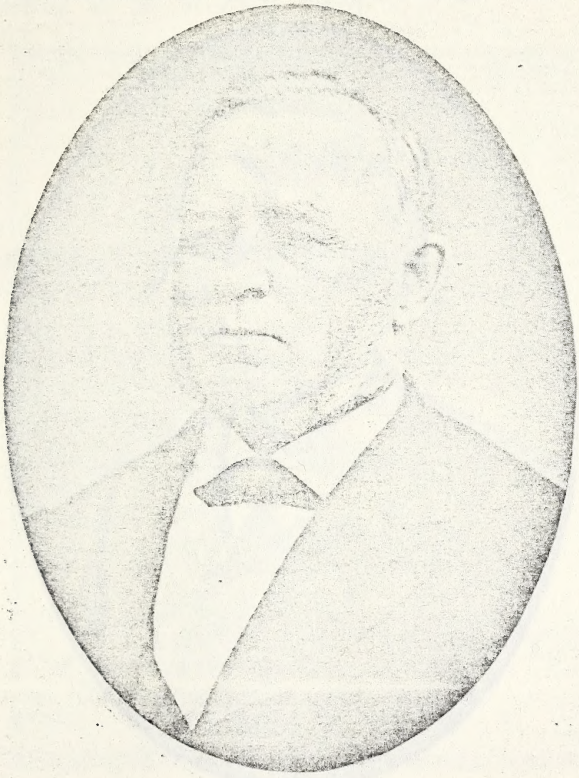
W. P. Chamberlain and Grand-daughter, Harriet C. Huntress



Mr. Chamberlain has been called upon to serve in many public offices. Before Keene was a city, he was selectman, and afterwards member of the common council. In 1878–1879–1880 he was state representative, and in 1885–1886 he was state senator. For nine years he was a member of a special railroad commission, and rendered excellent services in that capacity. He is the president of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was vice-president for many years. In politics he is a Republican.

For twenty-nine years he served as president of the board of trustees of the Keene Public Library. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and also a Knight of Pythias. He attends the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Chamberlain was Miss Ellen M. Atwood of Keene, and Mr. Chamberlain's only daughter is Mrs. Frank Huntress.

To the lawyers of Keene the city is indebted in a large degree for the spirit of progress by which it is characterized and for the success of all measures designed for the promotion of the public good.



Hon. Silas Hardy

Prominent among the older members of the legal profession is Judge Silas Hardy, born in Nelson April 3, 1827, the son of Noah and Jerusha (Kimball) Hardy. After attending the public schools he prepared for college at the Marlow Academy and was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1855. The following year he spent teaching school in Foxcroft, Me., then coming to Keene he studied law two years with Levi Chamberlain and was

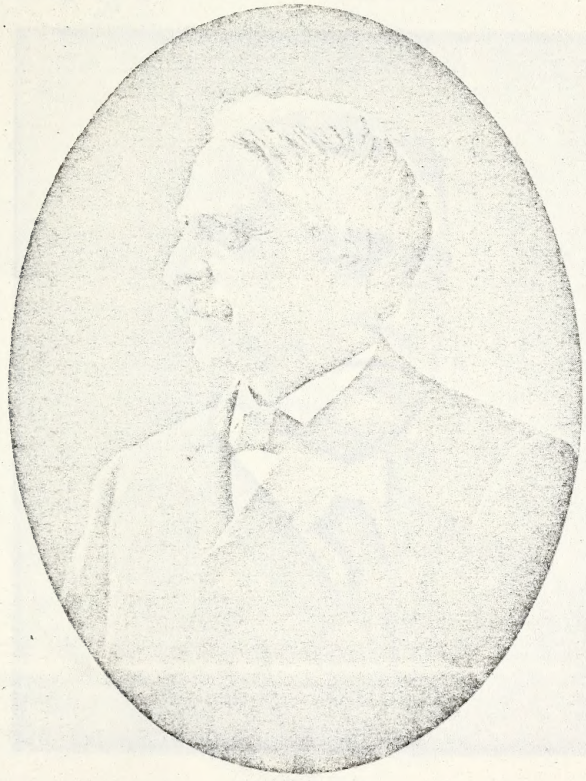


admitted to the bar in 1858. For more than fifty years he has been actively engaged in his profession, and is today one of the ablest lawyers in the state. From 1859 to 1864 he served as register of probate; was judge of probate the next ten years; was a member of the school board for some time; alderman in 1884; city solicitor several terms; represented Keene in the Constitutional Convention in 1876 and in the lower branch of the state Legislature in 1901–'02.

In politics a Republican, his public spirit was not confined to legal affairs alone, but his business ability and sound judgment were always for the benefit of all public institutions of Keene.

Judge Hardy is president of the Winchester National Bank, and formerly president of the Cheshire Mutual Fire Insurance Co. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian.

December 31, 1863, Judge Hardy married Miss Josephine M. Kingsley, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, class of 1857. She died June 19, 1871, leaving one son, Ashley K. Hardy, who is now professor of the German language and literature and instructor in old English at Dartmouth College. In June, 1902, Dr. Ashley K. Hardy married Adelaide, daughter of Rev. E. B. Sanford, formerly of Middlefield, Conn.



Leonard Wellington

Another honored representative of the legal profession in Keene is Leonard Wellington, who has practised law in this city for more than forty years, and who now holds a position among the lawyers attained by his ability, self-reliance and application.

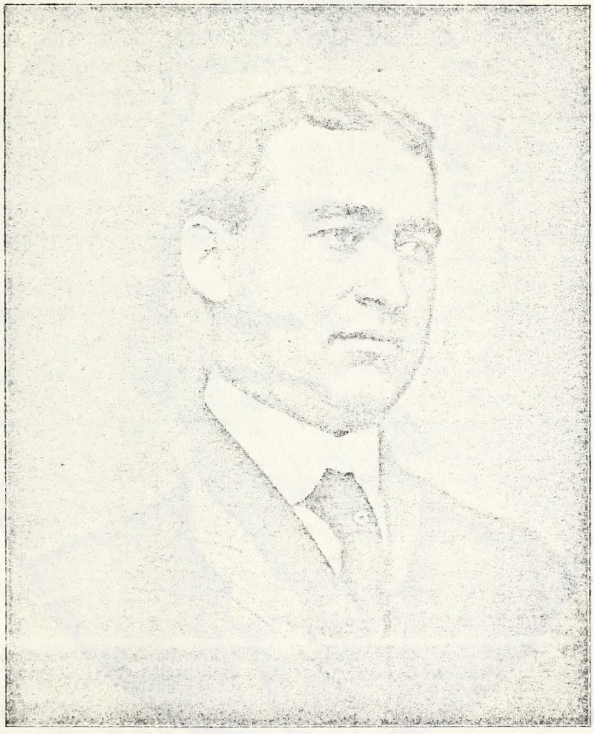


Mr. Wellington was born in Walpole, N. H., the third son and fifth child of William and Achsah Wellington, his father being a prominent farmer and the owner of a large amount of land. The sons were brought up to do all kinds of work on the farm, where they were employed until they became of age, except when they were away from home studying or teaching.

After graduating at the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and at the Albany Law School, Mr. Wellington came to Keene in 1866 and entered the office of Don H. Woodward, with whom he entered into partnership under the name of Woodward and Wellington, a partnership which continued for about ten years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, each member opening an office by himself.

Mr. Wellington's ability and experience have been so much in demand along strictly professional lines that he has had little time or inclination for political office, but he served as county solicitor in his early practice, about 1873.

In 1870 he married Miss Harriet Lyon Chandler of Woodstock, Conn., and they have two sons, Clarence E. of Keene, and Leonard A. of Bloomfield, N. J.



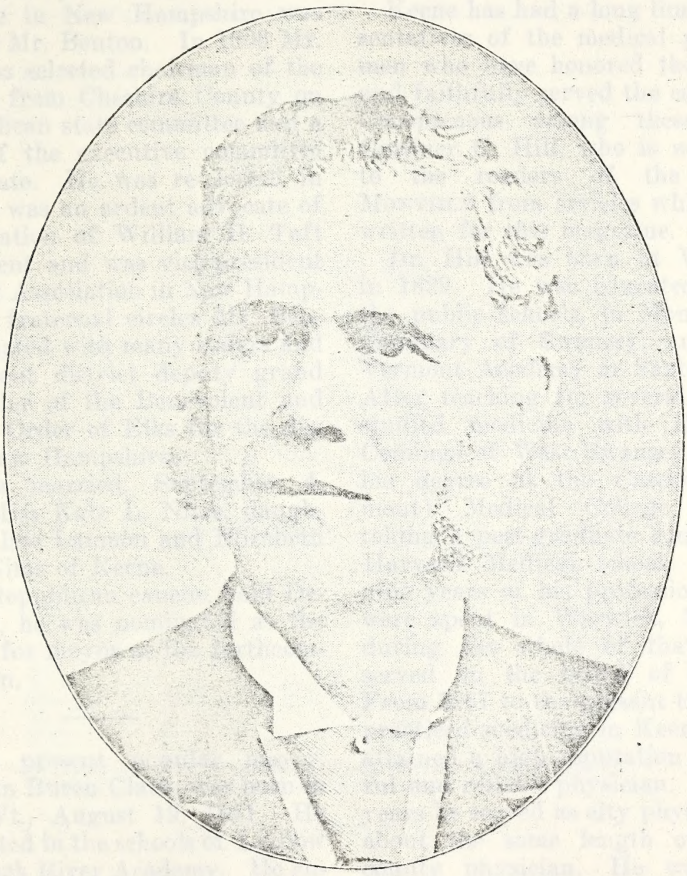
John E. Benton

Among the younger members of the legal profession who are working to promote the general welfare of the community is John E. Benton, who was born in Maidstone, Vt., May 14, 1875. Attending a district school in his boyhood he prepared for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated from the Boston University School of Law in 1898.

Upon coming to Keene he formed a



partnership with Orville E. Cain, Esq., the firm succeeding to the business of the late Batchelder and Faulkner. Since its formation Mr. Benton's firm has been engaged on one side or the other of most of the important litigation in Cheshire County, and Mr. Benton has taken an active part both in the trial of cases before the jury and in the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court. Through his efforts the valuable Thayer library property was preserved to the City of Keene when the validity of the trust was tested in the Supreme Court. Although giving his first attention to the duties of his profession, Mr. Benton has been interested in public affairs since he first came to New Hampshire. He was city solicitor in Berlin and holds that office now in Keene; was state representative in 1907, acting on the committee on judiciary, where he was active in reform movements. In the Republican State Convention in 1908 Mr. Benton was a member of the committee on resolutions, and was instrumental in securing pledges of reforms which were later very largely redeemed by the Legislature. Mr. Benton organized the New Hampshire Direct Primary Association and was its secretary. He was the author of a pamphlet, "What Is the Direct Primary? Where Is It in Force?



Hon. M. V. B. Clark



How Does It Work?" containing letters from governors, United States senators and congressmen of the direct primary states. This was largely copied in the press and a large number of copies were furnished Governor Hughes at his own request for use in New York. The direct primary law passed by the 1909 Legislature in New Hampshire was written by Mr. Benton. In 1906 Mr. Benton was selected chairman of the delegation from Cheshire County on the Republican state committee and a member of the executive committee for the state. He was re-elected in 1908. He was an ardent advocate of the nomination of William H. Taft for president and was vice-president of the Taft Association in New Hampshire. In fraternal circles Mr. Benton is affiliated with many orders and is at present district deputy grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for the district of New Hampshire.

He was married, September 4, 1909, to Miss Kate L. Nims, daughter of the late Lanmon and Elizabeth Hosking Nims of Keene.

In the Republican caucus, held December 12, he was nominated as the candidate for mayor at the forthcoming election.

Keene's present popular mayor, Martin Van Buren Clark, was born in Ludlow, Vt., August 19, 1841. He was educated in the schools of Ludlow and in Black River Academy. He entered the army in 1862 when he was twenty-one years of age, a member of Stannard's Brigade, and was right at the front throughout the battle of Gettysburg, which lasted three days. Mayor Clark came to Keene in 1871, where he has since been a well-known business man. He was elected mayor in 1905 on the Republican platform, and he is now serving his fourth term. October 8, 1862, he married Miss Mary Ellen Scovell, and of their three children their son, George Henry, died in boyhood, and they have two daughters, Ellen Elizabeth, Mrs. Henry R. Thompson of Helena, Mont., and Lena Agnes, Mrs. George P. Levey of Ludlow, Vt.

Keene has had a long line of representatives of the medical profession, men who have honored their calling and faithfully served the community. Conspicuous among these is Dr. Gardner C. Hill, who is well known to the readers of the GRANITE MONTHLY from articles which he has written for this magazine.

Dr. Hill was born in Winchester in 1829. He was educated there in the public schools, in Mount Caesar Seminary of Swanzey, and in the Vermont Academy at Saxtons River. After teaching for several years, he studied medicine with Dr. D. L. Comings of West Swanzey, and took his degree at the Castleton (Vermont) Medical College in 1856, taking a post-graduate course at the Harvard Medical school. The first nine years of his professional career were spent in Warwick, Mass., and during the whole of that time he served on the board of education. From 1867 to the present time he has practiced medicine in Keene and has attained a high reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. For seven years he served as city physician, and about the same length of time as county physician. He was on the board of United States pension examiners twelve years, and has been on the staff of the Elliot City Hospital since its formation. He was a member of the board of education for thirty-three years, was county treasurer two years, county commissioner three years, and in the city council three years. Aside from his professional and political services, which have proved exceedingly beneficial to the community, he devotes

How Does It Work?, containing letters from previous United States senators and congressmen of the district primary states. This was largely copied in the press and a large number of copies were furnished Governor Hughes at his own request for use in New York. The direct primary law passed by the 1909 legislature in New Hampshire was written by Mr. Heaton. In 1906 Mr. Heaton was selected chairman of the delegation from Cheshire County on the Republican state committee and a member of the executive committee for the state. He was re-elected in 1908. He was an ardent advocate of the nomination of William H. Taft for president and was vice-president of the Taft Association in New Hampshire. In fraternal circles Mr. Heaton is affiliated with many orders and is at present district deputy grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for the district of New Hampshire.

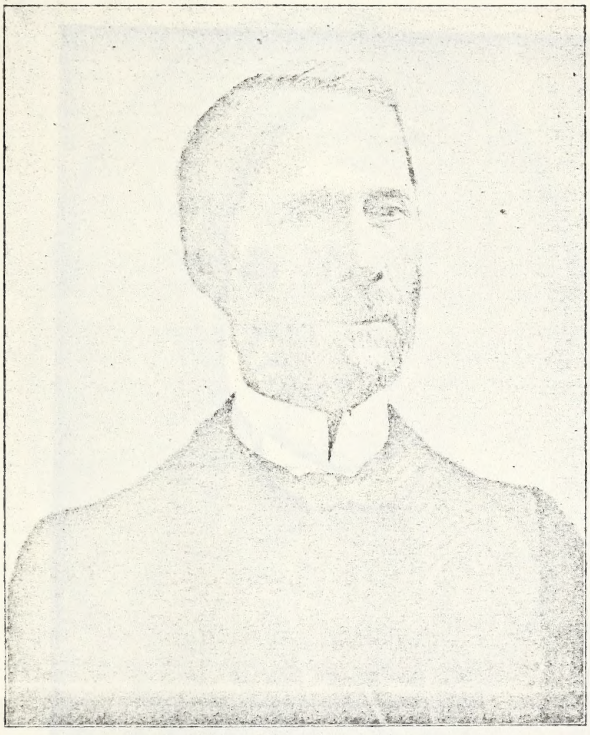
He was married, September 4, 1902, to Miss Kate L. Young, daughter of the late Lawson and Elizabeth Hosking Sims of Keene.

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considerable time to other fields of usefulness, and as president of the Keene Savings Bank his integrity and sound judgment in financial matters are heartily appreciated.

Dr. Hill affiliates with the New Hampshire state and county medical societies, and the Connecticut Valley and the American Medical Association. Mrs. Hill was Miss Carrie R. Hutchins, daughter of Benjamin Hutchins of Keene.



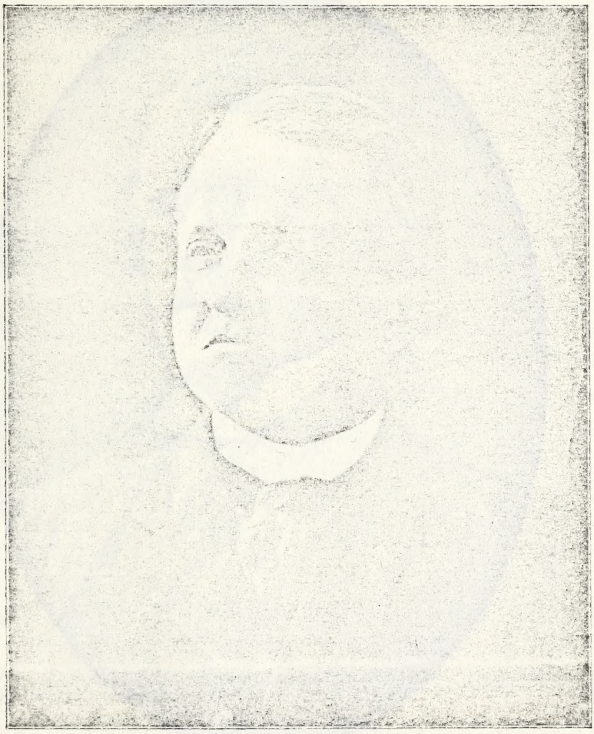
Gardner C. Hill, M. D.

Another Keene physician who is widely known through the state is Dr. Ira J. Prouty, who was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1857. Removing to Keene in his childhood, he was educated in the public schools, and after taking a special course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he received his degree with the class of 1882. He immediately took up the practice of his profession in Keene, where he has continued up to the present time, and has gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow practitioners and of the general public. He has served upon the board of education, the board of health, as city physician, and is a visiting surgeon of the Elliot City Hospital. He has been president of the Connecticut Valley Medical Association, of the Cheshire County Medical Society, of the New Hampshire Surgical Society, and of the New Hampshire State Medical Association. He was a member of the house of delegates of the American Medical



Association for the years 1902–1903–1904–1905.

Dr. Prouty has repeatedly taken post-graduate work in various hospitals, including the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, and he has spent a year in surgical centers of Great Britain and the Continent. He has written numerous articles, mainly on surgical topics. In 1906 he delivered the doctorate address before the graduates of Dartmouth Medical school. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and is a staunch Republican, but his professional duties have held his attention to the exclusion of political offices.



Ira J. Prouty, M. D.

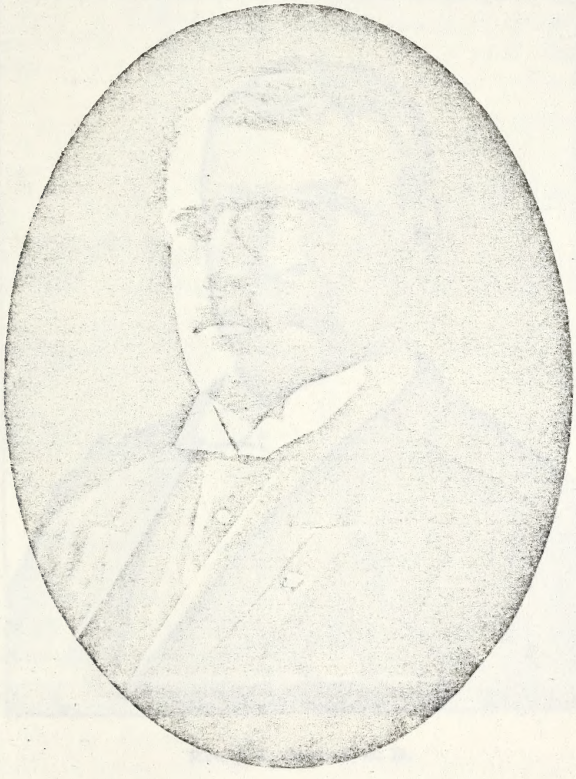
Dr. Prouty's son, Ira H., a graduate of Dartmouth, is at present receiving his medical education in the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore.

Of the younger members of the medical profession in town, Dr. Edward A. Tracy, though scarcely yet in middle life, is becoming widely and deservedly known as a successful physician. He was born in Island Pond, Vt., in 1876, the eldest son of John E. and Elizabeth Tracy, and received his education in the public schools of that town. Eager and ambitious to get a good equipment for a professional life, he found a way to secure a college preparation at the Vermont Academy at St. Johnsbury, took his bachelor's degree at Yale University with the class of 1899, and was graduated in medicine at McGill College, Montreal, in 1902. He located in Keene, where he has built up a large and profitable general practice, and it is due to his tremendous will power and determination to make his own way in the



world that he has rapidly advanced to the front rank in the medical profession.

Dr. Tracy is a member of the Cheshire County Association and of the New Hampshire State and American Medical Associations. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Eagles, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He worships at St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church. In 1907 he married Miss Blanche Margaret Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chapin of Alstead, N. H. They have two children, John Chapin, born April 17, 1908, and Elizabeth Andrea, born September 9, 1909.



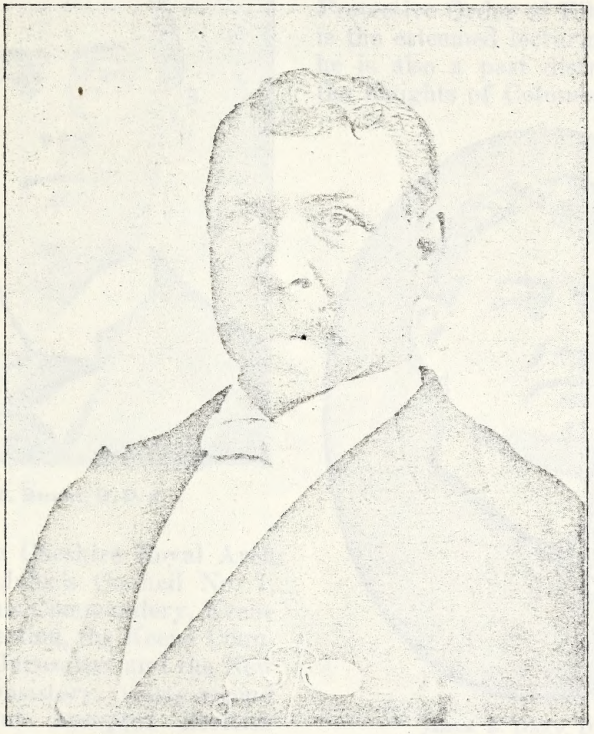
E. A. Tracy, M. D.

Among ministers and speakers of far more than ordinary ability is Josiah Lafayette Seward, D. D., who was born in Sullivan, N. H., April 17, 1845, the son of David and Arvilla (Matthews) Seward. He was educated in the Sullivan schools, at the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he fitted for Harvard, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1868; A. M. in 1871; and B. D. in 1874, on his graduation from the Harvard Divinity School. He taught Greek in this school during his course of study. Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1898.

Doctor Seward was ordained over the First Unitarian Church of Lowell, Mass., December 31, 1874, where he remained fourteen years. He was subsequently settled in Waterville, Me., 1888–'93; Boston (Allston Unity



Church) 1893–'99; and has resided in Keene since 1900, having supplied the Unitarian Church in Dublin since 1902, although retaining his residence in Keene. He has written extensively for the press, has published several pamphlets, and is preparing elaborate histories of Sullivan and Dublin. He was the first principal of the Conant Academy (now Conant High School) in Jaffrey, N. H., and has been extensively employed as a private tutor, having fitted many boys for college.



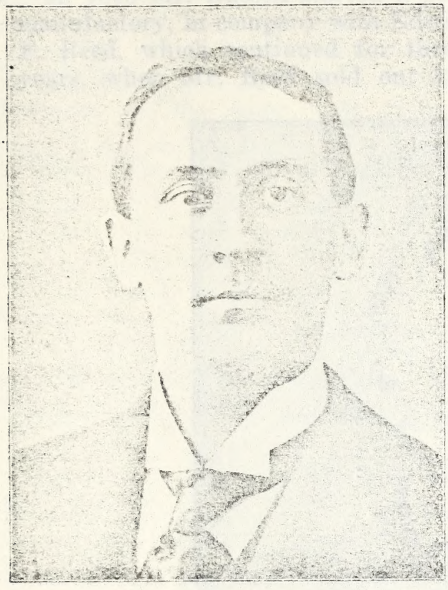
Rev. J. L. Seward, D. D.

Doctor Seward has received all Masonic degrees (including the thirty-third), and has held many of the highest offices in the different Masonic bodies, such as master of his lodge, master of his council, and master of a Rose Croix Chapter in Lowell, Mass. He has for twenty years been the grand prior (chaplain) of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States.

Keene has a representative dentist in the person of Alston F. Barrett, D. D. S., who was born in Sullivan November 7, 1866, the son of W. W. and Caroline (Powell) Barrett. After attending the schools of Nelson he came to Keene in 1888, where he made up his mind to take up dentistry for his chosen profession, and entered the Boston Dental College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. Opening offices in Keene, he at once gained a success which has continued up to the present time. Doctor Barrett is a member of



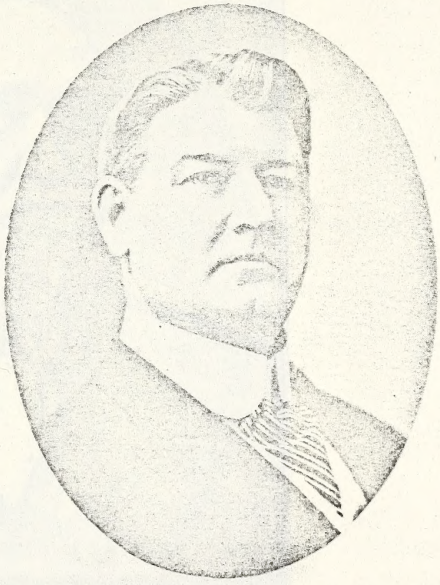
the New Hampshire Dental Society and serves as chairman of its executive committee. In fraternal life he is active in the Social Friends Lodge No. 42, A. F. and A. M., of which he is senior warden. He is a



Alston F. Barrett, D. D. S.

member of the Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, St. John's Council No. 7, Hugh de Payens Commandery, Keene Lodge of Perfection, the Keene Council Princes of Jerusalem and the New Hampshire Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In 1892 Doctor Barrett married Miss Vergenie Gonyou, daughter of Camille Gonyou of Keene, and they have one son, Louis G., born in 1900.

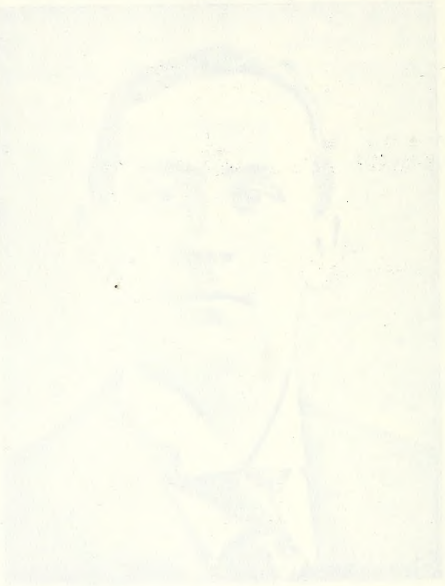
Another prominent dentist who has been a resident of Keene all his life is James B. Duffy, D. D. S., son of the late Francis P. and Mary A. Duffy, born September 14, 1870. Receiving his education in the local schools, he took a course in the Eastman National Business College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he entered the Boston Dental College, and he was graduated from that institution with the class of 1897. Upon receiving his degree as doctor of dental surgery he returned to his home town, where he has practised ever since, with exceptional success and popularity in a marked degree. Doctor Duffy is a member of the New Hampshire State Dental Society, affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is the esteemed lecturing knight, and he is also a past district deputy of the Knights of Columbus.



James. B. Duffy, D. D. S.

In 1903 Doctor Duffy married Miss Cornelia F. Gour of Keene, and he has one daughter, Frances G. Duffy.

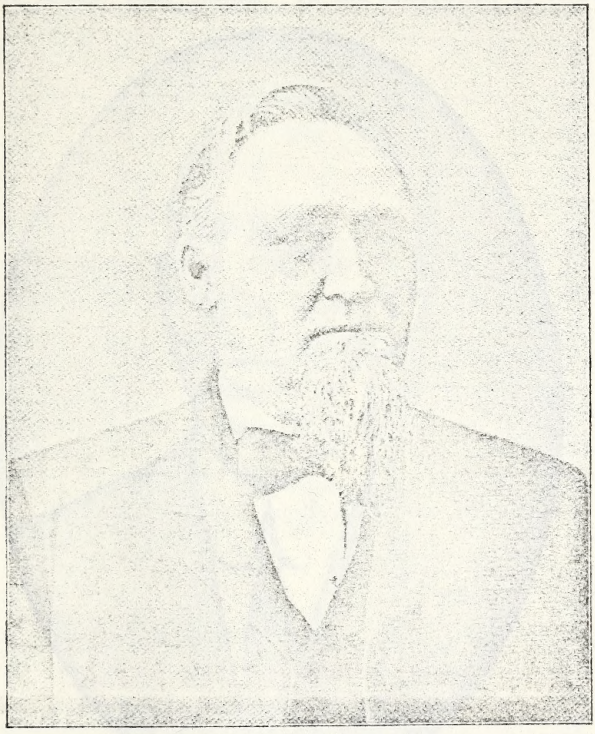
The late Charles Lewis Russell was born in Keene, January 24, 1838, the son of Thomas and Lucinda (Lewis) Russell. He received his education in the public schools of Keene and in Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. After engaging in farming for two years in Tunbridge, Vt., he removed to West Swanzey, where for ten years



he was in the lumber business. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Lyner Ennis, and three children were born of this union, Harry Lewis, George Tarbell, and Grace Mabel, now Mrs. E. J. Hanna.

In 1873 Mr. Russell started a pail manufactory, in company with Edwin F. Reed, which continued for three years, when Mr. Reed sold out his interest to George E. Whitcomb and the firm became C. L. Russell & Co. In May, 1898, the plant was burned at a loss of $15,000. From 1895 to 1900, Mr. Russell was interested in the box factory at West Swanzey (Snow & Russell) and for ten years previous to this manufactured bricks in Keene. In 1895 he built the brick block on the corner of Central Square and West Street, where the postoffice has since been located. In 1903 Mr. Russell built the chair factory in Keene where he was associated with his two sons under the name of C. L. Russell & Sons, up to the time of his death, August 31, 1909. He was one of the incorporators and also a trustee of the Cheshire County Savings Bank, and was a member of the Social Friends lodge of Freemasons. In politics he was a Democrat.

The business which he established is being continued by his two sons, who are carrying out the plan of their revered father in erecting a three-story warehouse, with railroad sidings. This building, with another of about the same size, will enable the firm to store a large reserve product and to hold the place already gained among the leaders in its line.



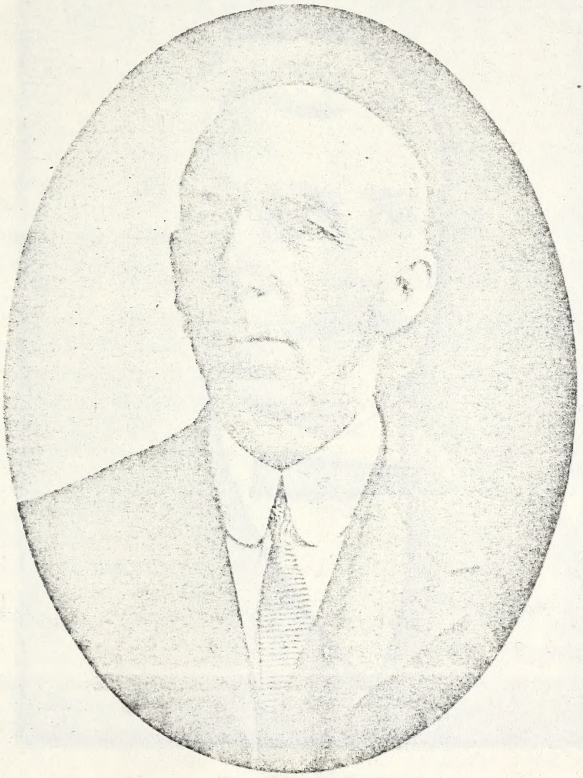
Charles L. Russell

Few among the business men of this town are better or more favorably



known than Hon. Herbert Bainbridge Viall, who was born in Dorset, Vt., January 8, 1839. Brought up on a farm, he received his education in the common schools, and when he was about seventeen went to Bellows Falls, where he engaged in marble and granite working. After ten years, he removed to Charlestown, N. H., where he bought out a livery business, at the same time being actively engaged in buying and selling wool. Mr. Viall was representative in the legislature from the town of Charlestown, 1871–1872, and was chairman of the board of selectmen of that town for eight years. He came to Keene in 1884, and was one of the organizers of the Stoddard Lumber Company, of which he was also the manager. He has been treasurer of the Cheshire County Savings Bank in Keene since its formation and cashier of the Citizens' National Bank for seven years.

Mr. Viall was mayor of the City of Keene in 1889 and 1890, is at present a member of the police commission of the city, and has been an auditor of Cheshire County since the enactment of the present law. For years he has been engaged extensively in the settlement of estates.



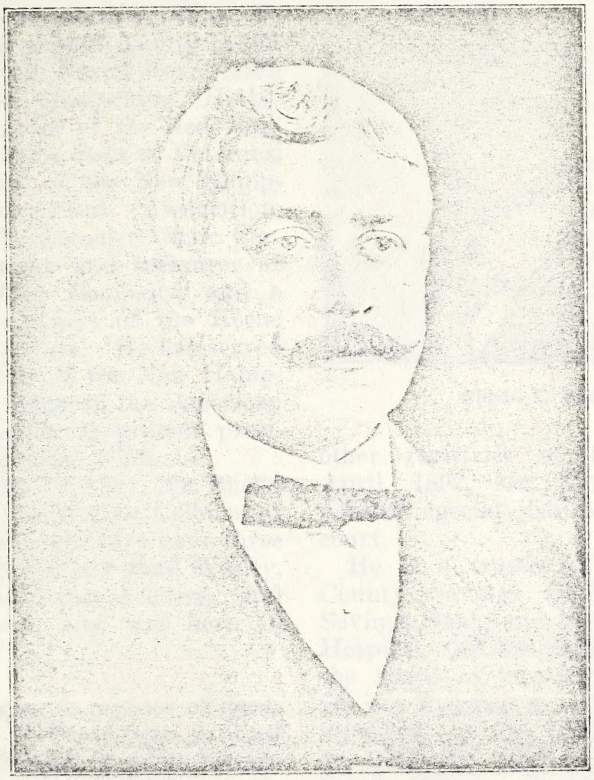
Hon. Herbert B. Viall

In 1907 and 1908 he was a member of the governor's council from the third New Hampshire district, serving on the finance committee, which passed upon the entire expenditures of the state.

At the present time he is a director of the Vermont Valley and Connecticut River railroads, and a director of the Ashuelot and Citizens' National Banks.



Along fraternal lines, Mr. Viall is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, through the service in that war of his grandfather, who enlisted at the age of seventeen and served through the war. He is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, is married (his wife was Miss Emma J. Whittemore) and he has one son, William Boynton Viall, who will share with him in the honors of his position.



Hon. Charles G. Shedd

For many years Charles Gale Shedd has been a leading citizen and a strong factor in the business, social and fraternal life of Keene. Born in South Wallingford, Vt., May 18, 1865, he came to Keene in his childhood and received his education in the public schools, afterwards entering the wholesale and retail drug store of Bullard & Foster. Becoming a skilled pharmacist, he bought Mr. Foster's interest and the firm became Bullard & Shedd, the partnership continuing until Mr. Bullard's death, when Mr. Shedd became sole proprietor, retaining the firm name. Throughout its long period of public service, the store has been practically headquarters in Cheshire County for druggists' supplies, and it bears an unrivalled reputation for reliability.

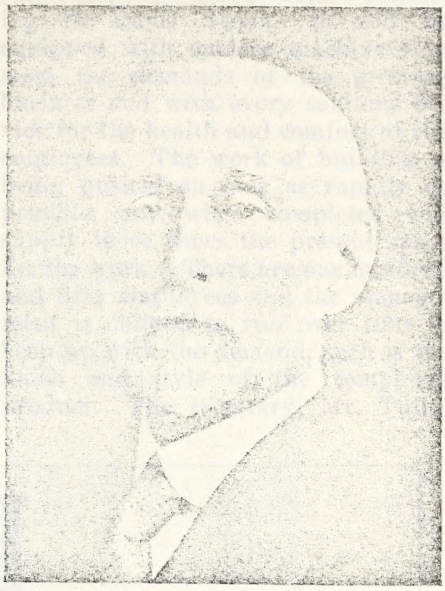
As a Republican Mr. Shedd has been called repeatedly to serve his town in various capacities; he has been selectman, common councilman, president of the common council, and



chairman of the board of health since 1903. In 1900 he represented Keene in the lower branch of the state legislature, serving on the insane asylum committee. In 1906 he was elected to represent the Thirteenth district in the state senate. For several years he served as hospital steward of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard. In fraternal circles Mr. Shedd has been especially active. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree and is at present deputy grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Hampshire. He belongs to the Order of the Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans, is vice-president of the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, treasurer of the Cheshire Chair Corporation, manager and treasurer of the Keene Wood Company, and a trustee and president of the Keene Forestry Association. He has served also as president of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and is at present president of the Unitarian Club.

On September 23, 1891, Mr. Shedd married Miss Rhoda Jane Colburn of Shrewsbury, Vt., and they have three sons, Gale Colburn and Paul Wesley, now in Phillips Exeter Academy, and Charles Herbert, who was born in 1907.

Cheshire County's register of deeds is Charles C. Buffum, born in East Dorset, Vt., February 4, 1849, the son of Paris E. and Ann R. Buffum. He was educated in the common schools of that place, coming to Keene in 1871. For several years he was connected with the freight department of the old Cheshire Railroad, after which he served seven years as assistant postmaster and resigned that position in April, 1883, to accept an appointment as register of deeds for the county of Cheshire, an office which he has held since that date. Under his administration valuable work has been accomplished in the way of reindexing old records, and the office will now compare favorably with

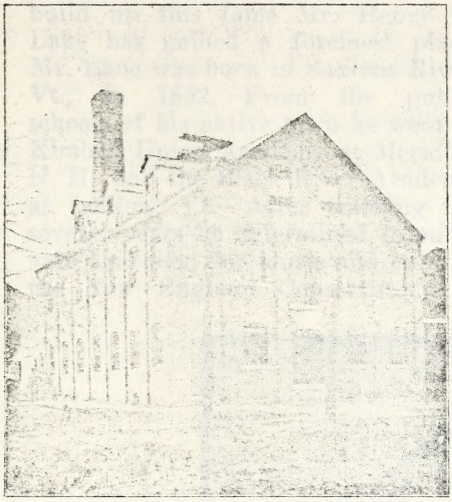


Charles C. Buffum

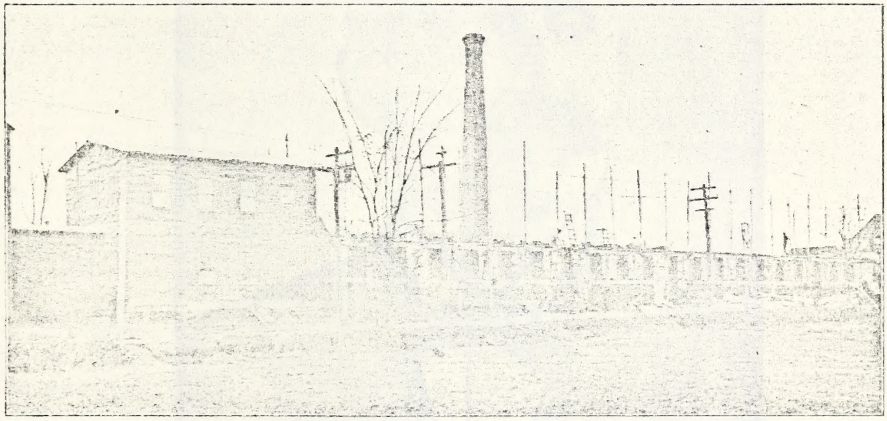
other registries of the state. In April, 1892, Mr. Buffum was appointed special justice of the police court.

He is a trustee of the Cheshire County Savings Bank and Keene Savings Bank, and of the Elliot City Hospital, and has been a member of the board of education since 1890. He is a Republican in politics and an attendant of the Unitarian Church. In 1873 Mr. Buffum married Miss Sarah Willson, daughter of W. O. Willson of Keene. They have three sons, James Caleb, now with the Mechanics Trust Co. of Boston; Robert Earle, practising law in Boston; and Charles Edward, a student at Dartmouth.

One of the newest and at the same time most successful manufacturing concerns in Keene is the Wilcox Comb Company, on Ralston Street, which was organized June 1, 1908, with Mr. F. C. Wilcox, formerly of Athol,



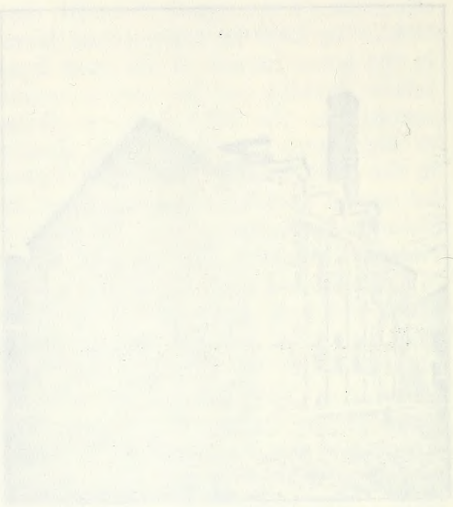
them, and is two stories high, one hundred and fifty feet long and fifty feet wide, the whole structure extending to Davis Street. It will be equipped with modern machinery to meet the demands of the growing business and with every sanitary device for the health and comfort of the employees. The work of building is being pushed on now as rapidly as possible, and when completed will supply three times the present space for the work. There are one hundred and fifty employees and the management is obliged to run over time to keep up with the demand, such is the finish and style of the completed product. The secretary, Mr. Tulin,



Wilcox Comb Factory

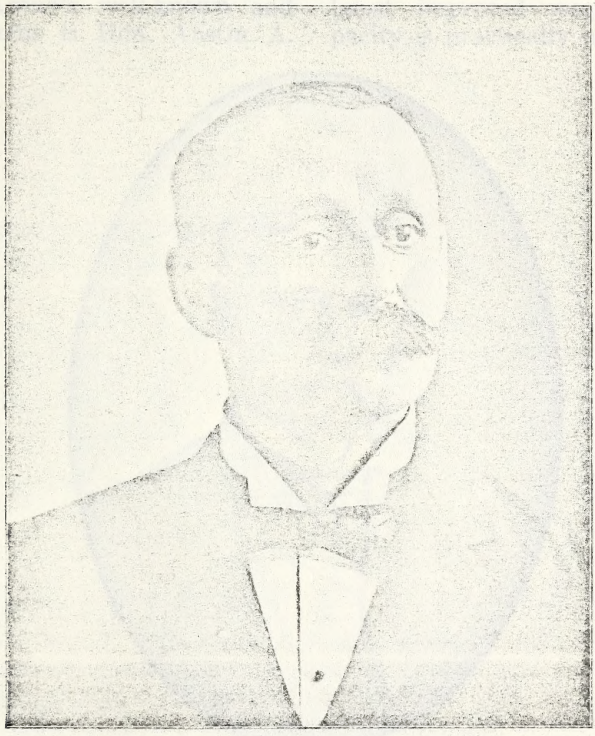
Mass., as president, Mr. T. A. Tulin of New York as secretary and Mr. John Bernhard of New York as treasurer. This company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing hair ornaments, such as side combs, back combs, barrettes and bandeaux, and the experience and efficiency of the managers is shown by the rapidity with which the business has become a success. The buildings in which it was started soon became entirely inadequate and plans were made this last summer for a large and commodious addition. This is placed north of the old buildings and adjoining has charge of the New York office, which is maintained for the benefit of buyers who come to that center of trade, while Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Bernhard devote their energies to the factory here in town. The men of the company are of high personal character and keen business ability and their presence and residence here is a most valuable asset to the city.

Reference has already been made to the fact that Keene has attained some mention as a musical center, and among those who have helped





build up this fame Mr. Henry E. Lake has gained a foremost place. Mr. Lane was born in Saxtons River, Vt., in 1852. From the public schools of his native town he went to Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and the Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt. After teaching for several years he determined to cultivate his talent for music and entered the New England Conservatory at Boston, studying also with private tutors. He came to Keene in 1882 as tenor soloist and choir master of the Court Street Congregational Church, a position he has held for more than twenty-five years, constantly striving to preserve a high standard of excellence in the musical circles. In 1883 he established himself as a dealer in pianos, organs and other musical instruments and has built up a large and profitable business in that line of trade. Mr. Lake served the city as selectman for three years, councilman the same length of time. For nine years he was vice-president of the New Hampshire State Music Teachers' Association, was first president and one of the directors of the Keene Choral Union, and chairman of the executive committee of the Cheshire County Musical Association. Mr. Lake was actively identified with the founding of the Keene Chorus Club, which has won for the city a reputation second to none in the state for the high order of talent and general excellence of the concerts given under the auspices of the society, and he has served as president of this club. Mr. Lake was for thirteen years one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, including the time when its present handsome building was erected. He belongs to the



Henry E. Lake

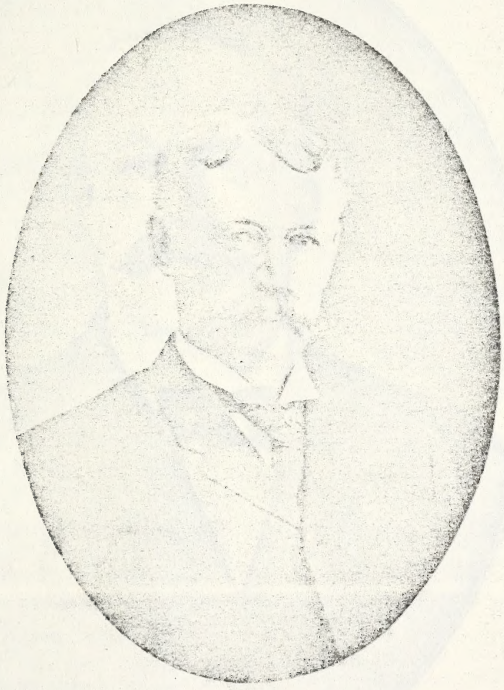


Masons, Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Order of the Golden Cross and Patrons of Husbandry.

In 1876 he married Virginia I. Wilkins of Londonderry, Vt. They have two sons, Henry C. and Clarence R., who are associated with their father in business, and one daughter, Christine M., who is in school.

One of Keene's well-known and popular citizens is Hon. Austin A. Ellis, ex-mayor of the city, who was born in Sullivan, N. H., June 14, 1848. He passed his boyhood and youth in that place, beginning his business career in the lumber manufacturing industry. At the age of twenty-one he purchased the lumber concern hitherto carried on by his father and grandfather and has since been actively engaged in business. Removing to Keene in 1891, he turned his attention to the manufacture of brush handles, with a finely equipped plant on Mechanic Street, which occupies a floor space of about 9,000 square feet. The products, paint, varnish and sash brush handles are distributed to the trade throughout the United States and Canada, while some are exported.

The business has expanded into larger proportions under the energetic supervision of its owner and through the introduction of the very latest improved machinery its capacity is practically unlimited.



Hon. Austin A. Ellis

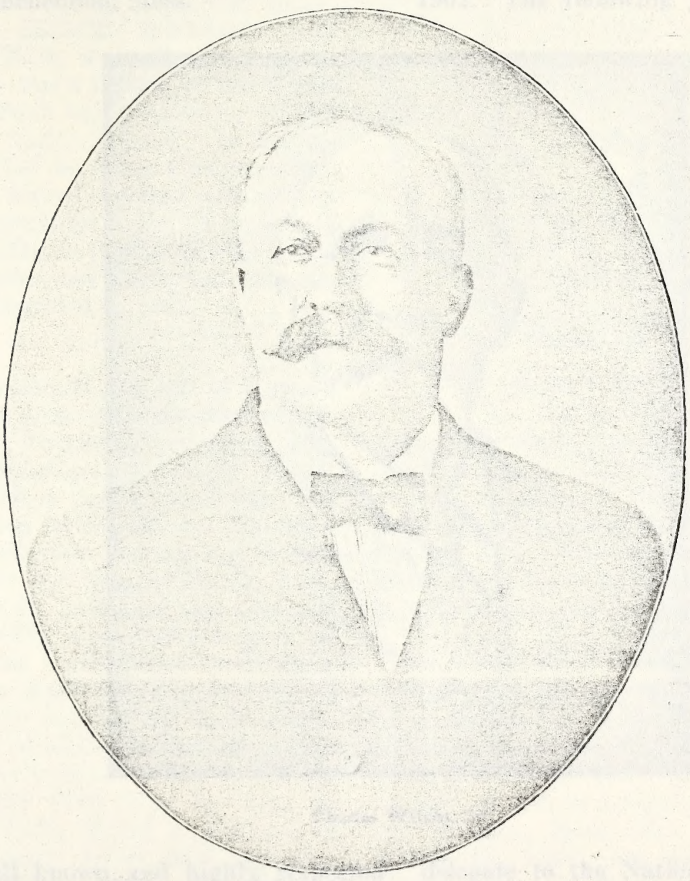
Through business ability and enterprise Mr. Ellis has acquired widespread popularity, which has been enhanced in no small measure by his high moral character. In 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the common council, in 1899 alderman, in 1900 was elected mayor of Keene upon the Republican ticket and temperance platform.

Mr. Ellis is prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian As-



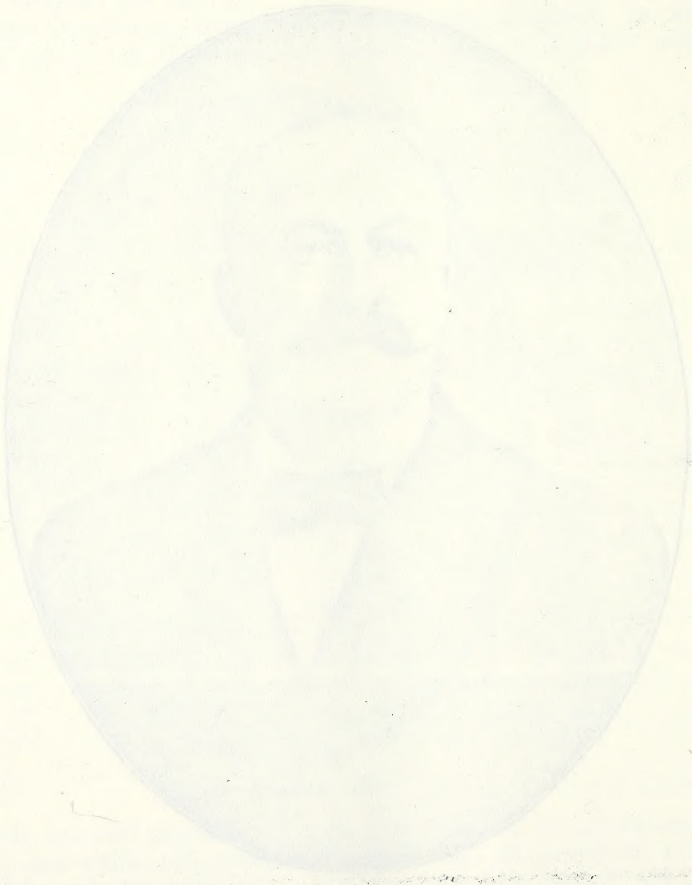
sociation, of which he was president for three years; and he is a deacon of the First Congregational Church. In 1872 Mr. Ellis married Miss Julia Ellen Tyler of Marlow, and they have one daughter, now Mrs. George B. Robertson of Keene.

The town of Sullivan has furnished Keene with another prominent business man, Daniel Wilmer Goodnow, who was born in that place March 2, 1851. He was educated in the Sullivan schools and the academy at Chester, Vt. For fifteen years, in connection with an older brother, he operated a saw and grist mill and chair shop at East Sullivan. He moved to Keene in 1887, and was in the insurance business until in 1894 the furniture firm of Goodnow & Whitcomb was established on Main Street. When Mr. Whitcomb retired, in 1901, Mr. Harry N. Aldrich entered the firm, which has since been known as the Goodnow & Aldrich Co. In the spring of 1909 the firm removed to their present commodious quarters on Court Street, where they have one of the best equipped stores in the state.



D. W. Goodnow

A Republican in politics, Mr. Goodnow's success and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen is shown by the fact that he was elected to serve as representative in the Legislature of 1909–'10.

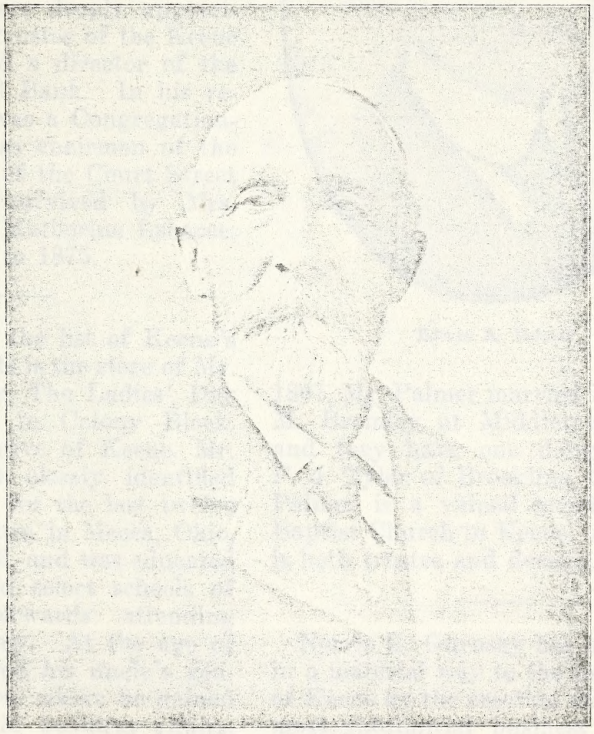


Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and has received the thirty-second degree; he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Elks, United Order of the Golden Cross, and is a member of the Monadnock Club. He attends the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Goodnow married, in 1873, Miss Mary Ella Nims of Keene. One daughter, Gertrude May, is now the wife of William B. Thorning, M. D., of Winchendon, Mass.

brother he was engaged in lumbering to some extent, but he was most widely known as the local manager for Swift & Co., a position which he held for twenty-five years, up to the time of his decease, December 26, 1906.

He was chosen by the governor and council to represent New Hampshire at the National Convention of Live Stock Associations held at Chicago in 1902. The following year he was a



Charles Wright, 2d

Well known and highly respected among the business men who have left their mark in the records of the city the name of Charles Wright 2d will long be remembered for his active and honorable career. He was born in Keene October 25, 1835, received his education in the public schools and assisted his father in carrying on the home farm. Together with his

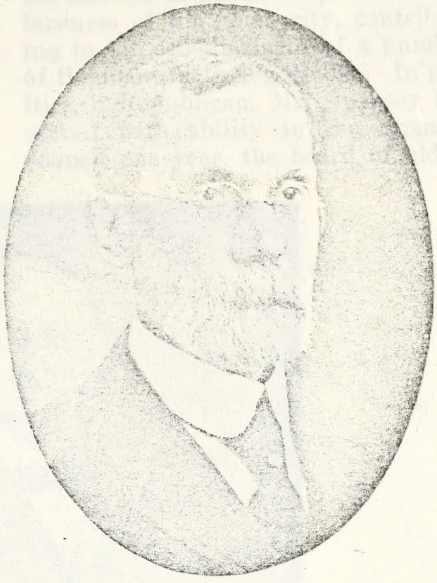
delegate to the National Live Stock Association at Kansas City, and in 1904 he was appointed by Governor Bachelder a delegate to the gathering of the same body at Portland, Ore. As a member of the common council for two years and of the board of aldermen for three years he labored diligently and effectively in behalf of sound municipal government and as



representative to the state Legislature of 1889–'90 and in 1901–'02 he performed his duties with marked ability along the same lines. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held at Concord in 1902. Mr. Wright was one of the original incorporators of the Elliot City Hospital and served as trustee for eleven years, up to the time of his death.

He was a loyal official, working hard for the success of the institution, and his faithful friendship and earnest efforts were deeply appreciated. He was a trustee of the Keene Savings Bank and a director of the Ashuelot National Bank. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist and served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Court Street Church. He is survived by Mrs. Wright, who was Katherine Labaree, whom he married in 1875.

Conspicuous in the list of Keene's mercantile interests is the store of Mr. Edwin A. Palmer, The Ladies' Dry Goods Exchange, in Colony Block. Though not a native of Keene, Mr. Palmer has been closely identified with its interests for the last twelve years. He was born in Mecca, Ohio, November 14, 1843, and was educated in the public and select schools of that place, afterwards attending Kingsville Academy. At the age of nineteen he entered his uncle's general store at Mecca, where he gained some experience in business affairs. During the Civil War he went to Warren, Ohio, filling a position as clerk, partner, buyer and manager, from 1861 to 1897. Mr. Palmer came to Keene October 1, 1897, and became proprietor of the store formerly occupied by Mr. W. G. Hall. Under his able management the business has grown and new lines of goods are constantly added to supply the increasing demand. In 1905 Mr. Palmer extended his business by opening a store in Fitchburg, Mass., and in 1908 made a further extension in Hillsborough, N. H. January 24,

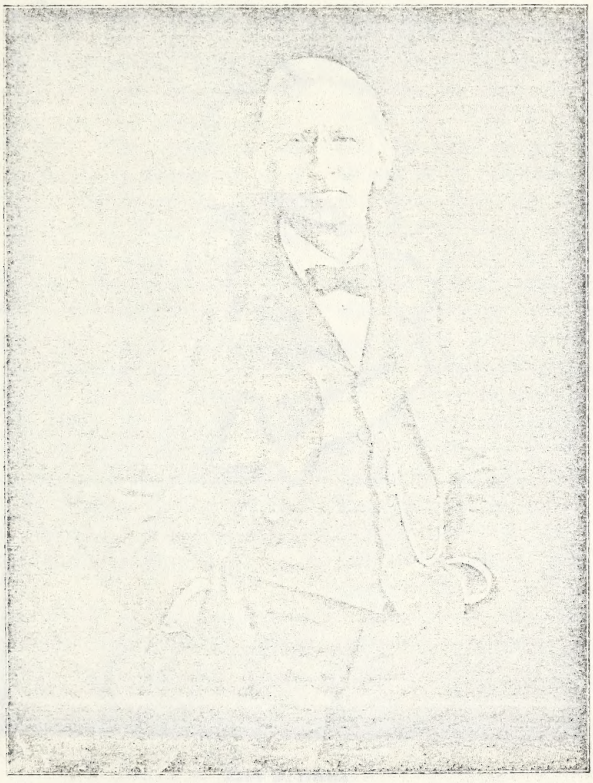


Edwin A. Palmer

1867. Mr. Palmer married Miss Helen M. Bromley at Middletown, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Mrs. F. J. Tyler of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Palmer is a valued member of the Baptist Church in Keene, of which he is both trustee and deacon.

Norris G. Gurnsey has contributed in a material way to the development of Keene by the erection of two of the most substantial business blocks of the city, as well as a number of dwelling houses. Born in Whitefield, March 18, 1826, Mr. Gurnsey attended school in Richmond and on account of his father's death was thrown on his own resources at an early age. As a boy he worked for three years at the cooper's trade in Massachusetts, then engaged in farming for a time. He was general overseer of a farm in Winchester, afterwards purchasing a gristmill, which he operated successfully for about

five years. Disposing of that property he became proprietor for two years of the stage line from Brattleboro to Winchester and Richmond, after which he took charge for one year of the highways and bridges for the town of Winchester. He has resided in Keene since 1859, when he purchased the restaurant privilege in the railway station, managing this business for fifteen years with profitable results and operating three such places at one time during the war period. In 1874 he succeeded Peter B. Hayward in the cracker manufacturing business, which he conducts at the present time, together with a wholesale and retail tobacco establishment. Mr. Gurnsey was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Citizens National Bank of Keene and is one of the board of trustees of the Cheshire County Savings Bank. In numerous ways he has manifested his interest in the development of the business of his home city, contributing to the establishment of a number of the manufacturing plants. In politics, a Republican, Mr. Gurnsey has served with ability in the common council one year, the board of aldermen two years and as water commissioner twenty-six years. For thirty-seven years he has been connected with the local lodge of Odd Fellows and over twenty years has been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

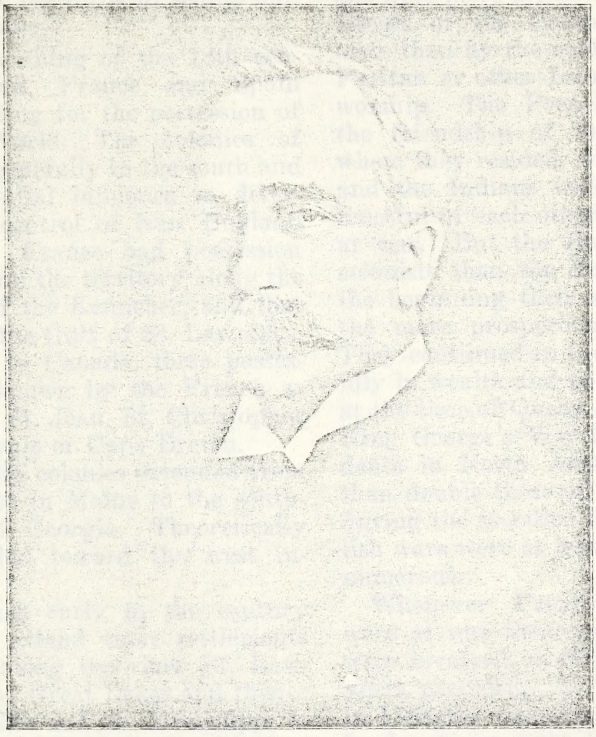


Norris G. Gurnsey

Keene's popular photographer is Fred E. Howe, who was born in this



city June 30, 1864, the son of Franklin L. and Maria H. (McIntosh) Howe. He attended the public schools and after the completion of his studies spent two years in the clothing store of Seward and Willard. From 1889 to 1894 he was employed by the Keene Furniture Co., and for two years after that carried on by himself the business of wood carving, for which he has acquired considerable renown. Many of the signs over the stores around the Square are specimens of his work along those lines. About ten years ago he purchased the E. M. White Photographic Studio, and has ever since devoted his time and energies to photography, which has proved an excellent opportunity for the development of his ability as an artist. Nearly all the portraits in this article are from photographs made at his studio.



Fred E. Howe

In politics Mr. Howe is a Republican and has participated actively in both civic and military affairs, having served as ward clerk, member of the common council two years and of the board of aldermen for the same length of time. For two years he was quartermaster-sergeant of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and receiving the appointment of regimental quartermaster he served in that capacity continuously with credit for nine years. He has been active in developing the tastes of the community along artistic lines, serving for some time as president of the Keene Art Club. His wife was Miss Susie S. Buffum, daughter of Caleb T. Buffum of Keene, and they have two children, Reginald F. and Barbara, who are both in school.



The First Siege of Louisburg 1745

An Address Delivered Before the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars, September 2, 1909

By Henry M. Baker, Governor of the Society.

Gentlemen of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the beginning of the 18th century England, France and Spain were contending for the possession of the New World. The colonies of Spain were generally in the south and had no essential influence in determining the control of New England or Canada. France had possession of Canada and the territory along the ocean east of the Kennebec, and that fronting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In addition to Canada, these possessions were known by the French as Acadia, Isle St. Jean, St. Christopher and Isle Royale or Cape Breton.

The English colonies extended from the Kennebec in Maine to the southern limit of Georgia. Theoretically they extended toward the west indefinitely.

The French early in the century planned to extend their settlements in Canada along the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes and thence down the Ohio and the Mississippi to Louisiana, encircling by their stations and forts the colonies of England with the intention of preventing their growth westward. This plan was larger and wiser than they had the capacity to execute. The French were generally Romanists and the English Protestants—many of them Puritans. Each in time of war with the other sought the coöperation of the Indians. The French, by their courtesy and fellowship, even comradeship with them, were uniformly more successful in such alliances than the English. Besides this, the Indians were more attracted by the ornate rituals of the Catholic service and mass than by the cold rigidity of the Puritan or other forms of Protestant worship. The French usually had the friendship of the Indians near whom they resided, while the English and the Indians were generally distrustful of each other and frequently at war. But the English are better colonists than the French, and from the beginning their settlements were the more prosperous and populous. They continued to increase more rapidly in wealth and population, so that at the time of Queen Anne's War and King George's War the English residents in North America were more than double those of the French, and during the so-called French and English wars were at least ten times more numerous.

Whenever France and England were at war their respective colonies were involved, so that for the twenty years preceding the Treaty of Paris in 1763 the Canadian and New England colonies were frequently under arms. Though each nation helped its colonies by powerful armaments, these wars were very exhausting to the colonies, both in men and money, and delayed their growth and prosperity.

Today we are to consider one campaign of that almost continuous warfare—a campaign not lacking in picturesque incidents, brilliant exploits and practical results.

Prior to the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) England and France held in North America the territory each had colonized. As already stated, the

French possessions included Acadia and St. Christopher. By that treaty Acadia, now known as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and St. Christopher, subsequently known as Newfoundland, were ceded to England. The French retained certain fishery rights in Newfoundland, which have occasioned numberless disputes, some of which are not yet harmoniously settled. Port Royal, which the French had fortified, was the only stronghold acquired under the treaty. The English re-named it Annapolis, in honor of their queen.

The French, having been compelled to surrender so much of their territory and valuable fishery rights, became apprehensive of the future. They saw the New England colonies rapidly increasing in population and wealth and knew that they were even more hostile to them than England herself. France had parted with an immense domain, yet the hearts of its inhabitants were still French and yearned for the time when the hated English rule should end. Though the last war had been disastrous to them they were not without hope. They began to prepare for the conflict which both nations knew was inevitable. England endeavored to secure the personal allegiance of the inhabitants of her newly acquired possessions and met with very indifferent success. They were generally willing to swear allegiance to England if their oaths could contain a stipulation that they should not be required to take up arms against their kinsmen, the French, but not otherwise. England would not grant this limitation, and hence its authority was exercised over unwilling subjects, who were a hindrance rather than an aid to the ruling power. Neither England nor the New England colonies erected any new fortifications of importance. They strengthened the defenses built by the French at Annapolis and secured them by a small garrison. They seemed to rely upon their increasing numbers and wealth rather than in special military equipment. The colonial militia, however, was well organized, equipped and disciplined.

The French were not so confident of the increasing strength of their American colonial possessions. They had lost their only stronghold east and south of Quebec.

Among the demands made by England upon France as a condition of peace prior to the Treaty of Utrecht was a stipulation that France would not fortify Cape Breton. This France positively refused to grant, and the treaty contained no restriction on that point. When France had recovered from the war sufficiently to make a careful and accurate survey of her losses in America and to consider plans by which she might redeem them and regain her prestige upon land and sea, she could not forget that she had parted with much of her most available territory and the key to the control of the cod fishery, which was becoming more valuable each year. She had come to that period in her new world colonial experience when energetic measures, based upon wise plans, must be adopted and enforced. Nothing seemed more wise and beneficial than the erection upon Cape Breton of a fortress so strong that it could withstand the combined army and navy of England until reinforcements could raise the siege. The harbor of Louisburg was selected as the place best adapted to this purpose. Elaborate plans were made by Vauban and other eminent French military engineers, and the fortifications were begun in 1720, only seven years after peace had been declared. They were not completed until more than twenty years later, and it is stated that thirty millions of livres, or six million dollars, were expended in their construction. This amount, allowing for the greater purchasing value of money then, would be equivalent to at least ten million dollars now.

The harbor is in the southeast of the island and opens from the ocean through a main channel, easy of access and safe, though only about 500 feet wide. To the left of the channel there is a considerable expanse of shallow water, interspersed with rocky islands. Upon one of these, close to the channel, a formidable battery was erected as part of the fortifications, and was known as the island battery.

As the channel passed this island it expanded to the east and west, so that the harbor proper was more than two miles long. Between the west arm and the ocean a cape or headland extended eastward for a considerable distance, so that its extreme point was less than half a mile from the island battery. The town of Louisburg was built upon a segment of this headland and covered more than one hundred acres. It had six streets running east and west and seven north and south, crossing each other at right angles, thus subdividing it into regular squares.

Along the west or landward side of the town site the strongest fortifications were erected. They extended from the southwest shore of the harbor in a southeasterly direction, about 4,000 feet to the ocean, then eastward along the ocean more than a thousand feet, thence northerly to the harbor line and along the south shore of the harbor to an intersection with the principal line of defense—a total distance of about two and one half miles. These defenses included six bastions and three special batteries. The bastions were so constructed as to command every part of the adjacent wall. The king's bastion, or the citadel, contained apartments for the governor, a parade ground, a magazine, the barracks and a chapel. It was a fortress in itself and was constructed to sustain a siege after the other fortifications had been captured or abandoned.

The fortifications were about 225 feet in thickness and consisted of the slope of the glacis, the banquette, the covert way, the ditch, the parapet, the banquette, the rampart and the slope of the talus. The ditch itself was 80 feet wide. The top of the parapet was from 30 to 36 feet above the bottom of the ditch and 26 feet above the town streets. The cannon were mounted upon the interior ramparts and were discharged through embrasures in the parapet. There were 148 of these embrasures, but the number of guns actually in position behind them is not definitely known, though some authorities give them as sixty-five cannons and sixteen mortars. In addition to the cannon thus mounted the several batteries had ninety-five guns. There were no guns mounted *en barbette*. Upon either banquette musketeers could be stationed and could defend the glacis or, shooting across the ditch, could fire upon the enemy if he had succeeded in gaining an entrance upon the covered way. The covered way was a shelter for soldiers or others and served also as a rendezvous for soldiers preparing for a sortie. Outside the landward wall were deep morasses extending to the foot of the glacis. They were impassable in many places and constituted in themselves a substantial defense. The walls enclosing the town were protected upon the harbor side by the Maurepas Bastion, the Battery la Gréve, the island battery of thirty-two forty-two pounders and the grand or royal battery north of the harbor, and just opposite its entrance with twenty-eight forty-two pounders and two eighteen pounders.

The walls were built principally of a porphyritic trap, a rock of good quality abundant in the nighborhood. The other materials were shipped from France or bought in the West Indies or in New England. It has been asserted, and probably with much truth, that the French officers in charge of the erection of the fortifications were more thoughtful of

their individual prosperity than careful of the integrity of their work. It is said that the stone used was not properly dressed or firmly laid, that the mortar was made with unsuitable sea sand and, in general, that negligence and corruption were not strangers in the camp. However that may be, it is evident that the fortifications crumbled more easily than friends or foes expected.

Yet in design these fortifications were as nearly perfect as their location would permit. The site of Louisburg was not commanding—it was practically at the sea level. Black Rock on the south, the Green Hills on the north and the hills on the east above the lighthouse, were each of greater elevation and should have been secured by auxiliary batteries. As they were undefended they served in both sieges as locations for the batteries which beat down the defenses of the town.

Including the garrison Louisburg usually sheltered about 4,000 inhabitants. At times this number was increased by the militia from the surrounding country. The garrison proper seldom exceeded 2,000 officers and men. It was by far too small to effectively man such extensive fortifications. Evidently the French could not, with such a force, maintain the outside defenses, so essential to the safety of the town.

The fortifications were scarcely completed when France, long smarting from her losses under the treaty of 1713, and claiming new grievances, declared war against England on the 15th of March, 1744.

Information of the impending war reached Louisburg several weeks before it became known in Boston, and the French, rejoicing in the security of their new fortress, soon began hostilities by an attack, May 24, 1744, on Canso, where there were about seventy-five English soldiers. They were surprised and taken to Louisburg as prisoners of war. The French, assisted by Indians, then made an attack on Annapolis, and were repulsed, with the loss of killed, wounded and prisoners.

The New England colonies had viewed with alarm the erection of the defenses at Louisburg. They had kept informed of their progress during erection and had noted their weakness and their strength. They knew they were erected against them and in hostility to their monopoly of the cod fishery. Every colonial fisherman and trader along the eastern coast brought home his story of the growing aggression and insolence of the French, and thus the public mind was kept apprehensive and hostile. The feeling was universal that war was inevitable. It was only a question of how and when. So when the government of Massachusetts was informed that the French had actually begun open hostilities, it declared war against the French and Indians, and offered a bounty for scalps and prisoners.

At the risk of a brief digression from our topic it may be well here to note the remarkable action of Massachusetts in assuming the powers and responsibilities of an independent government by a public declaration of war. She had had no communication with or instructions from the home government. Her action is an anomaly in history and politics and illustrates the self-reliance and independence of the colonists even more forcibly than their capture of Louisburg.

Among those who had definite knowledge of the conditions at Louisburg was William Vaughan of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He had been a skipper and trader along the eastern coast for many years. By many he was regarded as visionary and impracticable. That he was a man of independent thought and great energy seems to be unquestioned. His con-

temporaries and historians generally have conceded that to him belongs the credit and honor of having originated the scheme of capturing Louisburg by a colonial attack. That the strongest fortress in America could be captured by an undisciplined army of fishermen, farmers, tradesmen and mechanics, with no cannon larger than twenty-two pounders, while the fortress mounted scores of forty-two pounders, was indeed seemingly impracticable and visionary, yet such was his information concerning the fortress itself, its weak and mutinous garrison and their scanty supplies, that he succeeded in impressing his views upon Governors Wentworth of New Hampshire and Shirley of Massachusetts, who soon became earnest advocates of the expedition. As the French ships bringing supplies to Louisburg in the fall of 1744 did not arrive until after its harbor was closed by ice, they sailed to the West Indies, leaving the garrison without its usual annual consignment of commissary and military stores. The supplies being limited, the prisoners captured at Canso were released and sent to Boston. When the reports of these soldiers, corroborating by their personal knowledge the statements made by Vaughan as to the weakness of the fortress and its garrison, were heard and considered, Governor Shirley not only approved but became enthusiastic in his advocacy of an expedition to capture the stronghold upon which France had expended so much effort and money.

In the month of January, 1745, he informed the Legislature of Massachusetts that he had a very confidential and important communication to make to them and asked them to take an oath to receive it in confidence. As the governor was personally popular and known to be zealous for the welfare of the colony they assented and took the oath of secrecy. To their amazement he proposed that, with the aid of the other colonies they attempt the capture of Louisburg. They had hoped that the Mother Country would some time capture it and relieve them of the dangers which threatened their fisheries and commerce, but that they, without experienced officers, disciplined soldiers or heavy cannon, should attempt such a campaign seemed as preposterous to them as it did to Franklin, who a few weeks later wrote to his brother: "Fortified towns are hard nuts to crack and your teeth have not been accustomed to it. Taking strong places is a particular trade, which you have taken up without serving an apprenticeship to it. Armies and veterans need skillful engineers to direct them in their attack. Have you any? But some seem to think forts are as easy taken as snuff." The legislators therefore asked time to consider the proposition and soon after rejected it by a decisive vote. The governor was too much in earnest to abandon the expedition at once. He and his friends entered enthusiastically upon the task of convincing the Legislature and the prominent citizens of Boston that the plan of attack was not only feasible but that success was quite probable; that both duty and interest demanded the attempt. The Legislature yielded; a reconsideration was carried and the expedition voted by one majority. The governor lost no time in putting the sanction of the Legislature beyond recall. He issued a proclamation to his people announcing the proposed campaign and wrote the governors of the several colonies, asking their cooperation and assistance. Pennsylvania and New Jersey promised provisions and clothing, but none came. The Legislature of New York refused troops, but loaned ten twenty-two pounders, some powder and provisions. These guns were the largest the colonists had, and without them the proposed siege would have been supremely ridiculous. Rhode Island

promised troops, but none arrived until after Louisburg had surrendered. Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire furnished all the troops which participated in the siege. The command of the expedition was assigned to Mr. William Pepperrell of Kittery, in the province of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. Colonel Waldo, also from Maine, was originally designated as the second in command, but Connecticut, having made that rank a condition precedent to its joining the expedition, General Wolcott, then its deputy-governor and colonel of its regiment, was commissioned next to General Pepperrell in authority.

The work of enlistment was begun promptly and carried on vigorously. From the beginning the inspiration of the expedition was a strange mixture of religious enthusiasm, commercial greed and national hatred. The Puritan ministers were zealous because the French were Catholics and, it was asserted, had images in their churches which they worshipped. On Sunday they preached the Christian duty of destroying such idolatry and establishing the true faith of the Puritan, where heresy had so long prevailed. The week-day prayer and conference meetings emphasized those duties and became efficient recruiting agencies for the army. The great religious revival begun in 1734 by Jonathan Edwards had been continued by the eminent English preacher, George Whitfield, and all New England was under its influence. Mr. Whitfield suggested *"Nil Desperandum Christo Duce"* as the motto for the flag of the expedition, and it was adopted. Thus the capture of Louisburg became a New England crusade for the glory of God and the coming of His kingdom among men.

To merchants, ship-owners and seamen the importance of the fur trade, the fisheries and the eastern coast traffic was presented, and the danger to the commerce of New England from the French stronghold magnified and discussed.

All the colonists were hostile to the French, with whom they had been so frequently at war. They recognized them as the hereditary enemies of England and believed that they had incited the Indians to pillage and murder.

Under such incentives it was not strange that within two months the full quota of men was enlisted, supplies secured and ships and transports engaged for the expedition. It consisted of 4,070 men. Of these Massachusetts is generally credited with 3,250, Connecticut with 516, and New Hampshire with 304. There were ten regiments in all. Connecticut and New Hampshire had one each. That part of Massachusetts now the state of Maine furnished three regiments. Massachusetts proper supplied the other five regiments.

Col. Samuel Moore commanded the New Hampshire regiment. Potter, in his military history of New Hampshire, and Gilmore, special commissioner of our state, in his report of 1896 on the New Hampshire men at Louisburg, claim that New Hampshire furnished 500 men, or one eighth of the whole number. I have not been able to justify these claims, and as they do not give the muster rolls for that number they cannot be regarded as historically accurate. It is undoubtedly true that there were New Hampshire men enrolled in Massachusetts regiments, but, so far as I am advised, the number so enrolled cannot now be definitely ascertained. The New Hampshire men sailed from Portsmouth in advance of the others, under convoy of an armed sloop, with thirty men, commanded by Capt. John Fernald of Portsmouth, and arrived at Canso on the first of April, nearly a week before the Massachusetts troops. Doctor Belknap, who wrote the history of our state only forty years after the capture of Louisburg and who must have had personal

knowledge of and interviews with many who participated in the siege, says there were eight companies of the New Hampshire troops, while a return made by Colonel Moore, which is still in existence, accounts for only seven companies, having only 275 men —257 fit for duty and 18 on the sick list. Fifty-one of these he reports as paid by Massachusetts. As Colonel Moore states in this return the number in each company of this regiment, he must be presumed to be accurate.

After the surrender of Louisburg New Hampshire sent 115 men there as a reinforcement to its regiment. It is possible that these men constituted the eighth company specified by Doctor Belknap. However that may be, we are safe in saying that New Hampshire contributed the 304 men in Colonel Moore's regiment and the thirty men on the armed sloop, being 334 men as its part of the original expedition and also the 115 men sent as reinforcements, or 449 men in all, exclusive of those under other commands.

The Massachusetts troops on about 103 transports sailed March 24 from Nantasket Roads, encountered a severe storm and arrived at Canso on the 5th and 6th of April. They were convoyed by a fleet of fourteen armed vessels, carrying 204 guns, commanded by Capt. Edward Tyng. The Connecticut troops arrived some ten days later.

Preceding these preparations Governor Shirley wrote to England asking protection for the fisheries of Acadia and New England, but did not suggest any definite offensive operations against the French. Later he asked Commodore Warren, who was in command of the English fleet in American waters and then at Antigua in the West Indies, to join the expedition against Louisburg. This Commodore Warren refused to do without specific instructions from the home government. Soon after his refusal he received dispatches from England directing him to proceed at once to Boston to render the colonies such aid as they might need. While on the voyage he spoke a schooner from Boston, which informed him the expedition had sailed, whereupon he changed his course to Canso.

The colonists sailed without any encouragement that the English fleet would coöperate with them. It was therefore with great joy that they were informed by the English frigate *Eltham,* which came into port on the 22d of April, that Commodore Warren was on his way to join them with three ships of war. His arrival the next day caused renewed confidence and universal rejoicing.

While the troops were at Canso they built a little wooden fort or blockhouse, upon which some small cannon were mounted, and occupied their time in marching and perfecting themselves in the manual of arms. The ice did not leave Gabarus Bay and the harbor of Louisburg until the last of April.

It was the hope of Governor Shirley that Louisburg could be surprised and captured without a siege. To that end he gave specific directions as to when the fleet should leave Canso and when arrive off Louisburg and when assault the fortifications. The fleet was to arrive at night and the assault take place before morning and while the unsuspecting garrison was asleep. Just how 4,000 men and their necessary equipments could be landed upon an unknown shore and walls over thirty feet high which they had never seen could be scaled in the darkness without disturbing the sentinels or arousing the garrison, the governor very discreetly did not undertake to describe.

The fleet sailed on the 29th of April on time as directed, but owing to adverse winds did not enter Gabarus Bay off Louisburg until about eight o'clock of the morning of the next day.

The *Habitant de Louisbourg,* in his account of the siege, says that:

"From the first moment we had information about them and in abundant time. . . . We had the whole winter before us—more time than was necessary to put ourselves in a state of defense. We were, however, overcome with fear. Councils were held, but the outcome was only absurd and childish. . . . Nothing was done, and the result is that we were taken by surprise, as if the enemy had pounced upon us unawares."

Whether or not the condition of the French was as is here described, it is certain that they appeared to be surprised, and made only very feeble resistance to the landing of the troops. Pepperrell attempted to land at Flat Point Cove, about two miles from the city, but was met by a detachment of about 200 French soldiers, whereupon the boats proceeded westward nearly two miles to Freshwater Cove, where a landing was effected before the French could march over the rough ground to oppose them. An engagement ensued and the French were compelled to retire, with the loss of killed and prisoners. The landing of the troops with their guns, equipments and supplies was no further opposed, and about one half of them were debarked that day and the others on the first day of May. They encamped on both sides of a fresh water brook, near where they first attempted to land. This camp was maintained throughout the siege.

The army thus encamped upon a foreign shore and about to engage in a siege to become memorable in history had the usual organization of that period, the most peculiar of its usages or regulations being that the colonel of a regiment was also the captain of one of its companies. The army had not been organized long enough to become a unit in action, though it was cohesive through its tenacity of purpose. It seems to have been harmonious and efficient, yet there was a freedom and individuality in its operations which in modern times would be regarded as subversive of discipline.

This is manifested in the various requests to General Pepperrell from officers of minor rank for authority to conduct special expeditions or to lead assaults upon some specific battery or outpost. The usual practice seems to have been to obtain authority for the proposed action and then to call for volunteers for the service or to pass around a "subscription paper" for those to sign who would agree to join in the proposed reconnoissance or attack. Sometimes after the requisite number had volunteered they met and elected their leader or commander. There were also many supernumerary officers, some of whom were not even attached to a regiment. Of this number was William Vaughan, the projector of the expedition, who, though a New Hampshire man, was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel without specific command by Governor Shirley of Massachusetts. That he was held in high esteem is evident from a letter the governor wrote General Pepperrell, under date of March 23, 1745, as follows:

"I desire you would let Mr. Vaughan, who goes a volunteer to Cape Breton in this expedition, and has been very instrumental in promoting it, both within this and the neighboring provinces, and has the success of it much at heart, assist in your councils, and I do appoint him to be one of it. Your countenance and protection of him, also, so far as is proper, I shall esteem a favor."

The records of the councils held by General Pepperrell show that Colonel Vaughan was regular in his attendance and that he was an efficient and honored member of them.

General Pepperrell had not fully established his camp when in the afternoon of the first of May he detailed 400 men, under command of Colonel Vaughan, many of them being from New Hampshire, to reconnoiter north

of the town and harbor under the shelter of the Green Hills. He passed through the woods north of the royal battery and came out just above the northeast harbor, which stretches over the lighthouse point. Here he found many warehouses filled with naval and other stores wholly undefended. Recognizing that those stores could not be transported to camp, he decided at once to burn them. As they were largely composed of tar, turpentine and other highly inflammable materials, they made much smoke, which floated down to the royal battery, and the English accounts say so alarmed the French that they hastily abandoned it and fled into the town. The French annals deny that they were frightened by the smoke, but admit that they supposed the colonists were in large force back of them and that they were taken by surprise. Having destroyed the stores Colonel Vaughan sent his command back to camp, retaining only about a dozen men as a bodyguard and for observation and scouting service. They spent the night in the woods. The next morning Colonel Vaughan crawled close to the royal battery to ascertain as much as possible of its location, condition and garrison. To his surprise he noticed that no flag floated from its staff, no smoke issued from its chimneys and no soldiers were in sight. He sent forward one of his men, who climbed into an embrasure and found the battery deserted. This he signaled to Vaughan, who came forward with his men and took possession of the battery. Upon a scrap of paper, which is still preserved, he sent the following dispatch:

"Royal Battery At Louisburg,

May 2, 1745.

"To

The Honble Wm. Pepperrell, Esq. General, &c.

"May it please your Honor to be informed that with the grace of God and the courage of about thirteen men I entered this place about nine o'clock and am waiting here for a reinforcement and a flag. . . .

"Yours,

"W. Vaughan."

The French had deserted the battery in such haste that they destroyed only a small part of their stores and spiked their cannon so ineffectually that the colonial gunsmiths, under the lead of Pomeroy of Massachusetts, had several of them in action the following morning.

The *Habitant de Louisbourg* says in his letter:

"The enemy took possession of the surrounding country and a detachment pushed forward close to the Royal Battery. Now terror seized us all. From this moment the talk was of abandoning the splendid battery, which would have been our chief defense had we known how to make use of it. Several tumultuous councils were held to consider the situation. Unless it was from a panic fear which never left us again during the whole siege, it would be difficult to give any reason for such an extraordinary action. Not a single musket had yet been fired against this battery. . . . By order of the council a battery of thirty pieces of cannon, which had cost the king immense sums, was abandoned without undergoing the slightest fire. The retreat was so precipitate that we did not take time to spike the guns in the usual manner. So that on the very next day the enemy used them. . . . What I had foreseen happened. From the third the enemy greeted us with our own cannon and kept up a tremendous fire against us. We answered them from the walls, but we could not do them the harm which they did to us in knocking down houses and shattering everything within range."

It is stated that the Massachusetts

artillerymen, though they had no cannon larger than twenty-two pounders, brought with them a large quantity of forty-two pound balls for use in the French cannon when captured. This extreme foresight on their part has been characterized as "skinning the bear before he is caught," but in this instance the bear consented to the act. As the siege progressed some of these cannon were removed to the batteries erected by the colonists against the fortifications and contributed much to their demolition.

General Pepperrell was greatly elated by the capture of the Royal Battery and good cheer and courage ruled the new-made camp. He immediately planned his first battery of investment, which was located on the slope of the Green Hills, about 1,550 yards from the west bastion. It was begun, says Parsons in his life of Pepperrell, on the third of May. The cannon were rolled along easily on their wheels until they struck the marsh which occupied the front of the land defenses, when they began to sink and were soon immovable. There were no draught horses or oxen, and if available they would have been useless in the morass, as they would have sunk in the bog quicker than the cannon. The reliance of the French upon the natural defenses of the town seemed to be justified. In this dilemma Lieutenant-Colonel Meserve of New Hampshire solved the difficulty. He was a ship-builder by trade and may have been engaged in getting the king's masts or other heavy timber over soft places. He suggested that wooden sledges sixteen feet long and five feet wide be built, with long ropes attached, that a cannon be lashed to each sledge and then that a couple hundred men draw it to the desired location.

In four days a battery of six guns was in action. A week later they had dragged four twenty-two pounders and ten coehorns to within less than a thousand yards of the walls. This battery was succeeded by another, at a distance of 440 yards, and by still another, so near the fortifications that the combatants jeered each other. This last and nearest battery, sometimes called the breaching battery, was erected within eighteen days after the landing. In addition to these fascine batteries, each nearer the walls than its predecessor and all as nearly as possible opposite the west gate, the Dauphin bastion and the walls between it and the citadel, which they had battered day by day, was the northwest or Titcomb's battery, located on rising ground, capable of entrenchment, just across the west arm of the harbor, a little west of north of the city and about a half mile distant. In many respects it was the most powerful battery of the besiegers. It was composed of five of the forty-two pounders captured at the royal battery. These cannon were drawn more than a mile by the soldiers on sledges and were mounted ready for action on the twentieth day of the siege. These guns were directed against the circular battery and the Dauphin bastion, which they practically silenced, leaving the breaching or nearest battery free to accomplish its work. Duchambon, the French commander, said Titcomb's battery did them more damage than any other.

The colonists erected only one other battery during the siege. It was near the lighthouse, about opposite the island battery and 800 yards distant from it. It was advantageously situated on high land and was equipped with cannon found in the water, where they had been dropped by the French. They had not been mounted —another proof of the inefficiency of the defense. They were supplemented by a large mortar brought from Boston. This battery completed the land investment, and with Commodore Warren guarding the entrance to the harbor the city was completely encompassed.

On the seventh day of the siege,

when only two batteries had been erected and no breach had been made in the fortifications, General Pepperrell summoned the city to surrender. The *Habitant de Louisbourg* says: "We answered as our duty demanded." Probably General Pepperrell did not expect a surrender at that time, but thought it politic for some reason to make the demand. Yet it is recorded that an order was issued to storm the city two days later, which was countermanded because so many officers and men thought it ill advised at that time.

During the entire siege the island battery was the source of much anxiety and annoyance to the besiegers. It appears that Commodore Warren did not think it wise for him to attack that battery with his ships of war and that he would not attempt to enter the harbor with his vessels until it had been silenced by the land forces. General Pepperrell needed the cooperation of the fleet, which served the one purpose only of guarding the harbor entrance. Just why the fleet could not have rendered more efficient service it is difficult to understand. That the island battery was under anxious consideration by the land forces at an early date is shown by a letter written by Colonel Vaughan to General Pepperrell as follows:

"Royal Battery, May 11, 1745.

"*Honorable Sir:*

"I am awfully persuaded that I can take the Island Battery from this place with the boats that are here, if you think proper to give the taking of the place to myself. I dare to engage with the blessing of God to send you the flag within forty-eight hours from this time, if you think proper to give me orders to conduct the affair entirely by my own judgment; with the concurrence of the party to go with me, I doubt not of success. I think I perfectly know the rocks we have already split on and can avoid them or any other for the future.

"If my offer be accepted the sooner I have the order the better, being persuaded I can find men enough that will willingly go with me.

"I am, Honorable Sir, with all due respects

"Your most obedient servant,

"W. Vaughan."

I have not been able to find any reply to this letter or that any action was taken at that time upon its suggestions. As there is no record that Colonel Vaughan led an attack on that battery it is presumed the authority requested was not granted.

It is stated that there were five different attempts to capture the island battery. If so there is no detailed account of them and no specific reports of any but the last one, which was so disastrous to the colonists. This attack was made in the evening of the 26th of May by about 400 men, led by Captain Brooks of New Hampshire. It is presumed that he was chosen leader by the men themselves. It is undisputed that he was brave and competent. The battery was located upon an isolated rocky island difficult of approach, well fortified and resolutely defended. The attack was bravely made and well sustained. The boats of the attacking party were sighted by the French soon after they left the lighthouse point and were subjected to a continuous fire. The landing was arduous and the men who reached the defences were too few to succeed. They were compelled to retreat, having sustained a loss of about sixty killed and more than a hundred prisoners. This was the only failure of consequence which the colonists sustained and the only French victory during the siege.

It has been stated that the French, through the late arrival of their fleet in the autumn of 1744, failed to supply Louisburg with its annual consignment of commissary and military stores. This failure had caused the governor no anxiety until the city was

completely invested by land and by sea. He had hoped that a French fleet would raise the siege; but none came. Only one small vessel had been able to run the blockade and reach the harbor. It brought few supplies. Other small vessels had been captured whose cargoes supplemented the diminishing stores of the colonists.

It appears that the French home government was not unmindful of the needs of Louisburg. Undoubtedly its failure to renew the various stores of the fortress the preceding year was well known and the subject of some anxiety. So, early in 1745, a vessel was fitted out at Brest with all needed supplies and ordered to sail in season to be off Louisburg as soon as the harbor would be free from ice. While in port this vessel was accidentally burned. Further delay was inevitable. At last the French man-of-war *Vigilant,* a new vessel, for the first time put in commission manned by five hundred men and armed with sixty-four guns, set sail for Louisburg. It carried stores of all kinds. When it sailed it was not known in France that any attempt to capture the fortress was contemplated, and even had the colonial expedition been known it would have been treated with contempt. The man-of-war arrived off Louisburg about the 18th of May. The presence of the blockading fleet, under the command of Commodore Warren, was the first intimation the *Vigilant* had that Louisburg was besieged. At that time there was a strong northeast wind very favorable for entering the harbor, the English fleet was miles to the leeward, and had the commander of the *Vigilant* made all sail he probably could have run the blockade. But he did not know the strength of the English fleet and encountering a colonial ship gave chase and was led toward the fleet, so that he was soon engaged with Commodore Warren's principal force. The fight lasted from about the middle of the afternoon until ten o'clock at night, when the *Vigilant,* surrounded by the most powerful vessels of the English fleet, was compelled, like a stag at bay, to succumb to the power it could no longer resist. Thus the last hope of the French for reinforcements was destroyed. Some accounts, like that of the *Habitant de Louisbourg,* state that the French saw the *Vigilant* and knew of its fight and capture. The English represent that the French had no knowledge of the capture until weeks after, when they were informed of it under a flag of truce sent them by General Pepperrell, ostensibly to demand better treatment for his soldiers, then prisoners of war, but really to give the French officer who accompanied the flag an opportunity to tell of the capture of the *Vigilant* and the strength of the besiegers, while certifying to the excellent treatment accorded him and the other prisoners of war held by the English.

The colonists were busy—some of their batteries had been in operation for more than a month and all of them for weeks. Large breaches had been made in the walls near the west gate, nearly every building in the town was shattered and the island battery was disabled. It was known that the French supply of powder was nearly exhausted. The fire of the colonists had been continuous and effective; that of the French irregular and generally harmless. The defense became weaker each day and by the eleventh of June it was evident to friend and foe that Louisburg was doomed. During the entire siege the garrison had been too weak to justify sorties and therefore the colonists had been uninterrupted in their work except as the guns of the fortress occasionally drove them to shelter. The cannon had done their work. The way seemed open to carry the fortifications by assault and end the siege in glory.

On the 14th of June General Pepperrell welcomed Commodore Warren

to camp to plan a combined assault by land and sea. General Pepperrell was ready to make the land attack, but Commodore Warren, who had done nothing of note with his eleven English ships of war, carrying 524 guns, and with all the colonial vessels under his command, except to capture the *Vigilant* and blockade the harbor, was unwilling to assault the island battery or to attempt to run past it with his ships unless the *Vigilant* should be manned by 600 of the land forces and lead the line of battleships. At first General Pepperrell objected that he could not spare that number of men from his available force. But Commodore Warren was inflexible and General Pepperrell yielded. The New Hampshire regiment under Colonel Moore volunteered for this hazardous service. It is said that the troops were paraded, the proposed assault communicated to them and that they were exhorted to remain steadfast and show their courage by brave deeds. The soldiers were enthusiastic and answered by cheers. Pending the arrangement of other details the conference was continued until the next day.

Meanwhile the fleet had been brought closer to the harbor entrance and cruised in sight of the fortress. Unusual activity pervaded the camp and the several batteries. The lighthouse battery bombarded the island battery incessantly and it was fast becoming useless as a defense. These activities and the conferences of the two commanders did not escape the notice of the French. The governor, M. Duchambon, wrote General Pepperrell on the 15th of June, proposing a suspension of hostilities with a view to the surrender of the garrison of Louisburg upon such terms as could be mutually agreed upon.

General Pepperrell and Commodore Warren replied at once, saying his letter arrived "at a happy juncture to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, as we were together, and had just determined upon a general attack."

They granted an armistice until eight o'clock the next morning, at which hour M. Duchambon was to present his formal offer of surrender. The conditions then submitted were regarded as inadmissible and they sent him an ultimatum, which was to expire at six o'clock that evening. Duchambon had no alternative and he sent a hostage with a letter to General Pepperrell, accepting the terms offered, but requesting that his troops be allowed to march out of the town with their arms and colors flying—to be given up immediately afterward. This request was granted.

On the afternoon of the 17th of June General Pepperrell, at the head of his army, marched through the Dauphin gate into the town and received its keys from the commandant, who had his garrison drawn up in the king's bastion to receive him. The military etiquette of the occasion was punctiliously observed. Each army saluted the other. Then the French flag was saluted and lowered. As the lilies of France fluttered down the flag-staff the cross of St. George arose over the citadel and was saluted by the guns of the army and navy and the cheers of the soldiers and sailors who had endured so much to secure the triumph and glory of that hour.

About the same time Commodore Warren sent a party of marines to take possession of the island battery, which had caused him so much anxiety, and then sailed into the harbor with his fleet. Just forty-nine days from the arrival of the colonists in Gabarus Bay they were in possession of Louisburg and its garrison were their prisoners of war.

The prisoners of war were immediately put on board the fleet, as stipulated in the terms of capitulation, and on the 4th of July a man-of-war and eleven transports sailed with them for France, where they arrived safely.

Thus the expedition born of reli-

gious enthusiasm, commercial greed and national pride ended in victory and glory. The Fates were propitious. Gibson, the merchant of Boston who was of the expedition, says in his diary:

"From the first day of the siege until the surrender of the city it was such fine weather that not one single day was lost in the prosecution of the design. Fair weather during the siege and rain and fog as soon as it was over. Every ship coming with provisions, munitions of war and reinforcements was captured by the besiegers."

Every event and detail of the expedition and of the siege, with the one exception of the assault on the island battery, were favorable to the English and unlucky for the French. Even the most preposterous of the plans of the colonists were successful. They succeeded against all military maxims and precedents—even the forces of nature were their allies. The result justified Rev. Mr. Prince of Boston, who said: "No one in common sense can deny a particular Providence in this affair." And again, "Methinks when the southern gates of Louisburg were opened, and our army with their banners were marching in, the gates were lifted up, and the King of Glory went in with them."

Whatever our views as to special Providences, all agree that the expedition against Louisburg is among the most illustrious of all the exploits of volunteers known to history; that an unusual concurrence of favorable events attended their persistent and heroic efforts and that the achievements of that campaign had an important influence upon the future of the English colonies. The watchwords of the hours were coöperation, combination and self-reliance.

In his "Life of General Pepperrell" Parsons says:

"General Pepperrell gave a banquet to his officers soon after taking possession of the fortress. Parson Moody of York, Me., the uncle of Mrs. Pepperrell, was the elder and the most prominent of the chaplains present. He was generally very long in all his prayers and addresses. Everybody dreaded to have him say grace, fearing he would occupy so much time that the banquet would become cold. He was so irritable no one was willing to suggest that brevity would be acceptable. Whether or not he had a hint, he surprised his friends and disappointed his enemies by the following: 'Good Lord! We have so many things to thank Thee for that time will be infinitely too short to do it; we must therefore leave it for the work of eternity. Bless our food and fellowship upon this joyful occasion, for the sake of Christ, our Lord. Amen.'"

The news of the surrender of the fortress reached Boston about daybreak of the third of July. Bells were rung and it is stated in a letter to General Pepperrell under date of July 4, 1745, that "the people of Boston before sunrise were as thick about the streets as on an election day . . . We had last night the finest illumination I ever beheld with my eyes. I believe there was not a house in town, in no by-lane or alley, but joy might be seen through its windows."

These glittering manifestations of rejoicing were succeeded by a day of public thanksgiving, with services in all the churches. The sermons then preached, so far as they have been preserved to us, are in the flowery and prolix style of that period, but are all devout and thankful.

When England heard of the capture of Louisburg there was great rejoicing, as her arms on the continent had been generally unsuccessful. This victory enabled her eventually to conclude a treaty in honor, though not one of any especial advantage to her.

The chief of artillery and engineer in charge of the investment of Louis-

burg was Richard Gridley, who subsequently planned the redoubt for Prescott on Bunker Hill and had command of the provincial artillery there.

It is said that the same drums which beat on the triumphal entry of General Pepperrell into Louisburg led the march of the patriots to Bunker Hill.

Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in behalf of our state, was the surgeon of the New Hampshire regiment at Louisburg.

Upon their return from Louisburg the New Hampshire regiment brought a bell which they had captured and presented it to the Queen's Chapel in Portsmouth. It has been recast and is now in the tower of St. John's Church in that city.

The Louisburg expedition cost New Hampshire 26,489 pounds of its money. It was reimbursed by England 16,355 pounds sterling.

The colonists having captured Louisburg were compelled to hold it until troops could come from England to relieve them. This was nearly a year. During that time they suffered much more from inclement weather and from sickness than from all the hardships of the siege. The deaths during that period vastly exceeded those during open hostilities.

By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle between England and France in 1748 it was stipulated that "all things should be restored on the footing they were before the war."

All the effort and sacrifices of the colonies apparently had been useless. But no worthy effort is without its reward. From the union of the colonies, though they knew it not, a new nation was to be born.

Our Moon

By A. H. McCrillis

Our lunar orb, how beautiful
As mildly she appears at night
When glory of the sun is gone,
And lost are his last gleams of light.
How soft and soothing fall her beams
Impartially o'er rich and poor,
O'er mountain, lake and winding stream,
O'er village, field and lonely moor.

How grateful to the stranger, lone,
When day for him is gone too soon
To light him through a dark, wild pass
Shines smiling down our faithful moon.
For faithful she is to the earth,
As side by side they ever roll
For countless ages on through space
On to a common, unknown goal.

The Early Settlers of Epsom

By J. M. Moses

III*

The twenty home lots were laid out as follows:

Beginning ninety rods from Deerfield line on the north side of East Street, first came the Solomon Dowst lot, originally laid out at the west end, and numbered 10, but re-located here, and in later years called No. 1. It was sold by William Blake to Andrew McClary in 1767. West of this came two McClary lots, the original Nos. 1 and 2. West of them were John Blake's two lots, called by 1760 Nos. 4 and 5. Next west was the lot of Joshua and Ephraim Berry; next a lot bought in 1768 by Rev. John Tucke; next, the first minster's lot, settled on Mr. Tucke in 1761; next Ephraim Locke's lot, No. 7, bought in 1747; then Samuel Libby's lot, No. 8, and John Libby's, No. 9. Beyond these was a tract of about 145 acres of public land, reaching to the third range.

The south side home lots also began ninety rods from Deerfield line. The first was that of Deacon George Wallace, re-located from the west end, originally numbered 11. Next on the west were the two John McClary lots, Nos. 20 and 19, on the second of which the old McClary house still stands. Next was Deacon Marden's lot, reaching to the Mountain Road. Next was a lot owned in 1784 by John McClary. Next, the Chapman lot, sold in 1756 to Andrew McClary. Next, lot No. 15, where William Blazo lived in 1759, later the home of Moses and Jonathan Locke. Next, the parsonage lot; then Samuel Blake's two lots; then Thomas Bickford's lot. Next was the first minister's out-lot, which was bought in 1773 by Francis Locke. Beyond this was a larger lot, for church and school purposes, extending to the third range.

The garrison house stood on lot No. 2. The first settlers kept near it till the French wars were over. Then, with security from the Indians, the outlying lots began to be occupied. Sanborn's Hill attracted some, as it had McCoy, who did not fear the Indians.

Reuben Sanborn and his son Eliphalet bought the McCoy farm in 1760. Another son, Reuben, Jr., settled in Chichester. He was the father of Deacon Ira Sanborn (1768–1845), of Epsom. Eliphalet married Margaret, daughter of Deacon George Wallace. They lived on the place till old age, and left many children, among them Josiah (1763–1842), who succeeded them. He married Anna, daughter of Moses Locke. Their eldest son, and successor on the place, was Deacon Frederic Sanborn (1789–1881). He lived there till his death, with his son Henry, who soon after removed to Princeton, Mass., transferring the place to his son, Judge Walter H. Sanborn, who keeps it as a summer residence.

This family has furnished many of the most substantial citizens of this and other places. Their very interesting genealogy, by V. C. Sanborn, is so easily accessible that I need not give them more space here.

The next two lots south of the Sanborn lot were owned in 1761 by Abraham Libby. The first of them, about sixty acres, he then sold to Joseph Chapman of Exeter, who occupied it, and a few years later sold it to Sim-

*Other articles of this series appeared in June and September, 1909. Two corrections are needed in them. Page 196. Samuel Blake's second wife was Sarah Bickford, not Esther. Page 300. Samuel Bickford remained on his village lot and died there before May 14, 1773.

eon Chapman of Newmarket, who settled there. The next lot, about one hundred and twenty acres, was sold about the same time, the north half to Anthony Chapman, a minor, who soon died, leaving it to his father, Jonathan Chapman; the south half to Richard Tripp, who is said to have come from Portsmouth, but was then of Allenstown. Both settled there.

In 1781 Richard Tripp removed to Short Falls, where he built a sawmill a little above the present grist-mill. His wife was a daughter of Andrew McClary. They had a large family of children, of whom John (1770–1844) and Richard (1772–1857) lived in Epsom. John married, November 1, 1798, Sally Gordon. They had children (1800–1816): Jeremiah Susan, Nancy, John, Andrew, James, Richard and Sally. Jeremiah was born October 8, 1800, and died in 1884. He married Chloe Prescott, who died some ten years earlier. They were the parents of Warren Tripp, the present owner of the homestead, an account of whom may be found in the GRANITE MONTHLY for December, 1896.

James Tripp, son of John, was born April 24, 1814, and died January 5, 1898. He married, February 2, 1843, Isabella, daughter of John and Hannah (Dickey) Prescott. She was born July 23, 1816, and died September 24, 1902. They were the parents of James H. Tripp, father of Walter H., of Epsom.

On the Jonathan Chapman farm lived for several years Capt. James Gray, an officer in the Revolution. In 1888 he removed to the John Cass place, now Hiram Holmes', where he passed the remainder of his life. He was first employed as schoolmaster, about 1769, coming from Byfield, Mass., where he had been writing master in Dummer Academy. In 1771 he was chosen town clerk. The records for that year are a delight to the eye. He married, first, Jane Wallace, who died in 1772, leaving two sons, one of whom died in infancy, the other in early manhood, unmarried. He married, second, Susanna, daughter of Rev. Moses Parsons, for many years pastor at Byfield. They had children: Moses P., Theodore, Katherine, Lucretia B., James, Judith P., Susan and Mary. Moses (1779–1858) lived on the homestead; was for many years town clerk and justice of the peace. Theodore and James died at sea, unmarried. Lucretia (1785–1875), married William Brown (1797–1887), of Epsom, son of John and Sarah (Allen) Brown; children living are Mrs. Mary L. Cass of Epsom and Mr. Jeffry Brown and Mrs. Susan Forbes of Byfield. Judith (1789–1855) married John Rand (1792–1861), of Epsom. Susan and Mary died when about twenty, unmarried.

From Byfield came also members of a Pearsons family; among them, Jonathan, clothier, who was of Epsom in 1782, had a large family in 1790, died in 1821. He bought the east side of Isaac Libby's lot and had a fulling mill near Libby's grist-mill. Caleb Pearsons was in town in 1786 and then married Mary Locke. She died in 1820, aged 55. Women of the name were Alice, who married Jonathan Locke; Rebecca, who married Job Libby; Abigail, who married John McClary, Jr.; and Anna, who married Jacob Sanborn of Chichester.

The earliest roads were in existence long before they were regularly laid out. The first was East Street, extended into a West Street, which went northwest from the Center and crossed the river by the "Great Bridge," near the Rand place; then went on through Chichester and Loudon to Canterbury; the whole route being called the Canterbury Road. Next was, by tradition, a road over Sanborn's Hill to Short Falls, doubtless connecting with the settlement at Suncook. Deeds of the McCoys in

1752 and 1760 mention a "Suncook Road" passing or crossing the northwest corner of their land. A deed of 1768 (Exeter Deeds, 123–364), mentions a "road to Pembroke" not now in existence, along the north side of the Sanborn lot.

The present Hill Road was laid out November 28, 1768, from the main road near Isaac Libby's to the land of Richard Tripp. It was extended, December 3, 1772, partly on the "old way," partly on a route newly spotted, passing "the northwest corner of Joel Ames's field" to a tree on the line between the lands of John Haynes and Levi Cass.

A John Haynes was in town in 1776; had a large family in 1790. In 1819 there was recorded the death of "the widow of the late John Haynes."

Levi Cass lived at New Rye, where he died in 1825. He married Mary Sherburne (1746–1834), sister of the wives of Jeremiah Prescott and James Moses. They had children: Elizabeth, who married William Sanborn; Rachel (1779–1861), who married Jonathan Dolbeer; Levi (1782–1850), who married Mehetabel Osgood (1784–1873), of Raymond, and settled on the Ebenezer Wallace farm, where his son Henry now lives; and Samuel (1786–1863), who married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Blake) Chesley, and lived on the homestead, which is still owned by their descendants.

John Cass was father of Simon and Theophilus. All three were of Epsom in 1796. Simon married Elizabeth Locke and had children (1776–1794): Francis, Theophilus, Jr., Abraham, Jonathan, Simon, Levi, Thomas, John, Jr., Nathan and Nancy. Of these, Francis and Simon married Mehetabel and Rhoda, daughters of Abraham Wallace, and Theophilus, Jr., married Jane, daughter of Eliphalet Sanborn. About 1800 several of this family joined in the settlement of Cassville, in Stanstead, Quebec.

The next lot south of Levi Cass's was bought in 1750 by Jonathan Dolbeer (1720–1761) of Rye, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Smith) Dolbeer. He married, December 25, 1744, Hannah Marden, probably a cousin to Deacon Nathan, whom she married, second, late in life. Their son Nicholas (1748–1796), a Revolutionary soldier, married, May 27, 1773, Mary Randall (1751–1802). They settled on his father's lot in Epsom, coming in February, 1792.

Their children were: Jonathan (1774–1857), who married Rachel Cass; John (1778–1819), who married Sally Sherburne (1776–1824), daughter of Joseph; Martha (1781–1854), who married David Libby (1779–1843); Stephen (1783–1845), who married Jane Libby; Mary (1786–1865), who married Levi Haynes; William (1788–1873), who married Hannah Kimball; and Nicholas (1792–1877), who married Esther Chase. All of these but Stephen and William lived in Epsom.

Jonathan left no children. He was for many years clerk of the Congregational Church, and kept a record of deaths in town from 1817 to 1857. This was continued by his nephew, Calvin, down to 1875.

John Dolbeer settled at New Rye, where his son Joseph S. (1804–1877) succeeded him, and where Joseph's son, John H. Dolbeer, Esq., still lives.

Nicholas Dolbeer had the homestead, where his son Calvin lived with him and after him, and died there in 1894. Another son, John, made a fortune in California. He contributed largely to the Epsom library.

Expansion of the home settlement eastward took place at an early date, going first into Deerfield, as the public land east of the home lots was not sold till June, 1765. The north-

west part of Deerfield became practically a part of Epsom.

In December, 1758, Benson Ham, "of Ipsom, alias Portsmouth," bought fifty acres just across the line, towards Suncook Pond. In 1765 he bought an adjoining tract of the Epsom public land, which included a house lot on the south side of the road, near the brook. This made a farm that remained in the family a long time. He died in the summer of 1802, aged 71. His wife, Martha (daughter of Deacon Wallace), died in 1833, aged 91.

Their children, born 1760–1784, were: Agnes, Captain John, George Wallace, William, Margaret, Anna, Jane, Martha and Elizabeth.

Agnes married a Stevens. Captain John married, in 1787, Lucy, daughter of Isaac Libby. Their first child, Elizabeth W. (1787–1867), married William Yeaton (1783–1830). A daughter, Lucy (1798–1888), married Perkins Philbrick (1794–1854), and had a son, Darius (1823–1903). Captain John married, second, in 1801, Olive (1764–1840), daughter of Samuel Towle. They had a son, Capt. George B. Ham (1807–1852), who married Olive (1812–1892), and had sons, George W. and Shepherd.

George W. Ham (1765–1797), son of Benson, married Margaret Dickey and left two children, William and Margaret. This William (1791–1872) was a justice of the peace and man of prominence. He married Nancy Hopkinson. Children of theirs were: George W. (1826–1849) and Eliza, who married B. M. Towle.

Of the other children of Benson Ham, William and Anna died young; Margaret married a Marston; Jane died unmarried in 1818; Martha became the second wife of Joseph Lawrence (1772–1857), of Epsom, and mother of Joseph, Jr.; Elizabeth lived unmarried to the age of ninety-four years, dying September 15, 1878.

South of the Ham farm was the large farm of John and Jane McGaffey, partly in Epsom and partly in Deerfield. Of this family, in addition to what has been said, it may be stated that Samuel McGaffey of Sandwich married Lydia Sanborn of Epsom in 1784; John McGaffey of Lyndon, Vt., married Margaret Sanborn of Epsom in 1800, and Neal and William W. McGaffey married, before 1796, Sarah and Mary, daughters of Philip Babb. An Andrew McGaffey, not son of John, bought land west of the river in 1765, and held office in 1770. He probably married Hannah Wallace.

John and Jane McGaffey sold their farm in 1777 to Samuel Osgood, gentleman, of Salisbury, Mass., who came there to live. Children of his, born in Epsom (1779–1786), were Isaac, Lydia, Hannah and Sarah. There was a Samuel, Jr., who died in early manhood. Eleanor, wife of Samuel, Sr., died in August, 1793, in her fifty-first year. He married, second, the widow of the second Andrew McClary. She died in 1808; he in 1819. Of the daughters, Lydia (1781–1866), married Hanover Dickey (1773–1845), and Hannah married Robert Dickey, both of Epsom.

A Moses Osgood was of Epsom in 1773, and bought the lot west of the Ham farm. This lot had been sold in 1767 to a Stephen Swett, physician, who had a wife Sarah, in 1768. He then sold all of it except a house lot on the south side of the road, about halfway up the hill. In 1789 Moses Osgood bought the next lot to the west, on the north side. This made a large farm, extending to the Northwood Road, at the top of the hill.

He married, in 1773, Mary, daughter of Reuben Brown of Salisbury, Mass., and sister of Reuben of Northwood. They had children (1774–1788): Lydia, who married Elijah Locke; Deborah, who married Sam-

uel Seavey; Isaac; Elizabeth, who married Hugh Morrison; Mary; David, who died young. He married, second, Rachel Sanborn, and they had David and Margaret. He died in 1823.

The farm on the opposite corner, Deacon Wallace's, was bequeathed to his son-in-law, Capt. Thomas Babb. He was of Epsom in 1778, and died there in the winter of 1808–'09. In 1805 his house was near the end of the Northwood Road.

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth, born 1777–1783, were: Margaret, who married James Prescott of Hampton Falls; Sarah, who married a Langmaid; Elizabeth; Jane, who married Samuel Wallace; and Rachel.

Captain Thomas married, second, Sarah Blake; and they had (1789–1801) Priscilla R., Hannah, James, Thomas and Amelia.

Captain Thomas was son of a Philip Babb, probably from Portsmouth, who, with a son Philip, was in Epsom in 1795, about a mile south of the Deacon Wallace place. He had other sons, Aaron and John, who settled in Epsom; also daughters, Rachel, deceased before 1796, who had married George Wallace, Jr.; Sarah and Mary, who had married McGaffeys, as has been stated; and Hannah, who probably married Simon Grant.

John Babb was of Epsom in 1789, and then bought thirty-six acres on the North Road. Aaron was of Portsmouth in 1782, and then bought fifty-seven acres in lot No. 13. No Babbs but Thomas were in Epsom in 1790. In 1792 Thomas and Aaron of Epsom, husbandmen, bought lots Nos. 15 and 18, 223 acres, extending across the valley between Fort and Nottingham mountains.

This valley is still a picturesque and interesting place. It is reached by a private road, about a mile long, branching from the Mountain Road. Only one house now remains on it, though as many as ten can be remembered. Besides the Babbs, there was a Tarleton family, and families of Grants, descendants of John Grant, who died there in old age in 1822. Cultivation was mostly on the eastern slope. The western slope is steep, running up to the top of Fort Mountain,—a mountain too little known. The view from its rocky summit, in the opinion of the writer, is the finest in southeastern New Hampshire.

In this valley lived Aaron Babb (1759–1813), and his wife, Hannah (1767–1848), and reared a family of children, among whom were Mary, who married a Chambers; Hannah, who married a White; Rachel, who married her cousin, Philip Babb Wallace; Statira (1798–1852); Samuel (1800–1845); and Joseph (1803–1827).

John Babb (1767–1831) had a wife, Anna (1777–1841), and a son John (1802–1868), who had a wife, Salome (1805–1870). A Betsy Babb died in 1878, aged 74.

From Deacon Wallace's corner, the Griffin Road, which must be one of the oldest, leads southerly into a section of Deerfield that has always been closely connected with Epsom. The last farm in Epsom was Ithiel Clifford's, bought in 1765, being the next south of the McGaffey's. On the other side of the line the McClarys had early bought extensive tracts, which they sold to their Epsom friends. Deacon Wallace had one of them, and settled his son George, Jr., on it, and his sons lived there.

Jeremiah Eastman, from Kensington, a member of the Epsom Church in 1767, lived near the west shore of Pleasant Pond. He died in 1802, leaving sons, Jeremiah, Jacob, Ephraim, Benjamin and Enoch. Deacon John, of the third generation, lived just east of the line on the Griffin Road, with his son, Lowell, afterwards of Epsom.

This road seems to have been named for Griffin families, who settled there very early. Eliphalet Griffin, from Kingston, bought land about a mile from the Epsom line in 1749. He had a son Nathan, who married Phebe, daughter of John Cass. Their son, David (1772–1840), bought the Deacon Wallace place about a hundred years ago. He built the present house in 1824. The farm remained in his family till about 1900.

He married Abigail (1768–1824), daughter of Deacon John Cate, and they had children: Nathan (1797–1869), who had the homestead, married Mary Cate (1801–1885), and had children, David, Phebe, Nathan, Samuel, Mary Abbie, Charles and John S.; Abigail (1798–1869), who did not marry; Ebenezer (1803–1855), who married Sarah Brown of Northwood, and left a son, James, of Pittsfield; and John, who married Fanny Wiggin, lived in Epsom, and left a son, Manson.

Hills of Home

By Dana Smith Temple

I stood on a mountain summit,
By New Hampshire breezes fanned,
While my eager eyes beheld a scene
Both wondrous, fair and grand!
Not in parlor or castle,
Or from gilded, shining dome,
But away to the west I saw them,
The misty hills of home.

I hear sweet music stealing
Up from the vale below,
Glorious truth revealing
For man or child to know,
A winding brook's sweet singing
To cheer a life so lone,
And echoes softly stealing
Afar from the hills of home.

Away to the east the mountains
Stand out against the sky,
While a shred of anchored cloud wreaths
Over their summits lie.
A glorious panorama,
Fresh as the rose, new-blown,
But sweeter to me the picture,
The sun-kissed hills of home.

I look at the deep blue heavens,
And a song floats from my heart,
A song of faith and hope and love
That never will depart;

And peaceful joy spreads her wings,
  New Hampshire calls her own,
But still my wandering eyes go back
  To the dear old hills of home.

I stood in thought and wonder,
  Damp moss beneath my feet,
With pines, in tuneful melody,
  Making the hour complete.
My eyes behold a thousand scenes,
  Yet never forget to roam
Back to the West, the land of dreams,
  To the purple hills of home.

Do Your Best; Love the Right

By Stewart Everett Rowe

As through this world we each pursue our quest
To gain success in different walks of life
We find ourselves immersed in maddening strife,
In which the war-cry is: "Defeat the rest."
But God above, by whom we all are blest,
Commands us each to love and not to fight,
Yes, bids us stand for what is pure and right,
And standing thus, to always do our best.

So let us pay no heed to words of hate;
They count as naught before the eyes of God;
But let us keep our conscience clear and wait,
And we shall win at last life's great reward.
Yes, we shall hear these words from God addressed:
"Come home! You loved the right; you did your best."

The Closing Year

By Bela Chapin

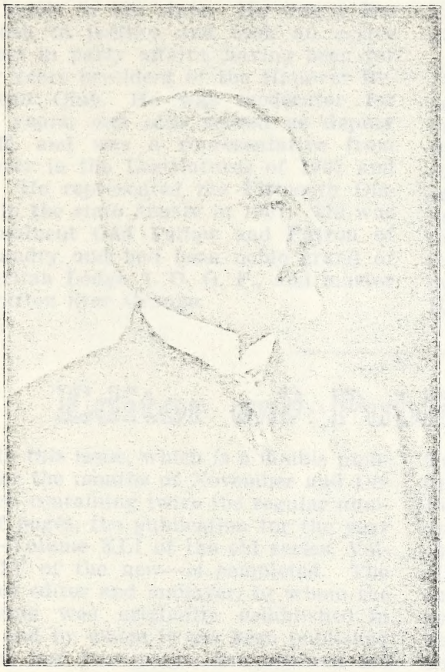
It is December now. The fields are bare,
But the white drifting snow is not yet here;
The wind blows cold and chilly is the air,
And dreariness betides the closing year.
No flower is to be seen and all is sere.
In all the landscape little can delight;
And yet the sky is still serene and clear;
The stars look down from their high stations bright,
While overhead the round full moon adorns the night.

New Hampshire Necrology

MICHAEL T. DONOVAN.

Michael T. Donovan of Somerville, Mass., freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, after an illness of several months, died at Boothby Hospital, Boston, October 27.

Mr. Donovan was born, November 17, 1857, in Concord, N. H. He was educated



Michael T. Donovan

in the public schools of this city, completing his course in the high school at the age of sixteen. On completing his education, he entered the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot* and continued in the service of the proprietor of that newspaper until 1878, when he entered the service of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, where he was steadily advanced until he became the chief clerk of the general freight department.

In 1887 he was appointed assistant general freight agent of the Concord Railroad at Concord, N. H. This position he resigned after a year's service to accept a position in Boston with the Canadian Pacific Despatch, a fast freight line then operated by the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In February, 1891, he was appointed assistant general freight agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and in August, 1892, he was appointed general freight agent of that corporation, a position which he held until August, 1900, when he was promoted to the position of freight traffic manager, the position he held at the time of his decease.

Mr. Donovan attained very high rank as an able and efficient employee and official of the various corporations which he served during his advancement in the railroad business. He was highly esteemed in those various positions by his associates, as well as the patrons of the various corporations which he faithfully and efficiently served.

Modest and unassuming in manner, loyal in his friendships and in his devotion to duty, ever cherishing a strong regard for his native city and state, he will long be held in affectionate remembrance by a wide circle of friends, not only among those with whom he was directly associated in later years, but among the people of Concord, and of the state of New Hampshire.

October 15, 1885, Mr. Donovan was united in marriage with Julia A., daughter of the late John Mitchell of Derby Center, Vt., a sister of Hon. John M. Mitchell of Concord and Hon. William H. Mitchell of Littleton, who survives him, with one son and three daughters.

HON. JOHN M. WHIPPLE

John M. Whipple, born in Lyme, September 16, 1834, died in Claremont, November 15, 1909.

He was the son of Joel G. Whipple, who removed to Lyme from Marlboro, Mass. He located in Claremont in 1856, and became paymaster of the Monadnock Mills the following year, holding the position until his appointment as postmaster of Claremont in 1875, which office he held for twelve years. He was a representative in the Legislature from Claremont in 1889, and a member of the executive council, serving with Gov. Hiram A. Tuttle, from 1891 to 1893.

September 26, 1860, he married Carrie L. Miner, of Claremont, who died some years ago. One daughter, Louise A., survives.

HON. HAMILTON T. HOWE

Hamilton T. Howe, born in Thetford, Vt., April 29, 1849, died at Hanover, N. H., November 2, 1909.

Mr. Howe was educated in public and

private schools in his native town, and in early life learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1874 he went to California and was for a time in the market business there, but returned home in 1877 and followed his trade till 1888; when he removed to Hanover and engaged in the livery business, which he continued. He acquired control of the Wheelock House at Hanover, in 1895, and conducted it for a number of years, making it one of the best hotels in the state. He was a Republican in politics and took an active interest in party affairs, having been for many years president of the Hanover Republican Club. He was moderator for some years, and also served as deputy sheriff, and was a representative from Hanover in the Legislatures of 1901 and 1903. He represented the Fifteenth District in the state Senate in 1907. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and Patron of Husbandry and had been noble grand of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and master of Grafton Star Grange.

Mr. Howe was first married to Carrie E. Colby of West Fairlee, Vt., to whom one daughter, Mabel E., now residing in Boston, was born. By his second marriage to Nettie E. Moody, he had three daughters, two of whom, Effie M. and Edith, besides the wife, survive.

JASON L. PERRY

Jason L. Perry, a prominent citizen of Rindge, born in that town January 8, 1847, died there September 4, 1909.

He was a son of Col. Jason B. and Sally (Wilson) Perry and had for many years been prominent in the affairs of the town, having held all the offices in its gift. At the time of his death he was overseer of the poor, a trustee of the Ingalls Memorial Library, and president of the Republican Club. He was twice married—first in 1871, to Elsie A. Page, by whom he had six children, four of whom are now living, and, after her death, to Mrs. Martha Hale, widow of the late George G. Rice.

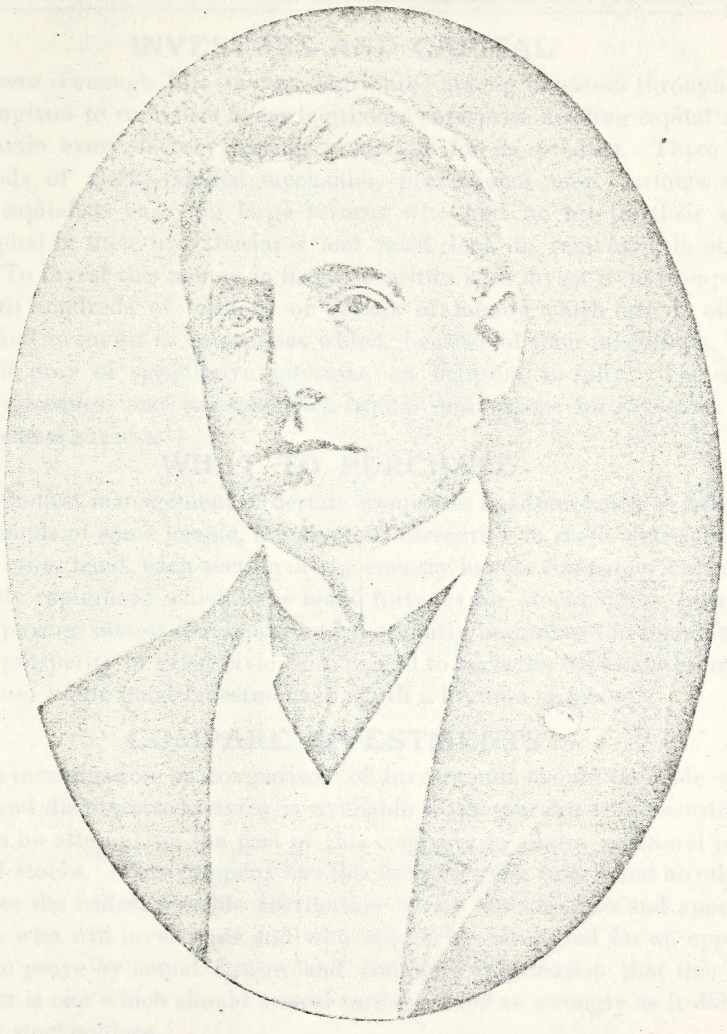
Editor and Publisher's Notes

With this issue, which is a double number, for the months of November and December, containing twice the regular number of pages, the publication for the year 1909—Volume XLI of the old series, Volume IV of the new—is completed. The present editor and manager, by whom the magazine was originally established in 1877, and by whom it has been published for the last four years, has renewed his lease for another term of years and will continue the publication, it being his purpose, as nearly as possible to present the same during the first week in the month. To all persons interested in New Hampshire history, biography and state progress he appeals for patronage and support. All subscribers in arrears, who will remit for the time now in arrears and for one year in advance, before January, 1910, may do so at the advance rate of $1.00 per year for the entire time. Any present subscriber whose own subscription is paid in advance, may have the magazine sent to three other addresses for $2.00, in advance.

On the face of things the anticipated change in the management of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with which the material business affairs of the state of New Hampshire are so intimately related, or upon which they are so largely dependent, has not taken place, President Lucius Tuttle being continued in office by the directorate, instead of being succeeded by President Mellen of the New Haven road, as was generally understood would be the case the first of the present month. To all intents and purposes, however, the change has undoubtedly gone into effect, as shown by the accession to the executive board of President Mellen and several of his associates. The retention of President Tuttle simply gives assurance that the new management, with which he is of course in entire accord, is to have the benefit of his comprehensive knowledge and remarkable capacity in carrying out its plans for the development of the New England railroad system. Let us all hope that substantial good will be coming to New Hampshire in the general result.

No person in New England who seeks to be thoroughly informed can afford to be without the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which is, beyond question, the fairest, ablest, most fearless and independent newspaper in the country. Its several editions—Daily, at $8.00 per year; Sunday, at $2; and Weekly, at $1—are adapted with thought and care to their special fields. Whoever cannot spare the price of the daily, certainly cannot afford to miss the weekly edition, which gives more solid value for the money than any other paper in America.

private schools in his native town, and in early life learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1874 he went to California and was for a time in the central business there, but returned home in 1877 and followed his trade till 1880; when he removed to Hanover and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued. He acquired control of the Wheelock House at Hanover, in 1885, and conducted it for a number of years, meeting it one of the best hotels in the state. He was a leading politician in politics and took an active interest in party affairs, having been for many years president of the Hanover Republican Club. He was secretary for some years, and also served as deputy sheriff, and was a representative from Hanover in the Legislature of 1901 and 1902. He represented the Fifteenth District in the state Senate of 1907. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and Past[illegible] of Hanaverian Lodge I. O. O. F., and member of Orpheus Star Grange



THOMAS L. HISGEN

President Independent Petroleum Marketers Association, of the Four Brothers Independent Oil Co. of Springfield, Mass., and of the Hisgen Brothers of Albany, N. Y.

A New England business man of large interests, whose honesty earned him the name of Honest Tom Hisgen. Now engaged in new enterprise.



A Direct Appeal to Investors

INVESTORS AND CAPITAL

There is enough idle money distributed among investors throughout New England to capitalize every legitimate enterprise needing capital and to maintain every factory having a market for its product. There are thousands of clerks, skilled mechanics, professional men, farmers and retired capitalists enjoying large returns who find no use for their surplus capital in their own business and must look to reinvest it in other lines. To invest this money in listed securities is to invest it in competition with hundreds of millions of dollars of money which has no other outlet, and to invest in enterprises which, because of their magnitude, become the prey of speculative interests, on margins, is folly. The constructive business man can take such capital and repeat for investors his own business success.

WHAT TO PURCHASE

Dishonest management of certain companies has done much to induce, in the minds of some people, a feeling of insecurity in stock transactions. On the other hand, each section of the country has its companies honestly and fairly capitalized which have made fortunes for stockholders, earning profits, paying honest dividends, and frequently becoming the foundation for the prosperity of great civic centers, and to such the hackneyed phrase rings true, "One good investment is worth a lifetime of labor."

COMPARE INVESTMENTS

An investigation or comparison of investments should be made and expert and disinterested advice is available to the purchaser of securities. There is no attempt on the part of this company to advise a general purchase of stocks. This company has this issue of stock to sell and no other. It desires the widest possible distribution of its stockholders and appeals to those who will investigate and who might be interested for an opportunity to prove by actual figures and complete information that this investment is one which should appeal to the reader as strongly as it did to the first stockholders.

A COMPANY WHICH APPEALS DIRECT

We want you to look into this company and if it does not give you a better field for investment than has been offered you elsewhere, we have no reason for asking you to purchase our stock. If, on the other hand, you find the stock is what we claim we want you to invest without waiting for other literature or letters from the company, a useless delay for you, a needless expense for us.

A Direct Appeal to Investors

THE PROPOSITION

The stock which is offered for sale is the treasury stock of the Farmers and Drovers Stock Yard Company, the independent stock yards company, with offices at Buffalo, New York. Organized to meet the commercial necessity for new stock yards in Buffalo, the company is interesting investors in all parts of the country. These men understand that nearly every stock yard built is a success. Buffalo, with its splendid lake and rail facilities and its proximity to the eastern market is a splendid location for new and modern yards.

THE LOCATION AND PROFITS

Our location puts us in touch with four lines of railway—the D., L. & W. R. R., the Lehigh Valley R. R., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and the Erie R. R. We occupy a position of strategic value. DIVIDENDS may be expected six months after the yards are built. WE GET PROFITS AS SOON AS THE FIRST LOAD OF CATTLE REACHES THE YARDS, AND THESE PROFITS CONTINUE SO LONG AS CATTLE ARE SHIPPED THERE. Our profits come from the care of the cattle, yardage, etc.

Unlike the average business, profits begin at once. These profits are shared with investors in the form of semi-annual dividends.

PROPERTY ON LINE OF COMMERCE

The property is on the direct line of American commerce and from these stock yards shippers have access by excellent train service to four of the world's great shipping points for foreign live stock and some of the largest domestic markets—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We are, therefore, in a position to compete with any other stock yards for the foreign trade, and this itself amounts to a sizeable and important share of the American live stock business.

SANITARY YARDS AND FOREIGN BUSINESS

For several years powerful mediums of public information and influence have been conducting a crusade for the most sanitary stock yards and packing houses. This crusade has not been confined by any means to the United States, but has been world-wide in its scope, and criticism has been especially severe in some of our best foreign markets.

The Farmers and Drovers Stock Yard Company has recognized this demand and adopted for its plan of construction the most sanitary known. Steel and concrete will be used, wood will be eliminated, and by a complete sewerage system, work upon which has already begun, means will be provided for draining and flushing the yards. With these modern sanitary yards there will be the strongest reason why a large share of this foreign trade should come to us to the exclusion of existing yards.

THE PLANT

The plant will consist of six double live stock buildings, a single live stock building and a hotel and office building.

FIRE RISK WILL BE ELIMINATED by the construction of steel and concrete.

PROPER SANITATION will be provided by our splendid drainage system. STEEL AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION eliminates decay and insures against the spread of contagious disease among the live stock handled in the yards.

Estimated Profits on Present Buffalo Business Sufficient to Pay Large Dividends

ESTIMATED PROFITS ON STOCK HANDLED at the BUFFALO YARDS
FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1907, TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1908.

213,125 head of Cattle, making 11,840 cars, Yardage at 15 cents per head	$31,968.75
Profit of $6.25 per car for feed	74,000.00
1,974,484 head of Hogs, making 14,389 cars, Yardage at 6 cents per head	118,469.00
Profit on corn, $5.00 per car	71,945.00
2,074,510 head of Sheep, making 10,373 cars, Yardage at 6 cents per head	124,470.60
Profit on hay and corn at $6.25 per car	64,831.25
173,206 mixed Sheep and Calves, making 2,162 cars, Yardage at 10 cents per head	17,320.60
Profit on feed for mixed loads, $4.00 per car	8,648.00
30,000 cars of outgoing stock for which there is a charge of $2.00 per car for bedding. Profit $1.00 per car	30,000.00
500 cars of Manure at $8.00 per car. Profit	4,000.00
Total	$545,653.20
Expense for handling stock from Nov. 1st, 1907, to Nov. 1st, 1908	45,400.00
Net Profits per year	$500,253.20

THOMAS L. HISGEN, President

The responsible head of this company is Thomas L. Hisgen of Albany, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass., whose victorious fight against the Standard Oil Company led to his nomination for Governor of Massachusetts and President of the United States by the Independent party, and who has recently been elected President of the National organization of independent oil dealers, a tribute to his independence and fighting honesty.

According to the story which comes from accurate sources, if you could have purchased an interest with Thomas L. Hisgen when he started into the axle grease business for one fourth of the capital invested, you would have paid just $125, for Mr. Hisgen's total capital did not exceed $500. Your one fourth interest would be worth now over $100,000.00, as an inquiry through banks or commercial agencies will show. Your profits each year would, of course, have been enormous. It is not contended that this interest would have been sold.

However, the business reputation of such a man is not staked upon a chance enterprise, he investigates, plans, and in the end, where he leads it is safe for the investor to follow.

Before becoming a part of this enterprise Mr. Hisgen spent weeks investigating the proposition from every standpoint. His final word that he would head the company insured its success if anything more was needed than a clean proposition, a splendid site and the commercial necessity for new yards in Buffalo.

Fortunes are not picked up at random, the investor cannot safely purchase stock in every commercial undertaking, but here is the beginning of a great business whose success is assured, as the business in Buffalo exceeds $100,000.00 yearly, and the present yards will be improved upon by the Farmers and Drovers Company.

PROFITS PERMANENT

The very nature of this business assures its absolute permanency. The Stock Yard Company handles an enormous traffic for the producer and consumer on fixed charges that never change, therefore there is no possible loss, as all of its business is done for cash. No bad debts, no spoiled meat. It deals in live stock on the hoof for the farmer and the butcher.

Large profits are made in the business, and some of the smaller stock yards are paying larger dividends than the large yards.

The Cincinnati yards are considered a well-paying investment, and those yards handle less than one-half the number of live stock of the Buffalo yards.

The Cleveland yards are an excellent investment, yet the Cleveland yards are classed among the smaller stock yards.

Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Pittsburgh, and other cities have well-paying yards, while the Chicago stock yards are the most famous in the world.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS COMMENTS

(UNITED STATES INVESTOR)
October 3, 1909, Referring to the Company, says:

This company owns land on the lines of four railways entering Buffalo, and is now at work preparing the premises for the buildings.

Thomas L. Hisgin, who is president of the company, is one of the leading business men in this section.

It is pointed out that the annual profits on live stock in Buffalo approximate $500,000.00 yearly, and that a division of the present business on a 50 per cent. basis with the old company would pay 25 per cent. on the capital of the new Company to be issued, about $1,000,000.

Buffalo is one of the largest sheep and cattle markets in the world.

(SPRINGFIELD DAILY NEWS)

HISGIN HEADS NEW CONCERN

Famous Independent Oil Master President of Big Stock Yard Company Will Locate at Buffalo, N. Y.

The Farmers and Drovers Stock Yard Company of Buffalo at a meeting held in New York last Saturday elected Thomas L. Hisgin, of West Springfield, president and trustee of the corporation.

The new company is capitalized at $2,000,000. Recognizing Mr. Hisgen's business ability and success, they prevailed upon him to take a large interest in the new concern and to become its pilot.

(BUFFALO TIMES)

The needs of new and modern stock yards at East Baffalo are only too apparent just now, following the epidemic of foot and mouth disease which broke out originally in the old East Buffalo yards, where the filth was so great that it took a whole army of laborers several weeks to clean up the muck.

(BUFFALO DAILY NEWS)

BUFFALO STOCK YARDS

Require Increased Facilities

Increased facilities at the East Buffalo Stock Yards must be supplied. Progress is largely dependent upon adequate facilities for handling in the least amount of time the immense amount of live stock that is received here daily. Live stock men have been aware there must be an increase in the facilities on a large scale. The relative importance of the business done at the stock yards is not generally appreciated.

The active head of the East Buffalo Live Stock Association says: "The members of this strong organization are unanimously in favor of radical improvements of the present conditions. Statistics show that for several years past the annual amount of business has not fallen below one hundred million dollars. For the lack of proper facilities there is often a delay of six or eight hours on Monday, the cattle market day. Buffalo is the natural point for the Western producer to meet the Eastern consumer."

(BUFFALO ENQUIRER)

Buffalo is to have the most complete and comprehensive stockyards in the world. This city will rank second only to Chicago as the leading stock market in America.

(BUFFALO COMMERCIAL)

All of the floorings will be of brick or concrete. In all there will be 942 pens in the yards, each of these pens having dimensions of 40 feet by 32 feet. Each of these pens will accommodate a single load of stock, no matter whether the stock be hogs, sheep or cattle. This feature of the yards is new and shippers will be able without difficulty to keep single loads apart from other stock.

There will be four buildings for cattle, four buildings for sheep, four buildings for hogs and one large building for horses.

The building to be used for horses will house 820 head. The most sanitary kind of stalls will be provided in this building.

The four buildings to be used for hogs will be all floored with concrete and will also be made as sanitary as possible. The sheep buildings will be fitted out similar to the hog buildings.

THIS COMPANY A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE

You may have invested in stocks which have proved unproductive. It is not fair to yourself or this company to class this investment with such. We want you to feel that this is one of the successful enterprises, that it merits confidence, invites investigation and is officered by men of assured standing. More cannot be said of any undertaking. We realize that the success of this, like all public enterprises, will be greatly aided by public confidence both of stockholders and non-subscribers. We want

you to let us meet any arguments that may be presented and we believe we can show you that this company is worthy of your support from a business standpoint.

OFFICERS

President—THOMAS L. HISGEN, Springfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., President of the Independent Petroleum Marketers Association, of Four Bros. Oil Co., Hisgen Bros.

Vice-President—ROBERT H. KYLE, Jersey City, N. J.

Manager—JOSEPH B. GIBSON, Buffalo, N. Y.

Superintendent—JOHN M. SOUTHWELL, Buffalo, N. Y.

Secretary and Counsel—RICHARD J. TALBOT, Springfield, Mass.

BASIS OF VALUE, EARNING POWER

Remember, the basis of value is in the earning power of the enterprise, and that you will draw dividends according to the profits on business, unaffected by the fluctuations, and with a steady gain in value as the business warrants. With an opportunity to the investor to put his money into such enterprises, there is less temptation of entering into stock-gambling. Instead of throwing money away in margins, the investor is now more apt to buy a few shares in a business enterprise where his money may be invested and not manipulated.

If you purchase an interest in the company, retain that interest as long as you can. Stocks in many of the best industrials have been sources of annually increasing revenues, the accumulated earnings being vastly in excess of any speculative profit the original holders might have made by selling the stock at the first rise in remarkable value.

Buy shares in an enterprise that has a sound business basis, and which gives evidence of large returns under judicious management.

THE AUTHORIZED CAPITAL IS $2,000,000

Owing to the large demand for shares of stock in multiples of less than $100.00 (One Hundred Dollars) shares will be issued Ten Dollars ($10.00) par. Price to be advanced as work progresses. Work at yards has already begun.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF THESE SHARES WILL BE SOLD AT $7.50 EACH

The company's guarantee is that the treasury stock will be advanced to par when the yards are completed.

Make all drafts for stock payable to the Farmers and Drovers Stock Yard Company. Address communications to the

FARMERS AND DROVERS STOCK YARD CO.

MAIN OFFICE

SUITE 335, BRISBANE BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y.

New England Investors may, if preferred, remit to THOMAS L. HISGEN, W. Springfield, Mass.

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SUNDAY, $2 a year, 50 cents a quarter, 5 cents a copy.

WEEKLY, $1 a year, 25 cents a quarter, 10 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

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THE REPUBLICAN, Springfield, Mass.

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